

MERCHANT AND PRIVATELY COUNTERMARKED COINS

Gregory G. Brunk

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MERCHANT AND PRIVATELY COUNTERMARKED COINS

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2. A revised edition of *Merchant and Privately Countermarked Coins* is probably still in progress. I am looking for new submissions needed by 2009. As a way to further my work, from time to time would you please advise others of my manuscript, and publish my mailing address so they can contact me (PO Box 125, Hudson, Iowa 50643).
3. I'm working on another book tentatively titled *Coins Countermarked with Political Messages*. No publisher as yet, and I might submit this as a long article. In any event, it is very difficult to find information on such items because so little has been published on them. Contributions and suggestions regarding political countermarks would be greatly appreciated. So far as I can tell, I have included all the previously published information, but I may have missed something – perhaps a great deal!

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June 2006

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2. A revised edition of *Merchant and Privately Countermarked Coins* probably will be published in **2010**, with new submissions needed by **2009**. As a way to further to this effort, from time to time would you **please advise others of my manuscript, and publish my mailing address** so they can contact me (PO Box 125, Hudson, Iowa 50643).
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AUSTRALIA

During the nineteenth century millions of British copper coins were sent to Australia because of a lack of small change there. *Many of these were 1797 cartwheel pennies, which sometimes had been countermarked by British merchants for advertising or for use as trade tokens before arriving in Australia.* This makes the identification of some apparently Australian countermarks difficult because it is unclear where they really were issued.

A & S

The stamped numbers so far noted on the reverse of A & S countermarked coins are 4 and 6. Their purpose is not known.

A & S

Rev: Number

Australian Token: UK (2)

AUSTRALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Sydney, New South Wales

In 1867 the Australian Steam Navigation Company was located on Sussex Street. It is likely that these countermarked coins are patterns meant to test a token die (Andrews 1921: 30).

A. S. N. CO. / Three Men in a Boat

Australian Token: UK

British Halfpenny: 1853 UK (2)

British Penny: UK

WILLIAM ALLAMBY
East Melbourne, Victoria

Allamby was an East Melbourne green grocer on Queensberry Street in 1860 (Henderson 1981: 10).

ALLAMBY

Australian Token: UK (4)

B

Victoria

This is seen as a single letter, two letters or three letters as "B. B. B." on various Australian tokens (Henderson 1981: 11). Its purpose is unknown, but such simple counterstamps often were used when a merchant wanted to convert another's tokens for his own use.

B. (Often Multiple Stamps)

Australian Token: UK (6)

J. E. BONNEY

J. E. BONNEY

Australian Token: UK (2)

ALBERT BUSH
Sandhurst, Victoria

Bush had a stable at 181 Elizabeth Street in 1856. In 1857 a Mr. Ferris became his partner, and they opened a grocery at the corner of Williamson and Myers Streets in Sandhurst. The mines in this area were called the Bendigo Goldfields, but from 1853 to 1891 the township and later the city were called Sandhurst. The numismatist Alfred Chitty knew Albert Bush and recalled:

He mentioned the following amusing story. Soon after the tokens were called in his store was broken into; there was a man sleeping on the premises for protection, who heard the thieves break in, but kept quiet, and after it was all over came out. Two Chinamen had entered the store and the first thing they found was a large box full of tokens. They began to jabber and chuckle, thinking they had struck the bank; they took the lot away but as they were not in circulation they would be of little use. They were never caught or anything found out about them and that plant of tokens has yet to be found (Chitty 1907: 10019).

A. BUSH

Australian Token: UK (3)

FREDERIC CADE
East Melbourne, Victoria

Frederick Cade was a pharmacist at 134 Collins Street (Deacon 1955).

F. CADE

Australian Token: UK (6)

ALFRED CHITTY
Adelaide, South Australia

During the early twentieth century Alfred Chitty published a number of important papers on Australian coins and tokens. He stamped these pieces sometime before 1912 (Deacon 1955).

A. C.

Australian Token: UK (8)

British Halfpenny: 1806 UK

T. COKER
Melbourne, Victoria

In 1855 T. Coker operated a green grocery on Lonsdale Street.

T. COKER

Australian Token: UK (10)

W. COOK
Sandridge, Victoria

The Sandridge Sugar Works was a large processing plant for refining sugar. W. Cook also issued a struck penny token for his "Odd Fellows Store." Some believe these countermarked coins are the earliest merchant tokens of the state of Victoria.

**SUGAR WORKS / BY / W. COOK / BAY ST / SANDRIDGE /
.TREACLE DELIVERED.**

British Penny: UK (4)

British Halfpenny: UK

E. COTTRILL

E. COTTRILL / LATE COTTRILL & CO

Australian Token: UK (4)

E. COVERLID

E. COVERLID

Australian Token: UK (2)

JOHN EDWARD CROCKFORD

Sandridge, Victoria

John Edward Crockford was associated with the Fountain Inn on Bay Street. The hotel is still standing, although the town of Sandridge is now a part of Port Melbourne. Crockford was a city councilman in 1860 (Deacon 1955, Henderson 1981: 11).

J. E. C. (Curved)
Australian Token: UK (7)

J. E. C. (Straight)
Included above

J D

The usual assumption made about this sort of stamp is that "J D" is a person's name, and "G" represents a city. If so, one possible issuer was J. Daniel of Geelong.

J D / G
Australian Token: UK (2)

I. DANIELS North Melbourne, Victoria

Mrs. Daniels was a grocer on Leveson Street (Henderson 1981: 13).

I. DANIELS
Australian Token: 1858 UK

DOVER CASTLE North Adelaide, South Australia

The Dover Castle Hotel was located at 47 Archer Street from 1850 to 1984. Another hotel of the same name was located in Melbourne (Deacon 1981, Henderson 1981: 13).

DOVER CASTLE / Stag's Head / Crown
British Penny: UK

GORDON EVANS Melbourne, Victoria

In 1846 this Melbourne stock broker was located in the Commerce Hall on Collins Street (Deacon 1955).

GORDON EVANS / STOCK & SHARE BROKER / MELBOURNE
British Cartwheel Twopence: 1797

THOMAS FAX Adelaide, South Australia

Fax's firm was founded in 1840, and by the 1860s was located on Leigh Street. He sold leather goods, shoemaking and bridery tools.

FAX / LEATHER / CUTTER
Australian Token: 1857 (2) 1858 UK (5)
British Cartwheel Penny: 1797

PETER FLEIG Aldgate, South Australia

Peter Fleig is a contemporary coin collector, who stamped coins, tokens, and cut coins with single letter punches during the 1970s. The initials indicate "Peter Fleig, South Australia."

P F / SA
Various World Coins and Tokens

J. A. G.

J. A. G.
Australian Token: 1857 UK

W. H. G.

Deacon (1955: 21) argues that this is the counterstamp of W. H. Geary of Sydney.

W. H. G.
Australian Token: UK (2)

GARDNER & CO. Sydney, New South Wales

In 1867 this firm was on the Pacific Wharf, Druiitt Street. It sold marble, cement, shell, and lime.

GARDNER & CO / SYDNEY
British Halfpenny: 1883

GEELONG VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE Geelong, Victoria

These countermarked halfpennies were used by the Geelong Volunteer Fire Brigade to purchase refreshments at fires (Chitty 1918: 6). One of them has a small "3" in the loop of the number "6".

G V F B around 6
British Halfpenny: UK (2)

JOHN HOLLAND Melbourne, Victoria

In 1855 John Holland was manager of the Globe Inn, which had "4 tables in the billiards room." In 1861 he was associated with the Stork Hotel at 288 Elizabeth Street (Andrew 1921: 143, Henderson 1981: 14).

J. HOLLAND
Australian Token: UK

HOLLAND & MEAD

The inscription of this countermark is unclear. Another possible reading is "Hammond & Mead."

HOLLAND / & / MEAD
Australian Token: UK
British Halfpenny: George III

A. HOLMES Geelong, Victoria

Holmes was a grocer in Geelong (Chitty 1907).

A. HOLMES / -o- / GEELONG
Australian Token: UK

C. HYDE Victoria

While Hyde's countermark appears on Victoria tokens, he was not listed in 1860s Melbourne directories. So it is likely that he was from a small, provincial town (Henderson 1981: 15).

C. HYDE
Australian Token: 1857 1862 UK (8)

CHARLES JENKINS
Adelaide, South Australia

C. JENKINS / ADELAIDE

Australian Token: UK (4)

C. JENKINS / AUCTIONEER / ADELAIDE

Australian Token: UK (3)

JOHNSON & CO.
Melbourne, Victoria

This was a photographic company at 62 Little Collins Street near the back of the town hall, and later on Emerald Hill in South Melbourne (Deacon 1955).

JOHNSON & CO MELBOURNE

British Penny: UK (2)

Planchet (1)

W. H. KERNOT
Chilwell and Geelong, Victoria

Kernot had a chemist shop at La Trobe Terrace in Chilwell, which is now a Geelong suburb. Later he was located at the top of Moorabool Street in Geelong (Chitty 1907). His firm was established in 1853, and he died in 1892.

Kernot advertised his specialities as "Easy Butter Maker, for Producing Good Butter. Kernot's Rosemary, for the Complexion and Hair. Soothing Powders, for Children Teething. Extra Strong Seidlitz, Double the Usual Strength. Pitt's Patent Wheat, Kills Sparrows, Mice and Rats. Curative Oils, for Sprains, Bruises, etc. Pills of Health, the Best Medicine, Etherial Ginger; for Wind, Spasms, etc." He had a number of different stamps, which he used in various combinations on coins and tokens.

W. H. K.

Australian Token: 1857 UK (5)

KERNOT / CHILWELL

Australian Token: 1857 UK

With THOMAS / AGENT / GEELONG

Australian Token: UK

W. KERNOT

Australian Token: UK (7)

W. KERNOT

Rev: W. H. K.

Australian Token: UK

KERNOT / W. KERNOT / CHILWELL / W. H. K.

Rev: CHILWELL

Australian Token: UK (2)

W. H. KERNOT / CHILWELL

Australian Token: UK (3)

PETER A. KING
Pahran

Peter A. King managed the Crown Hotel on High Street (Henderson 1981: 15).

Crown / KING

Australian Token: 1857 UK (2)

T. KNIGHT
New South Wales

Knight's countermark only is known on well worn holey dollars of New South Wales (Deacon 1955: 20; W. J. D. Mira and W. J. Noble *The Holey Dollars of New South Wales*, 1988).

T. KNIGHT

Eight Reales Made into Holey Dollar: 1785 1799 1803 1808
UK (2)

J M

J.M

Australian Token: UK (2)

G. MITCHELL

G. MITCHELL / MRCVS

Australian Token: UK (2)

N
Tasmania?

These may be from Tasmania since they are found on tokens of Tasmania, Victoria, and New South Wales.

N in Serrated Circle

Australian Token: UK (6)

R. NURSE

R. NURSE

British Halfcrown: UK

British Halfpenny: UK

British Penny: UK

Australian Token: UK

OWEN & SON
Geelong, Victoria

It seems likely that this countermark was issued by pharmacists who specialized in treating venereal diseases (Henderson 1981: 16).

OWEN & SON

Australian Token: UK

W. P.

W. P.

Australian Token: UK (5)

WILLIAM PATTISON
Sydney, New South Wales

In 1848 Pattison lived on King Street (Andrews 1921: 145). In 1867 he was a gun maker at 233 Macquaire Street.

PATTISON / GUNSMITH / SYDNEY

British Halfpenny: UK (2)

T. ROBINSON
Melbourne, Victoria

Robinson and Company produced ale. In 1859 it was located at 122 Collins Street (Andrews 1921: 146).

T. ROBINSON / BREWER / MELBOURNE

Australian Token: UK

S. ROW

S. ROW

Australian Token: UK (4)

T. SALSBUry

This die cutter's name is spelled two different ways in his own stamps.

T. SALISBURY / ENGRAVER / & STAMPCUTTER

Australian Token: UK

T. SALSBUry / ENGRAVER / & STAMPCUTTER

Australian Token: UK

A. C. SCARFEL

Orroroo

A. C. SCARFEL GROCER / ORROROO

British Penny: UK

J. SMITH

J. SMITH

Australian Token: UK (2)

W. SMITH

The writer does not know if the countermarks on British coins are from the same stamp.

W. SMITH

Australian Token: UK (3)

British Halfpenny: 1799

British Penny: UK

J. THOMAS

Geelong, Victoria

In 1865 J. Thomas was a chemist on Malop Street. His shop was managed by a Mr. Owen, who also seems to have countermarked coins. Thomas' stamps often appear on the tokens of Professor Holloway, a patent medicine dealer in London, England. This suggests Thomas was the Victorian agent for Holloway's pills. He died in 1906 (Chitty 1907, Deacon 1955).

J T

Australian Token: 1861 (2) UK (6)

THOMAS / AGENT / GEELONG

Australian Token: 1857 (4) UK (6)

With KERNOT / CHILWELL

Australian Token: UK

J T / THOMAS / AGENT / GEELONG

Australian Token: 1857 UK (5)

J. TOWNSEND

East Melbourne, Victoria

Andrews (1921: 147) assigns this countermark to a fruit dealer who was located at 125 Elizabeth Street.

J. TOWNSEND

Australian Token: UK

VOLUM BREWERY

Geelong, Victoria

In 1857 the well known Geelong Brewery was purchased by James Volum, who renamed it Volum Brewery. He stamped various Australian tokens with the mark "V. Co." (Henderson

1981: 19). The Geelong Historical Records Centre told the writer that it was aware of such pieces, but could not locate an example to be photographed.

V. CO.

Australian Token: UK (2)

A. WALKER

A WALKER

Australian Token: UK (2)

W. WATSON

W. WATSON

Australian Token: UK (2)

WILLIAM WILSON

Sydney, New South Wales

William Wilson was listed in the 1867 directory as an engraver at this address. His pieces are the most often seen Australian countermarked coins.

WILSON / ENGRAVER / 390 PITT S

Australian Token: 1857 (2) 1858 UK (20)

WILSON / ENGRAVER / 390 PITT S / SYDNEY

Australian Token: UK (3)

Austrian Kreuzer: 1816

French Sou: 1791

Russian Five Kopeck: 1816

BARBADOS

T. BOWEN
Bridgetown

In 1834 The Barbadian noted that Israel Bowen had opened a book shop on Church Street "filling a long felt want here." He was the secretary of the Temperance Society of Barbados, and began publishing the Barbados Almanac and Diary in 1863. That year the firm's name was changed to I. Bowen and Sons. Since none of Israel's sons had "T" as their

initial, Lyall (1989) speculates this stamp was wrongly cut and never put into production. In 1870, at the age of sixty-eight, Israel Bowen married a girl of seventeen and retired to England, dying ten years later.

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER / T. BOWEN / . BARBADOS . in Oval
British Cartwheel Penny: 1797

BELGIUM

AU GATEAU ROYAL
Brussels

The Brussels Library suggests that these countermarked coins are tokens of a baker since "au gateau royal" means "at the royal cake."

AU / GATEAU / ROYAL
British Penny: 1873 1874
French Five Centimes: 1855
French Ten Centimes: 1853 1855 (2) UK (4)

AU / GATEAU / ROYAL / BRUXELLES
British Penny: UK
French Ten Centimes: 1856

VIN DE NAPLES
Liege

Flament was the salesman for this wine. His shop must have been in Liege, where there are both St. Giles and Avroy Streets (Marc Deperyrot).

VIN DE / NAPLES PUR / D. 75 C LA BOUTILE / FLAMENT / ST
GILLES 6 / AVROY 7 BIS
British Penny: 1863 1874
French Five Centimes: 1854 1856 1857
French Ten Centimes: 1853 1872

BRAZIL

IVO DE CARVALHO Minas Gerais

This is an estate's brand mark. Larger versions were used to brand cattle, while small versions such as this were meant for making tools and other objects that easily could be taken from an estate. The issuer of "I C" was the fazenda Ivo de Carvalho, which was located one hundred miles north of Rio de Janeiro (Rulau 1992: 269). A number of minor varieties are known

I C in Serrated Rectangle
Brazilian Copper Coin: UK (2)

I. C. in Rectangle
Brazilian Copper Coin: UK (2)

V E C

An unusual characteristic of both of these countermarks is that the "C" is shaped like a half-moon.

V E C (Incuse)
Brazilian Copper Coin: UK (2)
Forty Reis: UK

V E C in Rectangle
Included above

CATITIA Minas Gerais

A set of three countermarked coins that were claimed to be from a large fazenda in the southern part of Minas Gerais were made from four separate stamps (Hank Thoele). The writer has not seen an example, and their status is uncertain.

2 / PATENTE / 19463 / CATITIA
20 Reis: 1824
5 / PATENTE / 19463 / CATITIA
40 Reis: UK
25 / PATENTE / 19463 / CATITIA
80 Reis: UK

C. DE DETENCAO Recife, Pernambuco

C. DE DETENCAO / PERNAMBUCO
Forty Reis: UK
Eighty Reis: UK

Z F F

Z F F in Ornamental Rectangle
Brazilian Copper Coin: UK (2)

FAZENDA FANTASIES

An extensive series of Brazilian fantasy countermarks exist, which are made from individual letter punches. Their legends indicate that they were used in various ranch stores, but the crucial piece of evidence that condemns them is that *all the coins were struck from two sizes of identical incuse, single letter punches* even though they are supposed to have been

used in divergent locations! Many have long and elaborate legends, and the style of these fazenda fantasies is unlike the legitimate private issues of rural Brazil.

While Rulau had not yet recognized them as fantasies when he published *Latin American Tokens* (1992), he had by the time of the second edition (2000), and illustrates a number of examples. It can be seen from his photos that the two styles of punch overlap on some of these countermarked coins. Since this "mint" is prolific, it seems likely that many countermarks have not yet been noted. See the *Fantasies* section for a listing of recognized examples.

J J G G
Brazilian Copper Coin: UK (2)

SOUZA GUERRA Quarahy, Rio Grande do Sul

Souza Guerra owned a fazenda near Quarahy in Rio Grande do Sul, just north of the Uruguay border. During the 1920s he countermarked a wide variety of Brazilian coins. His mark also has been noted on British gold sovereigns of Victoria and Edward VII. According to a *Coin World* article, some of them were found in a shipment of gold sovereigns sent to Toronto from Uruguay in the early 1970s. The purpose of the countermark is unknown.

-S. GUERRA-
One Hundred Reis: 1895 UK
Two Hundred Reis: 1889 (2) 1897 (2) 1898 1901 UK
Four Hundred Reis: 1901
One Thousand Reis: UK
Two Thousand Reis: UK
British Gold Sovereign (3)

MARCOLINO F.

MARCOLINO : F.
Brazilian Copper Coin: UK (2)
Forty Reis: UK

NONATO

NONATO
Forty Reis: UK (2)

J. C. O.

J. C. O. in Serrated Rectangle
Brazilian Copper Coin: UK (2)

F. P.

Four slightly different stamps have been noted, but they are all of similar style (Prober 1966: 124).

F P in Serrated Rectangle
Brazilian Copper Coin: UK (2)

F. P. in Serrated Rectangle
Brazilian Copper Coin: UK (2)

RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS

Minas Gerais

These countermarked coins were distributed to poor people at the Festivals of the Holy Spirit in Sabara, Santa Luzia, Congonhas, Sao Joao d'el Rey, and other cities in Minas Gerais. They were similar in purpose to the Maundy coins of England. Two different types of doves appear in the illustrated counterstamps. Prober (1966: 154) notes that counterfeits also exist, and they consist of the outline of a dove.

Dove Surrounded by Rays

Brazilian Copper Coin: UK (5)

Twenty Reis: 1868 1869 1889 1904

Eighty Reis: UK

Six Hundred and Forty Reis: UK

Nine Hundred and Sixty Reis: UK

Dove / JUNHO 4 DE 1911 J. L. M.

Twenty Reis: 1869 1900 1904 UK

Forty Reis: 1826

OTHER COUNTERMARKS

Since the 1950s numerous elaborate countermarks have been stamped on nineteenth century Brazilian coins. While they are not in the time period covered by this reference, most of them are self-identifying. They were issued by museums, coin and stamp clubs, etc. Prober (1966: 155-156) lists most of them.

Unique Brazilian Countermarks

Since the 1850s many ranchers and merchants countermarked the old, heavy 40 and 80 reis Brazilian coins. Doing so turned them into work tallies or trade tokens that could be used in fazenda stores. The style of the legitimate pieces is strikingly different from the recently noted fazenda fantasies, which often consist of long, complex legends.

The legitimate fazenda countermarks of Brazil consist of an estate's brand or a few crudely fashioned initials that indicate a fazenda's name. A large number of such countermarks exist, but are poorly cataloged. The stamps listed below only have been noted on a single coin. Prober (1966: 133-137) provides three pages of line drawings of these countermarks.

A in Serrated Triangle

A. in Rectangle

. A . in Serrated Rectangle

A / .. in Octagon

A + S in Rectangle

B V A Monogram in Serrated Rectangle

C J A Monogram in Octagon

C O P A in Tic-Tac-Toe within Rectangle

D. A. in Serrated Rectangle

F A in Rectangle

F A in Shaped Depression

I B A in Rectangle

J A in Ornamental Rectangle

J.A in Serrated Rectangle

J. A. in Serrated Rectangle

J B A in Serrated Rectangle

J C A in Shaped Depression

J : F A in Ornamental Rectangle

J F C A in Serrated Rectangle

L.A in Ornamental Rectangle

M A in Rectangle

M F Conjoined A in Serrated Rectangle

S A in Serrated Square

S G A (Retrograde) in Rectangle

B on Hatched Background in Square

B * in Serrated Rectangle

B in Serrated Square

B . in Diamond

A B in Crude Circle of Dots

A B in Rectangle with Serrated Top

A B in Serrated Rectangle

A B Conjoined in Serrated Rectangle

C B Conjoined Surrounded by Dots in Shaped Depression

C B Conjoined, with Three Dots Left and Right

F : B (Script) in Serrated Rectangle

I B in Serrated Rectangle

I B in Serrated and Shaped Rectangle

I B. in Oval of Dots

I L B in Rectangle

I. P. B. in Serrated Rectangle

J. B. in Oval

P : C. B in Serrated Rectangle

P G B in Ornamental Rectangle

+ S : B (Script) in Serrated Rectangle

T M B in Pointed Rectangle

C in Shield

C in Serrated Rectangle

.C. in Square

C & L in Serrated Rectangle

A C in Serrated Rectangle

A / J C / * in Diamond

A J C in Serrated Rectangle

F C in Rectangle

F C in Serrated Rectangle

G. C in Shaped Rectangle

I A C in Rectangle

I C C in Serrated Rectangle

J B C in Serrated Rectangle

J C in Rounded Rectangle

J C in Serrated Rectangle

J C. in Ornamental Rectangle

J. C. in Serrated Square

J. C. in Rectangle

J E C in Serrated Rectangle

J. S. (Retrograde) C in Serrated Rectangle

K:C / 78. in Shaped Depression

M C in Rectangle

M C in Serrated Rectangle

R : C / 78

S C in Serrated Square

V C in Serrated Square

F D in Serrated Circle

F.D in Serrated Rectangle

M D Conjoined in Serrated Rectangle

W.D (Incuse)

Crown / E

A E in Serrated Rectangle

A T E 18 \$ in Rectangle

Crown / F. E.

F C E in Rectangle

I E in Serrated Rectangle

J E Conjoined in Serrated Square

J E in Rectangle

J E in Serrated Square

N P Conjoined E in Rectangle

F in Shaped Depression

A B Monogram . F in Serrated Rectangle

A F in Oval

A F in Rectangle

A F in Serrated Rectangle

A. J. F. in Winged Shield

C F in Serrated Rectangle

D F in Serrated Rectangle

F A F in Rectangle

I I F in Serrated Rectangle

M F in Serrated Rectangle

M. A. F. / – in Serrated Rectangle

M J F in Rectangle

M J F in Serrated Rectangle

M V F Conjoined in Ornamental Rectangle

V F Conjoined in Serrated Square

Z F in Serrated Rectangle

5 / G & F

A G in Ornamental Rectangle

I G in Serrated Rectangle

J F G in Rectangle

M G in Diamond

M G in Rectangle

P G in Serrated Oval

S.G in Octagon

I & S in Rectangle

C A I

C A I Incuse

L I in Circle

L I in Square

L. E : I (Retrograde) in Serrated Rectangle

T I in Serrated Square

.W.I in Ornamental Rectangle

J. in Rectangle

J. F. J. in Rectangle	I A N in Serrated Rectangle
L J in Serrated Rectangle	J N in Ornamental Rectangle
G K in Rectangle	J F N in Rectangle
A L in Serrated Rectangle	J L N in Serrated Rectangle
D E L in Shaped Depression	C F O. in Serrated Rectangle
G L in Serrated Rectangle	A P Conjoined O in Serrated Rectangle
J L in Ornamental Square	Crown / A O
J L in Oval	Crown / C.O
.J T L. in Serrated Rectangle	H A O in Serrated Rectangle
M F Conjoined L in Rectangle	J G O in Serrated Rectangle
S : L in Serrated Rectangle	J. G. O. in Rectangle
M (Script) in Circle	J J C O Monogram in Serrated Rectangle
M in Rectangle	P. in Serrated Rectangle
M (Script) in Serrated Oval	P in Starburst
M in Serrated Circle	A P in Crude Rectangle
M in Serrated Square	A P in Ornamental Rectangle
M in Shaped Depression	A C P in Serrated Rectangle
A M in Ornamental Rectangle	D L P in Shaped Rectangle
Crown / G.M in Oval	F. P.
A P Conjoined .M. in Serrated Rectangle	H C P in Serrated Rectangle
B M in Square	I. P. in Serrated Rectangle
E M in Serrated Rectangle	J P Conjoined in Serrated Rectangle
I M in Ornamental Rectangle	J. P. in Cartouche
I M in Tic-Tac-Toe within Rectangle	J. P. in Rectangle
J M Conjoined in Rectangle	J. P. in Serrated Rectangle
P.M in Rectangle	L A P in Oval
P.M in Serrated Rectangle	M P in Serrated Rectangle
Q M in Rounded Rectangle	P (Upside Down) P in Rectangle
S M in Octagon	V P Conjoined in Serrated Rectangle
S M in Rounded Rectangle	: Y P Conjoined in Serrated Rectangle
S M Script Monogram in Serrated Oval	R in Circle
N in Ornamental Rectangle	R in Starburst Octagon
A. F. N. in Rectangle	B R in Shaped Indentation
-o- / B I N / -o- in Serrated Circle	F R in Serrated Rectangle
E N (Retrograde) in Rectangle	F. R. in Shaped Rectangle
E N in Ornamental Rectangle	

J T R Monogram in Shield

P.R in Rectangle

Q. R. in Serrated Rectangle

V R in Ornamental Rectangle

V R (Script) in Serrated Rectangle

S in Circle

S in Serrated Square

S in Serrated Rectangle

S (Retrograde) in Serrated Square

A C S in Serrated Rectangle

A F S in Serrated Rectangle

B S in Serrated Rectangle

D P S in Rectangle

F P S in Rectangle

F. P. S. (Retrograde "S") in Rectangle

H I S in Serrated Rectangle

I S. in Serrated Rectangle

I C S in Serrated Rectangle

I D S in Serrated Rectangle

J S in Rectangle

J.S in Rectangle

J S in Serrated Rectangle

J. E. S. in Cartouche

J. F. S. in Cartouche

J. O. S. / -o- in Oval

J++S (Retrograde) in Rectangle

P.S in Heart

P. T. S. (Retrograde) in Serrated Rectangle

R P S (Retrograde) in Rectangle

S.S Incuse

A T in Serrated Rectangle

F. T. in Serrated Rectangle

A V (Script) in Shaped Depression

A V Monogram in Square

F. V. in Shaped and Serrated Rectangle

I. V. in Serrated Rectangle

. J . I . V. in Rectangle

. S V in Serrated Rectangle

T in Square

T . * in Square

W (Script) / . in Circle

I W in Serrated Rectangle

W W in Serrated Rectangle

J : X in Cartouche

Z in Circle of Crosses

F. Z in Shaped Rectangle

BRITISH HONDURAS?

Many Spanish American eight reales are countermarked with at least three genuine styles of Crown / G R countermarks. Pridmore argued that they were stamped by the Merchants of the Commissariat of British Honduras. It seems more likely they were issued by some British colony or military commander, but

their authorization has not been traced. They might not even be from Latin America since Spanish Dollars were the standard way British overseas troops were paid during the early nineteenth century.

BURMA

BURMA COUNTRY CLUB FANTASIES

A series of elaborate fantasies was made for the Burma Country Club using individual letter punches. For more information about them see the Fantasies section.

IRRAWADDY COUNTING HOUSE FANTASIES

These were made during the 1970s with a stamp meant for fantasy silver bars. The fantasy bars are stamped "10 Burmah Rupees" or "Five Taels" and either "900 Fine" or "999 Fine," although one tested 0.801 fine ("Featuring Fakes," *Numismatist* 1972: 719, 1974: 238, 2001, 1975: 284).

THE IRRAWADDY COUNTING HOUSE / Scales / AT RANGOON in
Oval
Various Coins

CANADA

As can be seen by the fact that forty-five percent of the coins counterstamped by Devins and Bolton of Montreal are US large cents, American coins commonly circulated in Canada. A number of Ontario merchants only stamped US silver coins. Complicating matters further, US merchants living near the Canadian border sometimes stamped Canadian coppers. This makes identifying a merchant as Canadian or American difficult without contemporary documentation. When the writer has not been able to find such information, the assignment is a best guess.

ALASKA

This appears to be a merchant advertising counterstamp, rather than an indication of the American territory. A possible issuer was the Alaska Hotel and Pub, located in Dawson Creek, fifty-five miles south of the "Mile 0" starting point of the Alaska Highway.

ALASKA

Canadian Five Cents Silver: 1891 1892

AL AZHAR TEMPLE Calgary, Alberta

During the late 1950s Donald Stewart talked to some old temple members, who told him that these were souvenirs of a shrine meeting in Washington State. The first type of countermark appears to be scarcer than the second.

AL AZHAR TEMPLE / CALGARY / ALTA. / JUNE 1922

Canadian Large Cent: 1910 1915 1916 1917 (2) 1918 1919 (2) UK (3)

AL AZHAR / TEMPLE / JUNE - 1922 / CALGARY / ALTA.

Included above

J. T. ALLAN Woodstock, New Brunswick

The 1851 Census listed J. T. Allen as a merchant in Woodstock, New Brunswick (Hank Thoele).

J. T. ALLAN

New Brunswick Cent: 1864
British Shilling: 1816

EDWIN ARPIN Sherbrooke, Quebec

Edwin Arpin was a merchant in Sherbrooke, Quebec (Foster 1985: 264).

ED. ARPIN

Canadian Large Cent: 1876 1882 1888
Prince Edward Island Cent: 1871 (2)
Canadian Token (2)
British Penny: 1862

C. ASPINALL Montreal, Quebec

C. S. Aspinall appeared in the 1893 Montreal business directory as a blacksmith.

C. ASPINALL / MAKER

Canadian Token (1)
British Halfpenny: 1860

C. ASPINALL / -o- / MONTREAL

Canadian Token (1)

I B Quebec

At the start of the twentieth century, the "I B" countermarks were attributed to Barbados in the West Indies. The mark was interpreted as meaning "Isle Barbados," but since US large cents did not circulate in the Caribbean, the pieces were dismissed as fantasies. On the contrary, ever since Russell Rulau discovered an "I B" countermark overstruck by Devins and Bolton, it has been clear that they are legitimate. Another "I B" occurs on a piece counterstamped "Quebec," and I. B. seems to have been a merchant there in the late 1830s. Some coins are found with numeral countermarks, as well, whose purpose is not known.

I B

Counterfeit British Halfpenny: UK
US Half Cent: 1807 1808 1809 UK
US Large Cent: 1797 (2) 1798 1801 1802 1803 (2) 1805 1807 1816 (3) 1819 (2) 1820 (2) 1821 1823 1825 1838 UK (2)
Kentucky Colonial Token (1)
New Jersey Colonial Copper: UK (1)
Voce Populi Token: 1760
US Hard Times Token (1)
Eight Reales: 1770
Counterfeit Eight Reales: 1809
Overstruck by DEVINS / & / BOLTON / - / MONTREAL
US Large Cent: 1825
With QUEBEC
Canadian Token (1)
With C. WARNER.
US Large Cent: 1821

HERMAN BAKER Watford, Ontario

The 1869 *Ontario Directory* listed Herman Baker as a stove and timber merchant. In the 1893 directory he was listed as the manager of a hotel (John Cheramy). His countermarked coin is typical of the sort of pieces made as personal keepsakes.

H. O. BAKER. WATFORD. ONT. CAN. / 1864

British Cartwheel Penny: 1797

G. W. BALCOM

G. W. BALCOM

Canadian Large Cent: 1858 1859 (2)
Canadian Quarter: UK
US Large Cent: 1806

LOUIS C. BARBEAU Montreal, Quebec

From 1852 to 1859 Louis C. Barbeau sold dry goods at 102 1/2 and later at 154 St. Paul Street.

L. C. BARBEAU / COURTIER / (BROKER) / MONTREAL / CANADA

Canadian Large Cent: 1859 (5)

British Six Pence: UK
 British Shilling: 1817 1820 1826
 US Quarter: 1858
 US Half Dollar: 1853
 US Hard Times Token (1)

**COMPLIMENTS OF / L. C. BARBEAU / CO. LTD. / MONTREAL
 QUEBEC**

Canadian Large Cent: 1859

P. BARRY

P. BARRY

Canadian Large Cent: 1886
 Canadian Token: 1857

W. BERRY

W. BERRY

Canadian Large Cent: 1882
 US Large Cent: 1827

BLACK'S CHOCOLATE

USE / BLACK'S / CHOCOLATE

Canadian Large Cent: 1858 1876

USE / BLACK'S / CHOCOLATE / POWDER

US Large Cent: 1850

W. & S. BLACK
 Halifax, Nova Scotia

This silversmithing partnership worked in Halifax from 1814 to 1816 (Langdon 1968: 9).

W & S BLACK / W. & S. BLACK

Canadian Token: Br-962

BOLTON'S

BOLTON'S

Canadian Token (2)
 British Penny: 1853

JOHN BRITTON?

Florenceville, New Brunswick

The 1871 New Brunswick Directory listed John Britton as a blacksmith in Florenceville, near the Maine Border (Hank Thoele). The 1856 Massachusetts State Directory listed Joshua Britton, Jr. as a knife maker in Stoughton (Hank Thoele).

J. BRITTON

Canadian Token: 1857
 US Large Cent: 1852
 US Quarter: UK
 US Half Dollar: UK

SAMUEL H. BROWN
 Brandon, Manitoba

Samuel H. Brown was listed in the 1924 Dun Directory. He was then an auto repairman in Brandon, Manitoba.

S. H. BROWN / LOCKS, KEYS / BRANDON

Canadian Large Cent: 1906

CAMPBELL & FOWLER
 St. John, New Brunswick

Campbell and Fowler made carriage springs from 1865 to 1877.

CAMPBELL & FOWLER / ST. JOHN. N. B.

Canadian Token

CARON BROTHERS

Montreal, Quebec

Caron Freres was a prolific engraving and diesinking firm in Montreal. It began operations in 1905, and became one of Canada's largest medalists, but went bankrupt in 1933.

CARON . BROTHERS . IN / MONTREAL

US Small Cent: 1891

R. P. CLARK

A person named R. P. Clark appeared in the 1871 Census as a hotel keeper in Whitby, Ontario (Hank Thoele).

R. P. CLARK

Canadian Token (4)
 New Brunswick Cent: 1861
 British Halfpenny: 1853
 British Penny: 1797 UK
 US Large Cent: 1837 1838 1839 1844 UK
 US Two Cents: 1864

T. B. CLENCH
 Cobourg, Ontario

Freeman S. Clench moved to Cobourg in 1825. In 1848 his sons, Thomas and William, joined the firm, which became one of the finest Canadian cabinet makers. In 1871 Thomas died when he fell from a railroad viaduct following a late night Masonic meeting. William kept the business open until 1888 (*Cobourg: Early Days and Modern Times*, 1981). The countermarks are from two separate stamps, one consisting of his last name and the other his initials. Most read "Clench / T. B." as on his cabinets.

Like a number of Ontario merchants, his stamps often appear on US silver coins. During the American Civil War, large amounts of American silver coins flowed to Canada in payment for goods. This resulted in a glut of American silver, which was redeemed at a five percent discount (Wayne Jacobs, "1870 and the Great American Silver Expulsion," *Canadian Numismatic Journal* 1998: 21-33). After 1870, US coins were discounted by twenty percent.

CLENCH / T. B.

Canadian Token (3)
 Canadian Twenty Cents: 1858
 US Quarter: 1861
 US Half Dollar: 1857 1858 1877
 British Penny: 1831

T. B. / CLENCH

US Half Dollar: 1861

J. F. COBB

J. F. COBB

Canadian Token: 1837 Sou
 US Dime: 1843

COMMERCIAL HOTEL
 Blyth, Ontario

The 1869 *Sutherland's County of Huron Gazetteer and Directory* reported four hotels in this town, and "The Commercial is kept by Mr. Wm. Shane in first class style for the accommodation of commercial travelers and the public generally." It remained open in 1977.

WM. HANEL Ship / COM. HOTEL / BLYTH. ONT

Rev: 1875

British Shilling: 1817

J. COOK

J. COOK.

Large Cent: 1816

Canadian Token (2)

British Halfpenny Token (1)

THOMAS COSTEN
Montreal, Quebec

In 1854 Thomas Costen was a gunsmith on the Corner of Craig and Viger Square. By 1857 he was the partner of Mr. Archibald at Place d'Armes Hill. The 1911 directory listed Arthur G. Costen as an employee of T. Costen and Company at 134 Durocher Street.

T. COSTEN / MONTREAL

Canadian Token (1)

US Hard Times Token (1)

J. CROUSE

J. CROUSE

US Large Cent: 1832

Canadian Token (1)

D + B
Manitoba?

D + B / MAN.

Canadian Token (2)

Planchets (1)

P D

The plow and branch of this countermark are weakly struck, and the latter may be a flower. Both countermarked blacksmith tokens are Wood-33.

Plow / P.D / Branch (all in Serrated Circle)

Blacksmith Token (2)

British Halfpenny: George III (Counterfeit)

JOHN DARRAGH
Owen Sound, Ontario

The 1871 Lovell's Canadian Dominion Directory listed John Darragh as a turner in Owen Sound (Hank Thoele).

J. DARRAGH

Canadian Token: 1857

US Large Cent: 1844

H. C. DAVIS

H. C. DAVIS

Canadian Large Cent: 1894 1911

JAMES W. DAVIS

Galt Town, Ontario

The 1871 Census listed James W. Davis as a machinist in Galt town, Waterloo South, Ontario (Hank Thoele).

J. W. DAVIS

Canadian Large Cent: 1876

J. W. DAVIS / MAKER

Canadian Token (1)

DEVINS & BOLTON
Montreal, Quebec

Richard J. Devins was born in Montreal in 1837. He studied medicine at McGill University and became a pharmacist. He was apprenticed in Montreal, and then went to work with Lanman and Kemp in New York City. In 1857 he returned to Montreal, and in 1861 went into business next to the Court House that had been built by his father in 1837 (Baker 1977).

In 1863 Devins announced that Bolton would become his partner. One of their advertisements noted that they sold drugs, chemicals, seeds, and leeches, Vichy Mineral Waters and Salts, Children's Carminative Cordial, Lubin's Parisian Hair Renewer, and a variety of their own medicines, including Devins & Bolton's Pure Quinine Wine, Pure Code Liver Oil and Hypophosphites, Liquid Citrate of Magnesia, Cough Specific, and Worm Pastilles, the "safest and most effective remedy for Worms in Children or adults." While the partnership was dissolved in 1880, Devins continued in business until 1892, and advertisements for his medicines appeared until the 1920s.

Devins and Bolton advertised extensively, and also tried to circulate their own half penny token, which was minted in England and commemorated the Canadian Confederation of 1867. It was such a close imitation of the Canadian large cent that customs confiscated the shipment on its arrival from England. They advertised on the pieces that everyone should "Use Devin's Vegetable Worm Pastilles." While they counterstamped all pieces of penny and halfpenny size that passed through their hands, they did not stamp any silver coins.

Most coins are counterstamped on the obverse. There are two major varieties to the stamps, which degenerated with use, producing many die states. The major difference concerns the size of the ampersand. The large ampersand variety also has a serif on the upper left of the letter "N" and "L" of MONTREAL. The variety with a small ampersand lacks the serifs and has a poorly formed "A" that is close to a Greek lambda.

This is the most common North American countermark. Maurice Gould collected it on every US large cent from 1827 to 1856; Dave Bowers has 165 different specimens in his collection; and Buckley (1981: 84) reported seeing over 400 examples in a single year. When doing research for "Medals, Jetons, and Tokens Illustrative of the Science of Medicine" (*American Journal of Numismatics*, 1880), Horatio Storer sent a letter to "R. J. Devins of Montreal, surviving partner of the firm," inquiring about these countermarked coins. Apparently Devins' handwriting was not very clear since his response is quoted slightly differently by various sources. This part of the letter is clear:

When I was first in business, owing to the numerous and endless odities of coins (copper) then in circulation, I purchased everyone I got hold of (and stamped them) with the words "Devins & Bolton,

Montreal." I kept count up to eighteen hundred dollars, but did not give up stamping...

This means that Devins struck over 180,000 coppers. No wonder Gould was able to find so many coins with Devins and Bolton countermark. The letter may further imply that they countermarked every copper token and foreign coin then in circulation in Montreal until they had stamped all of them, but that part of the text is difficult to read. In any event, there may be twenty or more times as many coppers with their countermark than those listed below. The writer has so many reports, e.g., two dozen on 1851 US large cents, that he can no longer tell when a "new" specimen is reported.

DEVINS / & / BOLTON / - / MONTREAL

Canadian Token (329)

British Halfpenny: 1723 1748 1773 1774 1777 1779 1783
1799 1806 1853 1862 UK (5)

British Penny: UK

British Token: (9)

Irish Halfpenny: 1766 1769 1776 1781 UK

Austrian Kreuzer: 1816

Danish Skilling: 1771

Essequibo and Demerary Half Stiver: 1813

French Sou: UK

French Five Centimes: 1799

French Colonies Five Centimes: 1827 1828

Guernsey Four Doubles: 1830

Norwegian Skilling: 1816 1833 UK

Norwegian Two Skillings: 1833 UK

Portuguese Ten Reis: UK

Prussia Two Pfennig: UK

St. Helena Halfpenny: 1821

Spain Eight Maravedis: 1842 1844 1850

St. Settlements Cent: 1845

Swedish Five Ore: 1865

US Large Cent: 1796 1798 1802 1813 1816 (2) 1817 (5)
1818 (3) 1819 (4) 1820 (2) 1821 1822 (2) 1823 1824 (2)
1825 (3) 1826 (2) 1827 (3) 1828 (4) 1829 (2) 1830 (4)
1831 (6) 1832 (4) 1833 (3) 1834 (4) 1835 (2) 1836 (3)
1837 (10) 1838 (9) 1839 (4) 1840 (4) 1841 (3) 1842 (2)
1843 (7) 1844 (3) 1845 (8) 1846 (8) 1847 (15) 1848 (14)
1849 (7) 1850 (11) 1851 (29) 1852 (10) 1853 (24) 1854
(18) 1855 1856 (7) UK (79)

Connecticut Cent: 1787

Massachusetts Cent: UK

Vermont Cent: UK

US Hard Times Token (7)

US Civil War Token (3)

US Token of J. G. Merritt (1)

US Token of Wm. R. Brown (1)

Copper Planchet (2)

Overstruck by J. T. DUCK

US Large Cent: 1850

Overstruck on I B

US Large Cent: 1825

With A. LANE

US Large Cent: UK

Overstruck on J. M. BUSHEY

US Large Cent: 1853

I. DICK

I. DICK

Canadian Tokens (2)

DIETRICH

DIETRICH

Canadian Large Cent: 1895

US Large Cent: 1850

C. H. DODMAN

Grand Banks, Newfoundland

Charles Dodman was listed as a fisherman in Grand Banks in the 1894 McAlpine Directory.

C. H. / DODMAN. / GRND BANK / - / N.F.L.D.

US Quarter: UK (Liberty Seated)

ALEXANDER DUFF

Mount Steward, Prince Edward Island

Alexander Duff was as a blacksmith in Mount Steward, who was listed in the 1871 Prince Edward Island Directory (Hank Thoele).

A. DUFF

Prince Edward Island Token: 1855

DUNLOP TIRE

Because of extensive countermarking of coins, by 1853 they had become such a nuisance in Great Britain that the British Parliament prohibited the stamping of British coins with advertising. Eventually the Canadian Government did likewise (Graham 1993). In 1903 several federal departments dealt with the problem of Dunlop Tire Co., whose trademark of two hands was being stamped on Canadian coins.

The Ministry of Finance finally decided that no case could be brought because of the exact wording of the Canadian Criminal Code: "Everyone who utters any coin defaced by having stamped thereon any names or words is guilty of an offense and liable, on summary conviction before two Justices of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars." The company had not broken the law as it had not stamped names or words on the coins given to its customers.

Two Hands

Various Canadian Coins

JAMES ADAMS DWIGHT

Montreal, Quebec

This is the hallmark of James David Dwight. He began work as a silversmith with George Savage at 56 St. Paul Street in 1818, and was in partnership with Martin Cheney in 1819. His firm was James A. Dwight & Son beginning in 1842. It was located at 151 Notre Dame Street from 1844 to 1847 (Langdon 1968: 50-51).

J. A. D. MONTREAL

US Large Cent: UK

FAIRBANK UNITED CHURCH

Toronto, Ontario

Fairbank is a Toronto neighborhood. The year 1889 indicates when the church was built, and since this is a 1939 half dollar, the piece represents the church's semi-centennial.

FAIRBANK UNITED CHURCH / 1889

Canadian Silver Dollar: 1939

JAMES FAIRIE

Montreal, Quebec

In 1871 James Fairie worked as a dealer in coal oil lamps at 10 University. In 1883 his widow was at the same address.

JAMES FAIRIE / -o- / MONTREAL
US Half Dollar: 1865

FERROLEUM

This company made corkscrews.

FERROLEUM
Large Cent: 1901

A. F. FIFIELD

A. F. FIFIELD
Canadian Token (1)
Canadian Large Cent: 1859

FINDLAY & MCWILLIAM Montreal, Quebec

In 1868 Findlay and McWilliam were wholesale confectioners at 519 St. Paul Street. Their stamp imitates the style of the Devins and Bolton countermark, and may be by the same die cutter. Johnathan Findlay continued to be listed in city directories until 1873.

FINDLAY / & / MCWILLIAM / - / MONTREAL
Canadian Token (2)
British Halfpenny: 1724
Counterfeit British Halfpenny: UK
US Large Cent: 1825 1836 1838 1843 1845 1847 (2) 1850
1851 (2) 1852 1853 UK (3)

J. A. FIRTH

J. A. FIRTH
Canadian Token (2)
US Large Cent: 1830 1852 1856

E. N. FOLSOM

This also has been reported as "E. H. FOLSOM"

E. N. FOLSOM
Canadian Token (1)
US Large Cent: 1854
Two Reals: 1781

FORD AUTOMOBILE CO.

Numerous Canadian and US coins are countermarked with a number of variations of the Ford trademark. (Also see United States).

FORD (Script)
Canadian Half Dollar: 1910
Canadian Large Cent: 1916
Canadian Small Cent: 1940
Canadian Dime: 1858
Canadian Quarter: 1909
British Sixpence: 1912

FORD 6 (Script)
Canadian Large Cent: 1918

CAN / FORD (Script)
Canadian Ten Cents: 1928

FORD / CANADA (Script)
Canadian Ten Cents: 1919

S. FOX

S. FOX
Canadian Large Cent: 1859
US Large Cent: 1853

FRENCH IVORY

"Ivory" appeared as a surname in the 1871 Ontario Census (Hank Thoele). So this countermark could indicate a product or a person's name.

FRENCH IVORY
Canadian Quarter: 1912
US Small Cent: 1918

B. F. FULLER

B. F. FULLER
Canadian Large Cent: 1859
US Large Cent: 1845

J. E. GAGNON Montreal, Quebec

This is a hallmark of a Montreal watch maker and jeweler. It is found on a love token that he engraved (Chris Faulkner).

J. E. GAG in Shield
Rev: Shaved and made into a love token
Canadian Quarter: UK

S. D. A. GALT

This stamp appears on gauges made for setting the teeth of saws. Many of these tools still exist and have appeared in internet auctions, but no one has noted where the firm was located.

S D A / GALT
Canadian Quarter: 1909

P. M. GRANT Toronto Junction, Ontario

P. M. Grant was listed as a milk dealer in Toronto Junction from 1900 to 1909 (John Cheramy).

P. M. GRANT / TOR. JC. / MILK DEALER
Canadian Large Cent: UK

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY Ontario

This railroad began service in 1854 between "Detroit and the Niagara Frontiers." One could cross to Detroit at Windsor, join the Michigan Central, and travel to Chicago. By 1855 the Great Western was extended to Toronto. It merged with the Grand Trunk Railroad and became part of the Canadian National in 1884. Newspaper accounts indicate Windsor was chosen as its initial termination point because of the strategic location of the city across from Detroit. As one reporter noted, the railroad could be used to bring British troops to defend Ontario if the province was invaded by the United States.

G. W. R. LOCO. & CARR. DEPT. WINDSOR
Copper Coin (1)

GREAT WESTERN / RAILWAY. / CANADA
US Large Cent: 1841
US Quarter: 1853

H. HAINES
New Brunswick

H. HAINES
New Brunswick Cent: 1861 1864

J. F. HANLEY

J. F. HANLEY
Canadian Dime: 1858
Canadian Quarter: 1881
Canadian Half Dollar: 1911

J. A. HANLIN

J. A. HANLIN
Canadian Tokens: 1837
Nova Scotia Penny: 1824

JAMES HEARN
Clinton, Ontario

James Hearn was listed in the 1869 Ontario provincial directory as a blacksmith in Colborne, which explains how he could produce such an elaborate presentation piece. He later was a cattle driver in Clinton from 1882 to 1893.

JAMES HEARN. / (Engraved Man on Horseback) / CLINTON, ONT.
Rev: THE / COMPLIMENTS / OF / W. H. LOWE. / A. D. 1874
Canadian Quarter: UK

HELM

.HELM
Canadian Half Dollar: 1870 1872
US Quarter: 1854
US Half Dollar: 1854

GEORGE H. HEWITT
Vancouver, British Columbia

In 1918 George H. Hewitt Company made rubber and metal stamps at 576 Richards Street (John Cheramy).

HEWITT / VANCOUVER B. C.
Canadian Large Cent: 1914

PR. HUME

PR. HUME
Canadian Tokens (3)

GEORGE HUTTON
Richmond East, Quebec

George Hutton was listed in the 1890 Lovett's Directory as a carriage maker in Richmond East (Hank Thoele).

G. HUTTON
Canadian Large Cent: 1881 1886 (2)

JOHN HUTTON
Windsor, Ontario

John Hutton was listed as a saloon keeper in the 1871 *Lovell's Directory*. In the 1871 Census he was noted as a fifty-seven year old hotel keeper, who had been born in England (Hank Thoele).

J. HUTTON / WINDSOR
Canadian Token (1)
US Large Cent: 1818
British Cartwheel Penny: 1797

J. JEWITT

In the 1871 Census a person named John Jewitt was listed as a blacksmith in Kinloss, Ontario (Hank Thoele).

J. JEWITT
Canadian Token (2)
British Halfpenny: 1806

F. JOBIN

F. JOBIN
Canadian Token (2)

W. JONES

W. JONES
Nova Scotia Penny Token: 1840
Canadian Large Cent: 1882

G. J. JORDAN

G. J. JORDAN
Canadian Token (1)
US Large Cent: UK

JOHN JOY
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

G. W. E. Burnside suggests this may be the countermark of John Joy, who issued struck tokens for the Old London House, which was located on Water Street (Br-922-923). In the 1887 Prince Edward Island Directory Joy was listed as the proprietor of the Old London Oyster House and Restaurant, and advertised "the best fitted restaurant in the provinces... meals cooked to order from 7:30 a.m. till 11 p.m." He also sold pipes, tobacco, and carbonated beverages. By 1892 he was advertising the Old London as a Billiard Hall and Saloon, which sold "choice ales, wines and liquors" (Robert J. Graham, Earle K. Kennedy, and J. Richard Becker, *The Currency and Medals of Prince Edward Island*, Willowdale, Ontario, 1988: 32-33).

JOY / JOY
Canadian Token (3)

T K

T K
Canadian Token (16)
British Penny: 1806

KETCHUM & CO.
Ottawa, Ontario

From 1902 to 1930 this firm sold bicycles and sporting goods on Bank and then Sparks Street. It was owned by Zeb and Harry Ketchum. Chris Faulkner located the following paragraph in Anson A. Gard's *The Hub and the Spokes* (Ottawa, Emerson Press, 1994: 76-77).

Harry Ketchum, a lover and promoter of sports, was one of the most famous of his day in lacrosse. He is to Canada what A. G. Spaulding is to the United States. After graduating in active sports, he and his brother Zeb set up in a little way the handling of sporting goods, with all their stock in one window. That was but a few years ago, but so successful have they been that they have added store after store... So popular have their goods become that the Ottawa boy don't think an implement of sport worth playing with unless it has on it "Ketchum & Co."

KETCHUM & CO. / OTTAWA
Canadian Token (1)
Canadian Large Cent: 1902

R. F. KILLALY
Cannington, Ontario

R. F. Killaly was born in Ireland, and did not appear in the 1871 Canadian Census, but operated a hardware store in Cannington from at least 1875 to 1882. (Hank Thoele). Like some other Ontario merchants, he mostly stamped US silver coins.

R. F. KILLALY / HARDWARE / CANNINGTON
US Dime: 1835 1836 1838 1842 1855

KLONDIKE

This is in the style of a hallmark, but the issuer has not been traced.

KLONDIKE
Canadian Half Dollar: 1898
US Silver Dollar: 1883-S

FRED LABELLE
Dawson, Yukon Territory

According to the 1902 *Alaska Yukon Directory and Gazette*, Fred Labelle was a butcher employed by the Standard Commercial Company in Dawson (Benice 1990).

F. LABELLE. / DAW. Y. T.
Canadian Quarter: UK

HENRY W. LANG
Ottawa, Ontario

Lang was a gunsmith in Ottawa in 1857, Arnprior from 1863 to 1871, and Pembroke from 1873 to 1891 (Robert Merchant).

H. W. LANG / OTTAWA
Canadian Token (1)
British Penny: 1807

LASH & CO.
Toronto, Ontario

Lash & Company was a silversmithing firm in Toronto circa 1865 (Langdon 1968: 46).

LASH & CO / 22
Canadian Token: Br-997 (1)

W. F. LAW

W. F. LAW
Hard Times Token (1)
Canadian Token (1)

British Halfpenny: 1831

H. LINCOLN

H. LINCOLN
Canadian Token (6)

M

This probably is a metal worker's mark. As with British stamps, "V R" means Queen Victoria, and "M" is the merchant's initial.

V Crown R / M
Canadian Token (2)

THOMAS MCAVITY
St. John, New Brunswick

According to local newspaper accounts, at the age of twelve during the 1820s Thomas McAvity became an indentured servant in the hardware business. In 1834 he opened his own store at 9 Water Street. The name of the firm was Thomas McAvity and Co. until 1854, when his brother John became a partner and it became J & T McAvity. From 1859 to 1863 Thomas was the Mayor of St. John, and was its official host in 1860 when the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, visited the city. During the 1860s he bought a small brass foundry that prospered and became one of the largest in the Empire.

By 1872 his firms were called T. McAvity and Sons. They made valves, whistles, and all sorts of hardware, including fire hydrants, which still can be found all across Canada. In the great 1877 St. John fire the McAvity enterprises were destroyed, but by 1879 they had erected a large retail hardware store on King Street and a huge brass foundry on Water Street. Thomas died in 1887.

During the First World War the company made artillery shells and employed 2500 people at branches in a number of cities. By the Second World War the St. John foundry still had 500 employees and made brass steam valves for the Royal Canadian Navy. In 1959 it was sold to Crane Canada, Ltd., and by 1980 the St. John plant had been abandoned, but Crane kept the McAvity trademark, which still appears on its fire hydrant.

T. MCAVITY / 9 WATER STREET
Canadian Token (1)
British Shilling: 1816

T. MCAVITY & SONS / ST. JOHN / N. B.
Uncertain Coin (1)

THOMAS MCAVITY / ST. JOHN . N B
British Halfpenny: UK

THOMAS MCAVITY & CO. IRONMONGERS around ST JOHN / N B
Canadian Token (1)

WILLIAM D. MCGLOGLHON
London, Ontario

Lovell's Directory listed William D. McGloghlon as a jeweler in London, Ontario. The 1871 Census noted that he was thirty-one years old and had been born in Ireland (Hank Thoele).

W. D. MCGLOGLHON
Canadian Quarter: 1872 1886
US Quarter: 185X

US Hard Times Token (1)

MICHAEL MCMAHON
Belleville, Ontario

Michael McMahon worked as a broker in Belleville (John Cheramy).

M. MCMAHON / 1877 / Crown / BELLEVILLE, ONT
French Five Francs: UK

MILITARY INSPECTOR STAMPS

These pieces were intended as keepsakes, but made from official stamps. Quite a few exist on Canadian and US silver coins, particularly half dollars. During the Second World War thousands of stamps were used to indicate that parts had been inspected by particular persons who worked for defense companies or the military. They often consist of just a monogram or a few letters that abbreviate the name of a forgotten company and the number of the inspector. (There also is a countermark "94402 / SIMANCO / CAN" that appears on a 1934 Canadian half dollar. Simanco indicates the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and the piece may be part of this series, but is listed under the United States).

Royal Canadian Air Force

R C A F / Arrow / 403 (All in Circle)
Rev: 137 / ASSEM / D H G (All in Circle)
Canadian Half Dollar: UK

Miscellaneous Companies

C. V. L. / 15 (All in Circle)
Canadian Nickel: 1942

J. W. MILLAR
Toronto, Ontario

From 1856 to 1880 J. W. Millar was a Toronto watch maker and jeweler. He was located successively on Young, King, and Queen Streets. His countermarks are only known on US coins.

J. W. MILLAR / TORONTO
US Large Cent: 1847
US Half Dime: 1835 1857
US Dime: 1853 (2) 1854 (3) 1856 1857
US Quarter: 1853 1854
US Half Dollar: 1853 1859 1861

PATRICK MOLONEY
Toronto, Ontario

Patrick Moloney was listed in Toronto city directories as a boot maker from 1856 to 1861.

P. MOLONEY / BOOT MAKER / TORONTO
US Large Cent: 1857

MORROW

MORROW
Canadian Large Cent: 1913
Canadian Quarter: UK (Victoria)

MORSE

MORSE
Canadian Token: 1857

US Large Cent: 1801

G. MURRER

G. MURRER
Canadian Large Cent: 1858 1884 1881 1888 1890
US Large Cent: UK
US Two Cents: 1866

PETER NORBECK
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Peter Norbeck was a silversmith who lived in Halifax from 1789 to 1861 (John Cheramy). This is his hallmark.

P. N. in Cartouche
Canadian Tokens (3)

NICHOLAS OHMAN
St. John, Newfoundland

In 1882 Nicholas Ohman was a partner of a Mr. Lindstrom at 255 Water Street. They advertised a wide variety of goods and services as "Watchmakers and Manufacturing Jewellers, Importers of Fancy Goods, Marble, Bronze, Gilt & Ebonized Clocks. Fine Arts Goods. Statues, Groups, Lions, Horses, Urns, & Vases in Bronze. Dresden, Sevres, Capo de Monte, and Oriental China Sets. Vases, Plate, Cups and Saucers, Plaques, &c. Silver and Silver-Plated Ware. Opera, Field, and Ships Glasses, &c. Pianos by the Celebrated Maker, Herman Wagner, Stuttgart. Agent for Lawrence's Spectacles."

By 1882 Ohman was working alone in the Atlantic Hotel Building on Water Street as a "Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Optician." This very small stamp is Ohman's hallmark. It is so small as to often go unnoticed. Since the first example was reported, a number of others have appeared, usually on well-worn silver coins.

N. O.
Newfoundland Ten Cents: 1896
Newfoundland Twenty Cents: 1876
Newfoundland Half Dollar: 1870 1873 1876 1894 1896
1899 1900 UK

OTTAWA CARNIVAL

This countermarked token was made by Thomas Church, apparently from one of his token dies. Some of his other dies occasionally are found stamped on tokens, as well. The 1895 Carnival was held from January 21st to the 26th.

CARNIVAL IN OTTAWA 1895
Rev: Beaver
Canadian Token Br-719: 1857

L. P. & CO.

L. P. & CO.
Canadian Large Cent: Victoria (1)
US Large Cent: 1844

S. P. & CO.

S. P. & CO.
Large Cent: 1846
Canadian Token (2)

DR. PAGE
St. John, New Brunswick

"C. E." in this countermark apparently means "Canada East." Dr. Page, however, was not listed in the 1870 McAlpine's Directory of Maritime Provinces.

DR PAGE / DENTIST.
US Large Cent: UK

DR PAGE / DENTIST. / ST. JOHN C. E.
US Quarter: 1855

PALMER'S POND TRAIN WRECK New Brunswick

These engraved coins are souvenirs of the famous "Penny Wreck" of Canadian railway lore. On January 26, 1897, a train traveling from Halifax to Montreal derailed outside of Dorchester, N. B. As it came down a steep grade, it jumped the tracks on the curve by Palmer's Pond. The train and its cars came to rest on the pond's deeply frozen ice, where they spilled 900,000 newly minted 1896 large cents.

The accident was caused by the sudden shifting of six tons of boxes of these large cents (Fred F. Angus, "The Penny Wreck Centennial," *Canadian Rail* January 1997; Bank of Canada Review April 1992). The pond's ice was covered up to three feet deep with the cents, and many were taken by locals. Some were made into souvenirs by milling off the outer portion of the cent and replacing it with a commemorative inscription. Although often reported as countermarked coins, the inscription on them is engraved.

PALMER'S POND WRECK / 26.1.97
Large Cent: 1896 (4)

W. D. PALMER

The person who countermarked these coins may have been William Dignan Palmer, who was a builder in Greenwood, B. C. (*Henderson's British Columbia Gazette and Directory*, 1900). Another possibility is William Palmer, who was listed as a watchmaker in Grafton in the 1896 *McAlpine's Nova Scotia Directory* (Hank Thoele). One coin also is countermarked with the date 1884.

W. D. PALMER
Canadian Quarter: 1874 1872

JOSEPH OLIVA PATENAUDE Nelson, British Columbia

Joseph O. Patenaude was born in Iberville, Quebec in 1871. He moved to Nelson in 1897, where he owned a jewelry store on Baker Street that employed thirteen people. In local newspaper accounts of his death he was remembered not only for his artistry, but his good acts. Patenaude was a devout Catholic and contributed to many charities. In 1947 Pope Pius XII honored him for his altruism.

Toward the end of the First World War Patenaude invested in an inexpensive way to refine silver ore. He lost a patent infringement suit, and had to sell most of his operations in 1930 to pay legal costs. He remained in business only as an optician (Gingras 1959, 1965, 1982).

In 1935 Patenaude obtained a thousand silver dollars and stamped them in the center of the voyager's canoe with his "JOP" hallmark. He used them as change at his optometry business. The usual explanation for these coins has been that by countermarking them he attempted to show the extensive

circulation of silver dollars, and in so doing encourage the government to coin more of them. But we now know that other Canadian silversmiths also marked coins with their own very small hallmarks (e.g., "N. O." and "W S W"), and so it seems likely that Patenaude did likewise for local publicity. He continued counterstamping silver dollars until 1949, but apparently stopped when he sold his business and retired (Gingras 1982).

Unfortunately, his hallmarks were not destroyed on his death in 1956. For many years it was believed that additional coins were being struck, and this was proven by discovery of a 1966 silver dollar with many "JOP" stamps (*Canadian Token*, 1991: 174). *Canadian Coin News* (April 30, 1991) stated a Vancouver coin dealer had stamped a number of dollars with one of Patenaude's "JOP" stamps. Examples of a crude relief "JOP" have been reported, as well; if found on silver dollars they likely are recent fakes meant for sale to collectors. The writer has not seen any tokens stamped "JOP", which may be Patenaude's issues, fantasies, or issues of another person.

J O P (Crude Separate Letters)
Canadian Token (2) - Status Uncertain

J O P (Incuse Single Punch)
Canadian Silver Dollar: 1935 (10) 1936 (3) 1939 1947 (7)
1948 1949 (2) 1950

J. O. P. (Relief)
Canadian Silver Dollars: Included above
Restrikes known, including a 1966 silver dollar

G. W. PELL

G. W. PELL
Canadian Token (1)
US Large Cent: UK

F. J. A. PERO

F. J. A. PERO
Canadian Token (2)

DANIEL S. PERRIN London, Ontario

Daniel S. Perrin and his parents moved to London from New York State in 1855. His father owned a bakery and sold soda water and sarsaparilla. By 1863 Daniel had taken over the firm, which began making candy in 1880. By 1900 it had 500 employees and was shipping carloads of biscuits and candy to Winnipeg. In 1911 D. S. Perrin & Co. was destroyed by a fire, but then was rebuilt on a much larger scale. In 1927 it merged with its rivals to become the Canadian Biscuit Company. Its stamp is particularly interesting as it has "C. W." for "Canada West," which was a term used between 1841 and 1867. Given that Daniel took over the firm in 1863, the countermark must have been issued in the middle 1860s (Leitch 1998).

D. S. PERRIN / LONDON C. W.
British Shilling: 1839

L. H. PLUMB

L. H. PLUMB
Canadian Token (1)
US Large Cent: 1850

H. F. POLLEY St. Stephen, New Brunswick

H. F. POLLEY, / ST. STEPHEN, / N. B.
Canadian Quarter: 1874 1877

H. PROVOST

Hank Thoele reports two possible issuers. According to the 1891 Lovell's Directory, Henri Provost was a machinist in St. Henry, Quebec. H. Provost was mentioned in the 1871 Census as a carriage maker in Osgood, Ontario.

H. PROVOST

Canadian Large Cent: 1858
Canadian Token (1)
US Silver Dollar: 1880

QUEBEC

Many of these probably are from different stamps.

QUEBEC

Canadian Token (1)
Canadian Large Cent: 1886 1899
British Shilling: 1837
With I B
Canadian Token (1)

R. L. RALPH

R. L. RALPH

Canadian Token (2)

ROBINSON'S CARRIAGE WORKS

Kingston, Ontario

Beginning in 1881 George W. Robinson sold carriages, organs, and pianos at 237-239 Princess Street. He seems to have died in 1894.

ROBINSON'S / KINGSTON / CARRIAGE WORKS

Canadian Large Cent: 1881 (2) 1884 (17)
British Penny: 1797

T. H. ROBINSON

Orillia, Ontario

T. H. Robinson was born in 1851; was apprenticed as a pharmacist in Montreal; and spent a year in Manitoba before becoming an assistant in W. R. Tudhope's pharmacy in Orillia, which he purchased from Tudhope in 1880. Robinson made it into a large drug store that sold fancy goods, stationery, books and journals. He was the Dominion Telegraph agent and held various town offices. These pieces must have been struck 1895 as he moved back to Montreal in that year (Foster 1983: 28).

T. H. ROBINSON / DRUGGIST / ORILLIA

Canadian Token (15)
US Large Cent: 1854 UK

J. F. ROSS & CO.

Toronto, Ontario

This firm was listed in the 1893 Toronto directory as a maker of tin cans.

J. F. ROSS & CO / TORONTO in Oval

Canadian Token (1)

JOSH ROULEAU

Quebec

All the examples of "ROULEAU" seem to be from an identical stamp, while "JOSH" may have been made using individual letter punches.

ROULEAU

Canadian Token (10)
Counterfeit Irish Halfpenny: UK
British Guiana Token: UK
British Token: UK
US Large Cent: 1818 1836 1839 1851

JOSH / ROULEAU

Canadian Token (3)
Nova Scotia Penny: 1856
Counterfeit Irish Halfpenny: UK
US Large Cent: 1851 UK

ROYAL VISIT

London, Ontario

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth visited Canada and the United States in 1939. A number of tokens and medals were minted to commemorate the event.

ROYAL / VISIT 1939 / LONDON ONT

Canadian Silver Dollar: 1939

M. RYAN

Ingersoll, Ontario

Ryan is one of the Ontario merchants who specialized in stamping American coins.

M. RYAN / I. ONT.

US Nickel: 1887
US Dime: 1876 1882 1887
US Quarter: 1854 1875

SAVAGE

Montreal, Quebec

This seems to be a hallmark of one of many Montreal silversmiths with this family name (Langdon 1968: 72-75).

SAVAGE

Canadian Token (1)

ALEXANDER SHAVER

Iroquis Village, Ontario

The 1871 Census listed Alexander Shaver, who was then a forty year old German immigrant. He was a blacksmith in Iroquis Village, Ontario (Hank Thoele).

A. SHAVER

Canadian Token (4)

SIMONDS SAW CO.

Montreal, Quebec

Reportedly this is North America's "oldest cutting tool manufacturer" and was established in 1832. Today its Canadian branch is located in Montreal, and its US branch in Fitchburg, Massachusetts. The Simonds Catalog 19 of its saws and knives was published issued in 1919.

SIMONDS / CANADA SAW CO LTD / MONTREAL QUE / 27

Canadian Large Cent: 1890

J. SINCLAIR
Ingersoll, Ontario

Sinclair was listed as a tin merchant in the 1893 directory.

J. SINCLAIR / INGERSOLL in Oval
Canadian Quarter: 1872

J. L. N. SOLIS
Montreal, Quebec

Solis was listed in the 1925 city directory as a machinist.

J. L. N. SOLIS. / 1895 / MONTREAL
Rev: SEWING . MACHINE / MONTREAL / MACHINIST
British Halfpenny: George II

T. B. SOMERVILLE

T. B. SOMERVILLE
Canadian Token (1)
British Halfpenny: George III

SQUIRT

This countermark is from the early 1920s. It seems to advertise the popular soft drink, but since it was then illegal to stamp advertising on Canadian coins, the pieces may have been used as give-a-ways in the United States. Complicating matters further, according to a notice on the internet, Squirt actually was invented in Phoenix, Arizona in 1938, and was advertised with the "Little Squirt" character.

SQUIRT
US Nickel: 1891
Canadian Large Cent: 1893 1910 1913 1916 (2) 1918 (2) 1920

ST. ANDREWS CHAPTER
Halifax, Nova Scotia

The Saint Andrews Masonic Lodge was chartered in 1832 and united in 1869 to form the Grand Chapter of Nova Scotia.

ST. ANDREWS / CHAPTER.
Canadian Token (5)
Nova Scotia Penny: 1856 (3)
New Brunswick Penny: 1843 (2) 1854 (2)
British Guiana Stiver: 1813

A. J. STEVENS
Norwich and Salford, Ontario

A. J. STEVENS / ENGRAVER ON / METAL / 1882 / NORWICH,
ONT
Canadian Token (1)

A. J. STEVENS / ENGRAVER / SALFORD
Canadian Token (1)

J. J. STORR

J. J. STORR
Canadian Large Cent: 1859
US Small Cent: 1863

F. J. TOBIN
Bridgewater, Nova Scotia

None of the individuals who were listed as living in Bridgewater had exactly this name: John Tobin was listed as a "merchant" in *McAlpine's Nova Scotia Directory* from 1868 to 1871, and owned a general store in 1890, but his July 30, 1894, obituary in the *Bridgewater Weekly Bulletin* said nothing about his career. A person named James Tobin was listed in later directories as a stonemason in Bridgewater. F. J. Tobin – presumably this person – was running a jewelry store in Pictou, Nova Scotia, in 1916, and also was the agent for Edison Phonograph.

F. J. TOBIN / ENGRAVER / B. WATER, N S
Prince Edward Island Cent: 1871

F. J. TOBIN / ENGRAVER / BRIDGEWATER, N. S.
Nova Scotia Cent: 1864

M. TRAMBLE

M. TRAMBLE
Canadian Token (2)

J. TROTIER

J. TROTIER
Canadian Token (2)
US Hard Times Token (1)

VANCUREN

The stamp is too large for the coins, and the initial of the stamper's name is not legible.

. VANCUREN
Canadian Token: 1852
US Large Cent: 1828

J. J. VELDON
Quebec

One possible issuer was James Veldon, who was a clerk at 4 Cote la Canuterie in 1857 (John Cheramy). An individual named John J. Veldon also was mentioned in the 1890 Lovell's Directory as a chemist in Quebec City (Hank Thoele).

J. J. VELDON / QUEBEC
Canadian Token (1)
Nova Scotia Penny: 1856
Irish Halfpenny: UK
Planchet (1)

JAMES VENNEL
Campobello, New Brunswick

James Vennell was born in 1838, and was listed in Campobello in the 1901 Census. No occupation was given as by then he apparently was retired, but the other male members of his family were listed as fishermen.

J. G. VENNEL / DEC. / 19 / 1892 / CAMPOBELLO / NB
US Nickel: 1882

W

So far the numbers 2, 3, and 6 have been noted. Their purpose is unknown.

ONE LOAD / . W . Number
Canadian Token (4)

WILLIAM S. WALKER
Montreal, Quebec

William S. Walker was a silversmith in Montreal from 1855 to 1890 (Langdon 1968: 90). This is his hallmark.

W S W (Exceedingly Small)
Canadian Large Cent: 1882 1884 1887
Canadian Token (4)
Newfoundland Twenty Cents: 1873
British West Indies 1/4 Anchor Dollar: 1822

J. A. WHELPLEY
Greenwich, New Brunswick

In 1893 J. A. Whelpley was a skate maker in Greenwich Hill, New Brunswick (John Cheramy).

J. A. WHELPLEY / GREENWICH, N B
New Brunswick Penny: 1861

THEODORE WHITE
Montreal, Quebec

Theodore White was a watchmaker on St. Joseph Street in the 1860s. By the 1880s his shop was on Notre Dame Street.

T. WHITE WATCHMAKER / 140 / ST. JOSEPH ST. / MONTREAL
Canadian Large Cent: UK

A. S. WHITING & CO.
Oshawa, Ontario

In 1858 A. S. Whiting and Co. became Oshawa's first major industry (M. McIntyre Hood, *The Crossing between the Waters: A History of Canada's Motor City*, 1968). The firm was organized by A. S. Whiting and E. C. Tuttle in Cedar Dale.

A. S. WHITING & CO / OSHAWA. C. W.
Canadian Token (1)

C. WIGGINS

According to the 1896 *McAlpine Directory*, Charles Wiggins was a blacksmith in York County, New Brunswick.

C. WIGGINS
Prince Edward Island Cent: 1871

A. W. WOODARD

A W WOODARD
Canadian Token (3)

A. C. YOUNG

A. C. YOUNG
Canadian Token (1)
Canadian Large Cent: 1876

TOMAHAWK

This seems to be a trademark-style stamp, and may have turned the countermarked coins into trade tokens.

Tomahawk
Canadian Token (2)
British Cartwheel Penny: 1797

CEYLON

GEORGE STEUART & CO.

James Steuart founded this firm in 1835. At that time he was the Master Attendant of Columbo for the British government. When the Crown discovered he was involved in a private venture, Steuart was forced to cease working in the firm. His brother Joseph took over, and when Joseph died in 1843, a younger brother George took control. The firm owned Wekande Mills, which employed over 1,000 workers (Pridmore 1965a: 119). It likely stamped these coins in the 1860s for use on its plantations. Countermarked stivers and halfpennies were

valued at sixpence, while the half-farthings were four and one-half pence. Most coins are stamped on both sides. They remained in circulation until 1881 (Pridmore 1965a: 108).

G S & CO.

Ceylon Stiver: 1802 1813 1815 (2)

British Half Farthing: 1828 (2) 1830 1837 (2) 1839 1842
1843 1844 (3) 1847 1851 (2) 1852 (2) 1853 1854 1856
UK (2)

British Halfpenny: 1826 1827 1843 1844 1845 1846 1851
1852 (2) 1855 1856 1858 1859 (3) UK

CHINA

CHOPMARKS

Many of the foreign silver coins that circulated in China were counterfeit. So many poor quality early Spanish American coins were exported to China that merchants began to refuse them in the 1640s, and the later bust style eight reales also were counterfeited extensively (Paul Bordeaux, "Counterfeit Spanish Piastres Issued at Birmingham," *Numismatic Circular* 1915: 558-564). The Chinese became so wary of accepting plated brass counterfeits that merchants often "chopped" each coin that passed through their hands. Like ancient merchant stamps (Brunk 1974), Chinese "chops" were impressed deep enough into a plated coin to reach the brass core and expose it as bogus. Robert Chalmers (1893: 378) explained the origin of "chop" and "chop mark" in this way:

The word chop comes from the Kindi chhap, a seal-impression, and can be traced back to European languages as far as 1537, when a Portuguese treaty states that a Nizam "sealed an agreement with his chop" (e o chapo de sua chapa). The origin of the pidgin-English name chop-house for Customs-station is explained by John Fryer in his *New Account of East India and Persia* (London, 1698) as follows: "The Custom-house has a great Front, where the chief

customer appears at certain hours to chop, that is to mark, goods outward bound."

The practice appears to be peculiar to the province of Canton, and to be unknown in the north. Native Chinese merchants stamp or sign (chop) every coin as it comes into their possession. No Chinaman will take back a dollar on which his stamp cannot be pointed out, though by the multitude of successive stamps a chopped dollar not only loses its ring, but gradually becomes so obliterated that any individual stamp cannot be distinguished in one case out of a hundred. The state of a dollar long in circulation in Hong Kong is deplorable, but it seems impossible to overcome the Cantonese practice. On the contrary, chopping has been legally recognized in Hong Kong by the Governor's Proclamation, published in the *Gazette* of 21st October 1865, under the local ordinance No. 10 of that year.

Chops on coins usually are a single incuse character, and less often are multiple characters, relief characters, or symbols (Rose 1987). *Chopmark News* was a publication of the Chopmark Collectors Club, which attempted to reprint everything ever written on chopmarked coins.

COLOMBIA

A number of countermarked Colombian coins from the 1950s were issued for New Year celebrations (Enrique Bernal). These are stamped with FELIZ AÑO and other words.

T C MONOGRAM

The "C" is superimposed over the bottom of the letter "T" to form a monogram. This seems to be an hacienda brand.

T C Monogram

2 1/2 Centavos: 1881 (2)

Five Centavos: 1886

COSTA RICA

F. BRENE and F. M. PINTO

These very small (7 mm.) and highly detailed stamps often appear on the same coins. The second stamp means "Supplied by Pinto." Rulau (2000: 202) reports that the Pintos had estates

near San Jose. The Pinto countermarks are particularly unusual in being at the very edge of coins.

These countermarked coins seem to have been made with a sealer tool that was intended for sealing bags of produce with a lead seal. For other examples of countermarks of this sort see

the US pieces with the legend "Seal and Press Co." These Costa Rican sealers were so small that an Indian head cent barely fit into them.

F. BRENE / SAN / MIGUEL

US Indian Head Small Cent: UK (2)

HABILITADO / POR / F. / PINTO / M.

US Indian Head US Small Cent: UK (3)

CURACAO

CURACAO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

The initials "V N C" mean Vereeniging Numismatic Curacao (Rulau 1992: 150). This modern countermark commemorates the tenth (X) anniversary of the Curacao Numismatic Association. It has been noted on a cut quarter segment of a Curacao 2 1/2 guilder, and might be mistaken for an earlier issue.

V / N / C / X (All in Circle)

Various

DENMARK

TH. AAGESENS HOTEL

TH. AAGESENS HOTEL

Swedish Fifty Ore: 1880 1883

JEAN DESIRE BEAUVAIS Copenhagen

Jean Desire Beauvais was born in Paris in 1831. He died in Copenhagen in 1896 (Jensen 1995).

J. D. BEAUVAIS / * COPENHAGUE *

Danish Five Ore: 1876 UK (2)

CLOSET HUSET

Closet Huset means "toilet house." These countermarked coins were used as restroom tokens in the early 1900s.

CLOSET HUSET

Norwegian Five Ore: 1876 1896

Swedish Five Ore: 1876 1901

CORSET HUSET Copenhagen

This firm was located at 29 Ostegade in Copenhagen. Varieties exist with and without an hyphen.

CORSET HUSET

Danish Five Ore: 1894

Norwegian Five Ore: 1875 (2) 1876 (2) 1878 1896 1899

Swedish Five Ore: 1874 (2) 1875 (5) 1876 (3) 1878 1880

1881 1882 (2) 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 (4) 1888

1891 1890 1892 (2) 1893 1895 1896 (3) 1897 1898

1899 (3) 1900

CORSET-HUSET

Included above

A. DRAGSTEN

Dragsten was a silversmith and coin collector. Around 1900 he stamped Danish, Papal States and other coins in his collection with a small "A D" hallmark-style stamp (Jorgen Somod).

A D in Small Square

Various World Coins

ALLAN DAHL Copenhagen

Allan Aly Hendrik Dahl was born in 1826 and died in 1896. His firm was called the Bureau for Permanent Advertisement (Flensborg 1976, Jensen 1993). It was located at 26 Trollesgade.

ALLAN DAHL

Norwegian Five Ore: 1875 (3) 1876 (3) 1878

Swedish Five Ore: 1874 (5) 1875 (2) 1876 (4) 1877 1878 (2)

1879 1880 (4) 1881 (2) 1882 (2) 1883 1884 (4) 1885 (2)

1886 (2) 1887 1888 1889 (2) 1890 1891 (2) UK (2)

With HOTEL / MOLLBERG / KOBHVN

Swedish Five Ore: 1875

With J. H. POHLMANN

Swedish Five Ore: 1891

H. DEMANT Odense

Demant was located at 57 Kongensgade. His curved countermark seems to have been made with a single stamp, while the straight variety is from two separate stamps.

H. DEMANT (Curved) / ODENSE

Norwegian Five Ore: 1874 1875 1876 (5) 1878 (2)

Swedish Five Ore: 1874 1875 1878 1879 1882 1883 (2)

1885 1887 1889 1895 1896 1899

H. DEMANT (Straight) / ODENSE

Included above

H. C. DREWSSEN Copenhagen

This company at 24 Ostegade manufactured silver plated tableware (Jensen 1993). These stamps are its trademarks.

H. C. DREWSSEN / KJOBENHAVN.

Rev: R Crown F

Swedish Five Ore: 1877

Crown / RAADVAD

Danish Five Ore: 1902

DUCELL

DUCELL

Danish Two Ore: 1891

Swedish Five Ore: 1886 1897 1898 1899

HOTEL ESBJERG Esbjerg

The manager of this Esbjerg hotel was Hans Wulff Petersen in 1875 (Jensen 1995: 80).

HOTEL ESBJERG / A. FB

Denmark Twenty-Five Ore: 1874

Swedish Twenty-Five Ore: 1875

HOTEL FAXE Copenhagen

This hotel operated at 11 Larsbjornstraede until the turn of the century (Jensen 1993).

LARSBJORNSTRAEDE 11 / HOTEL / FAXE / . KBHVN .

Norwegian Five Ore: 1876

Swedish Five Ore: 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1881 1882

1884 (3) 1886 1890 1891 1892 1895 1896 1897 1899

FORTUNEN Copenhagen

In 1890 this restaurant located at 4 Fortunstraede was managed by J. Hansen (Jensen 1993).

FORTUNEN

Danish Two Ore: 1892 1897

Norwegian Five Ore: 1876

Swedish Five Ore: 1874 1876 1878 1881 1887 1899

H. P. GREEN
Copenhagen

H. P. Green was a die cutter in Copenhagen. His firm was located at 27 Linnestgade.

H. P. GREEN / KOBENHAVN

Norwegian Five Ore: 1875 1878 1896 1899 (2)

Swedish Five Ore: 1883 1896 1897 (2) 1898 1903

JOHN A. HANSON
Copenhagen

John A. Hanson was born in 1851 and died in 1922 (Jensen 1993). His diesinking firm at 18 Ostegade started stamping coins around 1875 (Flensburg 1976).

HANSON / STEMPFABRIK / KOBENHAVN

Norwegian Ore: 1876 1878 1884 1878

Norwegian Two Ore: 1876 (2) 1877 1884

Norwegian Five Ore: 1876 1878 1883

Norwegian Ten Ore: 1876 1882 1883

Norwegian Twenty-Five Ore: 1876

Swedish Ore: 1876 1882 1883 1884 1885

Swedish Two Ore: 1875 1878 1881 1883 1885 1890

Swedish Five Ore: 1875 1876 1878 1880 1882 1884 1891

Swedish Ten Ore: 1874 1876 1880 1883 1884 1885

Swedish Twenty-Five Ore: 1874 1877 1881 1885

Swedish Kroner: 1875 1876 1892

Swedish Two Kroner: 1880

HANSONS / STEMPFABRIK / KOBENHAVN

Included above

BALDUIN KETNER
Copenhagen

Baldwin Ketner was born in 1849 and died in 1908 (Jensen 1993). His firm was located at 17 Saxogade and later 4 Carl Bernhardsvej. It manufactured bicycles (Jensen 1993).

B. KETNER / KOBENHAVN

Swedish Five Ore: 1875 1898

KORUPS HAVE

Korups Garden was an amusement park that remained open until 1934 (Jensen 1993).

KORUPS HAVE

Norwegian Five Ore: 1875 1876

Swedish Five Ore: 1874 1875 1876 1878 1881 1882 1883

1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 (2)

1895 (2) 1896 1897 1898 (2) 1899

LAND HOTEL
Copenhagen

Apparently the stamp of this Copenhagen hotel broke since one variety lacks the letter "D" in Landemaerket.

LAND HOTELLETE / -o- / 30 LANDEMAERKET 30

Norwegian Five Ore: 1874 1875 1876 (3) 1878 (2) 1896 UK

Swedish Five Ore: 1874 (2) 1875 1876 1878 1880 1881
1882 1883 1884 (2) 1885 (2) 1887 (2) 1888 1889 1890
1891 (2) 1892 1895 1896 1897 1898 (2) 1899 1902

With **HOTEL / MOLLBERG / KOBHVN**

Swedish Five Ore: 1875

LANDMANDS HOTEL
Copenhagen

The Landmands Hotel at 28 Landemaerket was the neighbor of the above listed Land Hotel (Jensen 1993).

LANDMANDS - HOTELLETE / -o- / LANDEMAERKET

Swedish Five Ore: 1874 1875 1881 1884 1897 1898 1899

1901 (2) 1902 1904 1905

C. F. LARSON
Copenhagen

C. F. Larson sold wines and spirits in Copenhagen. His address was 98 Oresundsgade (Jensen 1993).

C. F. L. / COGNAC

Swedish Five Ore: 1884 1891 1892 (2) 1896 1898 1899

METROPOLE
Copenhagen

This hotel at 55 Radhuspladsen was on the town square. Its stamp likely was intended for marking silverware (Flensburg 1976).

METROPOLE

Danish Two Ore: 1881

HOTEL MOLLBERG
Copenhagen

The Mollberg Hotel was located at 9 St. Kongensgade (Jensen 1993). A five ore with its countermark also is engraved with the Lord's Prayer in Danish on the reverse.

HOTEL / MOLLBERG / KOBHVN

Norwegian Five Ore: 1875 1876 1878 1896

Swedish Five Ore: 1874 1875 (2) 1876 1877 1878 1879

1880 1881 1882 (3) 1883 1885 1886 1887 1890 1891

1892 1895 1896 1897 1898 UK

Swedish Kroner: 1897

With **ALLAN DAHL**

Swedish Five Ore: 1875

With **LANDHOTELLET / 30 LANDEMAERKET 30**

Swedish Five Ore: 1875

S. OLESEN**S. OLESEN**

Norwegian Five Ore: 1899

Swedish Five Ore: 1876 1880 1881 1890

OLSEN
Kjoge**OLSEN / KJØGE**

Swedish Five Ore: 1881 1885

OPERA CAFEEN
Copenhagen

There is a contemporary restaurant of this name located at 3 Gothersgade in Copenhagen. Not many of these

countermarked coins were known until a hoard was discovered in the 1990s.

OPERA CAFEEN

Norwegian Five Ore: 1876 1878

Swedish Five Ore: 1874 1875 1876 1878 1881 1882 1883
1884 1885 1886 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1895
1897 1898 1899 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906
1907

A. PETERSEN

A. PETERSEN

Norwegian Ten Ore: 1878

Swedish Two Ore: 1875

L. CHRISTIAN PETERSEN

Odense

L. Christian Petersen was a numismatist who was born in 1859. He produced these countermarked coins sometime before his death in 1927 (Jensen 1995: 86).

L. CHR. PETERSEN / ODENSE

Danish Five Ore: 1876 1890

Norwegian Five Ore: UK

Swedish Five Ore: UK

J. H. POHLMANN

J. H. POHLMANN

Danish Five Ore: 1882 1884

With ALLAN DAHL

Swedish Five Ore: 1891

JACK SANDER

Jacob Konrad Ludwig Sander was born in 1869 and died in 1943. Under the name Jack Sander he was a musical clown with the Thyland Circus, and began distributing countermarked coins circa 1910 (Galster 1972, Flensborg 1976).

JACK SANDER

Norwegian Five Ore: 1876 1879 1896 1899

Norwegian One Kroner: 1877

Swedish Five Ore: 1874 1876 (2) 1877 1879 1881 1890
1899 1901

Swedish Kroner: 1875 1876 1880 1897

SLOTSKROEN

Copenhagen

This restaurant was located at 208 Vesterbrogade in Copenhagen (Jensen 1993).

SLOTSKROEN

Norwegian Five Ore: 1876 1878 1879

Swedish Five Ore: 1874 1875 1880 1882 1883 1884 1887
1892

SOLIO BICYCLES

The manufacturer of Solio Bicycles was Peter Christensen, who was born in 1874 and died in 1949 (Jensen 1995: 88-89). All of his pieces are from individual letter stamps. The legends often are uneven, and they come in both straight and curved varieties.

SOLIO / CYKLE (Curved)

Norwegian Five Ore: 1875 1899

Swedish Five Ore: 1875 1882 1884 1898 1899 1902 1907

SOLIO / CYKLE (Straight)

Included Above

SVENDBORG BRYGHUS

This company was a brewery. It produced Svendborg Bock Beer, and countermarked these coins in the early 1900s.

SVENDBORG / . BOCK .

Norwegian Five Ore: 1878 1899

Norwegian Fifty Ore: 1898

Swedish Five Ore: 1880 1885 1887 1899

Swedish Fifty Ore: 1875 1880 1883 1899

SVENDBORG / BRYGHUS

Norwegian Five Ore: 1876 1878 1896

Swedish Five Ore: 1878 1884 1889 1891 1893 1897 1898
1900 1901

C. WAGNER

Assens

C. WAGNER / ASSENS

Swedish Five Ore: 1874 1875 1882 1885

EGYPT

Beginning in 1906, Egyptian law required silver and gold objects be stamped with hallmarks, which occasionally are seen on foreign coins. The stamps often are small, sometimes microscopic (George C. Miles, "A Note on Egyptian Gold and Silver Assay Marks," *ANS Museum Notes* 1957: 251-253, International Hallmarks on Silver Collected by Tardy, Paris 1985: 105).

Part of these hallmarks consist of symbols, such as animals and plants. Others are Arabic script. Such stamps may include the name of the silversmith, the city where the stamping was done, or the fineness of the metal.

FRANCE

ACIER FONDU

This cutlery company had holdings in England and France, and also issued English language countermarks.

TOUT ACIER FONDU

Continental Bronze Coin: UK

ACIER FONDU / EXTRA GARANTI

Ten Centimes: UK

EPICERIE MODERNE

Poitiers

Two major varieties are known for this grocery firm. One has an incomplete letter "P" in "EPICERIE," which appears as a question mark without a period below it. LE / PICOTIN / APERITIF has the same characteristic letter, and may have been produced by the same die cutter.

EPICERIE MODERNE / POITIERS

British Penny: 1856 1861 1862 (3) 1863 1865 (3) 1866 1872 (2) 1876 1878 (2) 1879 (2)
Italian Ten Centesimi: 186X
Spanish Five Centimos: 1868 (2)

ELOI

The writer's father owned a novelty pocket knife that was made from a French five franc. The coin was split in half, the center portion removed, and replaced with a knife, file and scissors that were accessed from the coin's edge. Coin Galleries (April 18, 2001, lot 837) auctioned such a Charles X five francs, which was stamped ELOI / FRANCE and engraved HERMES / PARIS on the knife blade. The latter firm claimed to be the exclusive distributor of such things. The writer's memory is that his father's coin also was stamped ELOI at the base of the ruler's bust.

ELOI / FRANCE

French Five Francs: 1830 UK (Napoleon III)

LE GUANO FISON

James Fison's company distributed fertilizer from its plant in Ipswich, England. The fertilizer was made from guano – bird dung – imported from the Canary Islands. Fison's company was founded in 1847, and the product was marketed in metal tins with little yellow canaries on them (Scott 1975: 244). As the countermark is French, it must have been an issue of the French branch of his company. Fison's firm is still in business.

LE / GUANO / FISON

French Ten Centimes: 1856

AMEDEE KOHLER & SONS

This Swiss firm made chocolate. It had dealerships in many other countries at the turn of the century. Scott (1978) suggests these countermarked pieces probably were issued by a French dealer in their products, which include Nestle Chocolate.

CHOCOLAT / * KOHLER *

French Ten Centimes: 1908 1911 UK

CHOCOLAT / A. KOHLER / & FILS

French Ten Centimes: 1864 1902 1909

LOUXOR OBELISK

Paris, France

This odd countermark commemorates an equally unusual event. An obelisk is monument like the Washington monument, being a tall, rectangular structure with a pointed top. In 1831 the Ottoman Viceroy in Egypt, Muhammad Ali presented a massive obelisk to Charles X. It was taken from the Temple of Thebes at Louxor in Egypt, and eventually erected at the Palace of Concorde in Paris on Oct. 25, 1836, where it still stands.

OBELISQUE. / 1831 / LOUQSOR

French Five Francs: 1831

PATENT TERMS

A series of French patent countermarks parallels the American and British generic patent terms:

BREVETE = Patentee

MARQUE DEPOSEE = Registered Trademark

S. G. D. G. = Without Governmental Guarantee of Quality

PICOTIN APERITIF

Paris

Picotin Aperitif was a liquor. Marc Depeyrot reports that the firm was located in a Paris suburb, and had its warehouse at 16 Rue Quincampoix.

LE / PICOTIN / APERITIF

British Halfpenny: 1860 1861 1862 (2) 1871
British Penny: 1856 1860 (5) 1861 (3) 1862 (7) 1863 1865 1866 (2) 1867 1868 1870 1871 1872 (2) 1873 (2) 1874 1876 (2) 1877 1878 1879 (2) 1882 (3) 1883 1885 (2) UK
French Five Centimes: 1854
French Ten Centimes: 1866 (2)
Greek Ten Lepta: 1878
Italian Five Centesimi: 1861 (2) 1866 1867 (2)
Italian Ten Centesimi: 1861 (2) 1862 1863 (2) 1866 (5) 1867 (2) UK (5)
Luxembourg Ten Centimes: 1854 1865 1870

SAPOL

SAPOL

French Five Centimes: 1856 1861 1862 UK
French Ten Centimes: 1854 1856 1861 UK
Greek Five Lepta: 1882
Italy Ten Centesimi: 1886 UK

LION'S HEAD

This small stamp appears to be a a hallmark. A different and facing lion's head appears on gold coins "regulated" in Guadeloupe (See Gordon 1987: 76-77, Pridmore 1965b).

Lion's Head

Five Francs Gold: UK
Twenty Francs Gold: L'An 12

GERMANY

UNECHT

The Laurer diesinking firm of Nuremberg was famous for its high quality medals. It also made excellent silver plated copies of old German coins, and miniatures of late nineteenth and early twentieth century coins, which sometimes were used as gaming tokens. *Unecht* is Germany for "counterfeit" and appears here on a miniature "spielmark" Prussian ten marks that was made by Laurer.

UNECHT

Miniature Prussian Ten Marks

GREAT BRITAIN

All the purposive countermarks of the British Isles are listed in this section as it sometimes is impossible to tell if a coin was stamped in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, or elsewhere, such as the Isle of Man. This is because when old coppers were demonetized and withdrawn from circulation they often were sold as scrap, and might end up in places far from where they had circulated. The old Irish coppers were demonetized in 1826, and many of them were bought by English merchants from scrap metal dealers. The merchants used their maker stamps to place their names or initials on these sometimes century old coppers, which served usefully for many more years as trade tokens and work tallies.

Stamping advertising on regal coins was not illegal until 1853, and then the ban only applied to legal tender coins of the Crown. Stamping advertising on foreign coins of the same size as pennies and halfpennies was not prohibited by the act. Since many Continental bronze coins circulated in England, they were extensively countermarked by merchants after 1853. Most of these were French five and ten centimes. As a result, some British countermarks never occur on English coins, and the country where a coin was minted is not necessarily a good indication of where it was counterstamped.

Five basic types of countermarks are known. 1. Private stamps that only had commemorative significance to their owner. These often were produced with single letter punches that spelled out a name, and occasionally an address or occupation. 2. Advertising countermarks, which were issued in great quantities during the middle nineteenth century. 3. Shop tickets that served as a receipt for goods left for repair or gave a discount on the next purchase. 4. Trade tokens, which were "good for" a drink or product. 5. Monetary countermark, which were used mostly in Scotland, usually are found on Spanish American eight reales and much less frequently are seen on French ecus. They sometimes are overstamped by cancellation grids, which indicates that a coin had been redeemed and its stamped value no longer guaranteed by a merchant.

MONETARY COUNTERMARKS

Because the value of foreign dollar coins fluctuated with the price of silver, Spanish American eight reales and French ecus found their way to the melting pots of silversmiths in London and Birmingham whenever the bullion price increased. Merchants discovered it was necessary to stabilize their value with private countermarks in order to keep them in local circulation. These stamps in some way identified their issuer and established a coin's value at higher than its silver content.

A few notes are in order about monetary countermarks. Some are found only in worn condition or all the known examples have been obliterated by cancellation grids. Such stamps often are hard to decipher and their interpretations vary among authorities. Discrepancies also exist in the historical record, and the year that an issuing company was founded or who were its partners may be unclear.

H. E. Manville's *Tokens of the Industrial Revolution: Foreign Silver Coins Countermarked for Use in Great Britain, c. 1787-1828* (2001) provides much more historical information on the merchants who issued these countermarked coins than can be given here. Manville's book also provides histories of the towns where these countermarked coins circulated. It has high quality

enlargements of each variety of a countermark, and identifies the probable contemporary counterfeit and later counterfeit stamps. He also estimates the years that each stamp was used based on the dates of known specimens and their values in shillings and pence.

Manville (2001) estimates that about 1,000 examples of coins countermarked with private monetary stamps are known. The writer suspects that many more have not come to the attention of numismatists and remain to be discovered. From a statistical standpoint, given the small number of known specimens of most types of Scottish monetary countermarks, it is certain that many more types must once have existed, and a newly discovered type often surfaces every few years. We also know that certain other types must have been used since there are historical notes on types not known today in any collections.

Although a number of canceled stamps cannot be fully read, the letters that can be read in some of these stamps do not match any recognized countermark. An example of a canceled stamp is the 1806 eight reales shown here. It was so well canceled after redemption to destroy its shilling and pence value that nothing can be discerned of its original stamp. Manville (2001: 238-239) presents a number of other pieces that cannot be read in detail.

One of the puzzles about these monetary countermarks is why they occasionally are seen on cartwheel pennies. Some may have served as copper tokens, but a number of Manville's comments suggest a different reason. He notes that eight reales occasionally have an incuse, low relief impression of their countermark on the opposite site of a coin. It may be that eight reales often were stamped while resting on the large cartwheel pennies, which might receive accidental stampings. This also would explain why cartwheel pennies sometimes have multiple stamps of the countermarks that were meant only for eight reales.

COUNTERMARKED INITIALS

Unlike the American series where it seems that many of the initials found on coins are just private mutilations or love tokens, a large percentage of initial countermarks from the British Isles were made using prepared stamps. Particularly common are pairs of initials beginning with "I" for "John" and crowned letters. These were used as a merchant's trademark.

In a letter to the editor of the *Numismatic Circular* (Vol 17: 11079-80) printed early in the twentieth century, a reader reported the consequences of searching through "a large and very unpromising lot of poor copper." He found many tradesmen's countermarks, including the crowned letters S, W.H, E, T.S, B C, and two styles of P. Only a few of these are listed in the following pages, which, like the Crowned "F" have been verified as produced from the same stamp on more than one coin. Many more types undoubtedly exist.

For that matter, many "new" merchant name countermarks that periodically are reported on 1797 cartwheel pennies have not been recorded before, and new varieties often appear in price lists. This means there must be many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of purposive countermarks from the British Isles that are not noted in the following pages.

There are literally tens of thousands of British and Irish regal coppers and Condor tokens that are countermarked with initials which are not listed in this reference. Only the initial countermarks that have been verified on more than a single specimen are mentioned in this section. Therefore, one should not assume that if a set of initials is not mentioned here that it is "rare and valuable." As a group, initial countermarks are exceedingly common. There are dozens of coins with initials, crowned initials, or symbols for every coin stamped with a product advertisement or a person's name.

A & CO.
Cromford, Derbyshire

Most writers believe this is an old fantasy. Its first appearance was in 1909 (Manville 1972: 135), and it is not quite the right style for an eighteenth or early nineteenth century stamp.

A & CO. / 5/. / CROMFORD
Eight Reales: 1773 1774 (2) UK

ABBAY
Bedford, Bedfordshire

ABBAY / BEDFORD / CUTLER
Halfpenny: UK
Cartwheel Penny: 1797
Penny: 1806 UK
Irish Penny: 1805

ABBAY / CUTLER
Halfpenny: UK
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

ABBAY CUTLER / BEDFORD
Halfpenny: UK
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

ABBAY / GUNMAKER / BEDFORD
Halfpenny: UK
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

ABBAY / GUNMAKER / CUTLER / BEDFORD
Halfpenny: UK
Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (2)

ABBAY
St. Ives, Huntingdonshire

Scott (1975: 68) suggests that this is the same Abbey as the one listed above who had a cutlery shop in Bedford. These marks are similar in style.

GUN MAKER / ABBAY / ST. IVES
Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (2)

ACIER FONDU

The countermarks of this cutlery firm seem to have been meant for stamping knives. Some of its countermarks are in French. Its English language stamp is in very small letters.

ACIER FONDU / SUPERIEUR / MADE IN FRANCE
Cartwheel Penny: 1797
French Ten Centimes: 1861

ADAMSON & LOGAN
Glasgow, Lanarkshire

The partners in this firm were Frederick Adamson and William Logan. It made handkerchiefs and other cloth wears (Manville 2001: 77). One of their eight reales is overstruck with the 1887 Crowned "G. P." countermark of the Azores. Three of Adamson and Logan's eight reales were canceled by them, and later stamped by the Culcreuch Mill for five shillings (McFarlan 1985: 188).

ADAMSON & LOGAN / FIVE / SHIL / GLASGOW
Eight Reales: 1796 1810 1812 1813 1814
Overstruck by PAYABLE AT CULCREUCH MILL * around 5/-
Eight Reales: 1781 1796 1812

ADELPHI COTTON WORKS
Deanston, Perthshire

"Adelphi" is Greek for "Brothers," and refers to the four Buchanan brothers of Carston. The eldest of them was apprenticed to the famous Richard Arkwright (Whetmore 1957: 642). These mills were constructed in 1785. Also known as the Deanston Cotton Works, they issued countermarks with that name, as well. In the January 10, 1794, *London Sun* a notice appeared for the sale of the mills at Deanstoun "commonly called Adelphi" and "all belonging to the sequestered estate of James and Archibald Buchanan & Co."

The December 1794 *European Magazine* noted that a fire had occurred at the mill, which at that time was owned by Joseph, Samuel and William Twigg. A Quaker from Yorkshire named Flowers bought the mills and owned them for a dozen years, eventually selling them to a Mr. Glen, who sold them to Kirkman Finlay, a cousin of the Buchanans. The mills were enlarged under the management of a Mr. Smith of Deanston, and today remain the property of James Finlay and Company.

A notice appeared in January 7, 1794, *Glasgow Courier* (Allen 1984b: 19).

Only the first type of countermark seems to have been used by the mill for general circulation, and many examples of it have a die flaw at 8:00 on the cotton bale. The second type was struck from rusted dies discovered in the 1930s. It seems likely that the third and fourth types are trial strikes that never circulated (McFarlan 1986).

In fact, the shilling and six Pence stamp is altered from the four shillings and six pence stamp. In other words, both are made from the same stamp. The fifth type has the mill's name spelled incorrectly and is of an unusual style. This may mean that it is a contemporary counterfeit (McFarlan 1985: 187), although Dickinson (2003: 131) suggests that it is a pattern not put into production.

ADELPHI / Cotton Sack / COTTON WORK
Halfpenny: 1730 1751 1773 1774 1775 (3) UK (12)
Irish Halfpenny: 1769 UK
French Half-Ecu: 1723 1726 (3) 1727 (4) 1728 1730 1731
1741 1757 UK (8)
Eight Reales: 1751

* ADELPHI * / Cotton Sack / COTTON WORK
Restrikes from Unused and Rusted Dies
Farthing: UK
Halfpenny: UK (2)
Copper Planchet

ADELPHI / Cotton Sack / COTTON WORK
Rev: SHILLING / AND / SIX PENCE / 1/6
Halfpenny: 1774

ADELPHI / Cotton Sack / COTTON WORK
 Rev: FOUR / SHILLINGS / AND / SIX PENCE / 1786
 Halfpenny: UK (4)
 Irish Halfpenny: 1769

ADELPHI COTTON WORK around 4/6 Note the incorrect spelling of the mill's name.
 Charles II Halfcrown (Stamped both sides)

DAVID ALLEN
 Moneymore, Londonderry

David Allen was listed as a blacksmith in the 1846 directory. By 1870 he was an agricultural implement manufacturer and an agent for the Agricultural Insurance Co. The Belfast Museum has twenty-eight additional examples of his pieces, but the writer does not know their variety to categorize them below (Szauer 1966).

D. ALLEN / MONEYMORE / IMPLEMENT / MAKER
 Halfpenny: UK
 Cartwheel Penny: 1797

D. ALLEN / IMPLEMENT / MAKER / MONEYMORE
 Halfpenny: UK
 Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (2)

ALLOA COLLIERY
 Alloa, Clackmannanshire

This coal mine was developed by the Earls of Mar and taken over by trustees in 1825. It became Alloa Coal Company in 1835 (Scott 1975: 99-100). Until Manville discovered a genuine eight reales with its countermark, all the known stamps were on "silver" coins were actually plated brass counterfeits – like the illustrated piece.

It is possible that stamping gave these counterfeits the value of genuine eight reales at the Colliery. Alternatively, the brass pieces may be contemporary counterfeits having contemporary counterfeit countermarks, as two of them also are stamped with counterfeit 1797 Bank of England oval countermarks (Harrington Manville). One Alloa Colliery eight reales also is stamped "1824," which is the year that Parliament restored the family's lands that had been seized because of their ancestors participation in the 1715 Rebellion (Allen 1984b: 9).

Dickinson (2003: 130) notes that two different ring stamps were used. The first ring is known on 1792 and 1795 false eight reales and the genuine 1781 eight reales with the five shilling denomination being impressed using a separate stamp. This ring stamp also appears on copper halfpennies without denomination. A second stamp was used on the 1794 false eight reales, and seems to have had the denomination incorporated into the same stamp as the ring.

PAYABLE AT ALLOA COLLIERY +
 Shilling: UK
 Halfpenny: UK (4)
 Halfpenny Token: UK (2)

PAYABLE AT ALLOA COLLIERY + (around) 5/.
 Eight Reales: 1781
 Counterfeit Eight Reales: 1792 1794 (21) 1795 UK

ALNWICK

ALNWICK
 Halfpenny: 1806

Cartwheel Penny: 1797

COUNTY ARMAGH

CO ARMAGH
 Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (3)
 British Crown: 1822

ARTHUR & CO.
 Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire

The first part on this countermark is not legible on the only known specimen, but most likely is an abbreviation for "Robert" (Manville 2001: 139-131).

ARTHUR & CO / 5 / LOCHWINNOCH in Oval
 Eight Reales: 1807

THOMAS & ROBERT ARTHUR
 Glasgow, Lanarkshire

In 1799 Thomas and Robert Arthur, who were brothers, formed a muslim cloth partnership in Glasgow. It was located at 32 Brunswick Street and then at 11 John Street, and remained in business until 1821. All specimens of their countermark are canceled, except for a piece overstruck with the D C and Rosette countermark. Their countermark on the 1805 eight reales is overstruck with the 1887 Crowned "G. P." countermark of the Azores.

T. & R. ARTHUR / 5/ / GLASGOW.
 Eight Reales: 1795 (2) 1796 (2) 1804 1805 1806 1814 1810 1811
 With D C and Twelve Pointed Rosette
 Eight Reales: 1806

ATHERTON & CO.

Manville (2001: 96) suggests these may have been issued by Peter Atherton & Co., cotton spinners in Glasgow in the late 1780s.

P. ATHERTON / & CO
 Eight Reales: 1773 1786 1789

ATKIN & SONS
 Birmingham, Warwickshire

This firm began making wooden planes in 1839. Eventually it made a wide variety of woodworking tools, and was in business until 1966. It was known as Atkins and Sons from 1849 to 1853 (Scott 1975: 89).

Crown / V R / ATKIN & SONS / BARFORD ST / BIRM
 Cartwheel Twopence: 1797

C B CO.

C B CO
 Eight Reales: 1790 1793 1794

J B

While these countermarks have the date 1811, it seems likely that they were struck much later. Dolley (1973) argues they are English merchant tokens from circa 1830, and "1811" in the stamp is the firm's founding date. The Irish farthings they usually are found upon were demonetized in 1826. Many of them were shipped to England, sold for scrap, countermarked and used as trade tokens.

A hoard of over 200 of these pieces was discovered in the 1970s. Part of them also were struck with small incuse letters. Similar initial countermarks appear on other tokens, such as those of the Keighley Poor House. One hypothesis is that these small letter stamps served as validation marks. Another hypothesis is that the JB countermarked coins were used later by other merchants, who put their own initials on them.

JB / 1811

Cartwheel Penny: 1797
Farthing: 1806 (2)
Irish Farthing: 1744 1806 (206)

LB

This countermark is made from individual letter punches of the sort that would be easy to fake. Nevertheless, one example of the issue has been obliterated by canceling, and so it appears that "LB" is a genuine, contemporary countermark (Manville 2001: 231).

LB / 4/9 (Incuse Letters)

Eight Reales: 1792 1799 UK (2)

S. BAGSHAW**S. BAGSHAW**

Halfpenny: UK

S. BAGSHAW / Crown / E

Halfpenny: UK

BAKER'S CARTES DE VISITE

London

Gabriel Baker was a photographer here from 1872 to 1889 (Scott 1970). Cartes de visite were photographic business cards.

BAKER'S / CARTES DE VISITE / 28 JUBILEE ST. E.

French Ten Centimes: 1865

BALFRON FRUIT

Balfron, Stirlingshire

BALFRON FRUIT

British Token (2)

BALFRON VICTUALLING SOCIETY

Balfron, Stirlingshire

This "friendly society" or "box club" probably was associated with the Ballindalloch Cotton Works (Yeates 1912).

BALFRON: VICT: SOCIETY

Halfpenny: 1782 UK (20)
Halfpenny Token: 1796
French Sou: UK
Copper Planchet (1)

BALLINDALLOCH COTTON WORKS

Balfron, Stirlingshire

This firm was founded in 1789 by Robert Dunmore, the Laird of Ballindalloch and his partners on the banks of the Endrich River by Balfron (Yeates 1912). It was the first Scottish mill to only employ women. It went bankrupt in the early 1790s. The February 24, 1794, Glasgow Mercury printed this notice concerning the mill (Allen 1984b: 29).

Kirkman Finlay purchased the Ballindalloch Cotton Works in 1798. He also owned the Catrine Cotton Works and the Deanston (Adelphi) Works. All three of his mills used countermarked coins. The 1837 edition of Pigot's Directory commented about the Ballindalloch Mill:

The Ballindalloch cotton spinning works, the property of Messrs. Finlay and Co, furnish employment to a considerable number inhabitants, chiefly females, whose general clean and healthy appearance may be ascribed to the salutary regulations enforced in the establishment of this respectable firm.

In 1826 Finlay testified before the House of Commons Committee into Promissory Notes in Scotland and Ireland, and commented on the general shortage of specie in those regions (quoted in Symes 1997).

I am quite at a loss to know the reason why the silver, which is not so portable as bank notes, should be taken away from country places in the neighbourhood of such a place as Glasgow, and constantly conveyed to some great distance, because we find the absolute necessity of bringing silver from London constantly.

By 1830 the cotton market was depressed, and the Ballindalloch, Deanston and Catrine mills began issuing paper notes. By 1840 Finlay was forced to borrow 50,000 pounds from the Royal Bank of Scotland to pay his employee's wages. In 1844 he tried to sell his mills, but only could find a buyer for the Ballindalloch works. It never again prospered, and was demolished in 1898 (Whetmore 1957: 643).

BALLINDALLOCH * around * COTTON * / 5 / WORKS

Eight Reales: 1782 1788 1792 1794 1796 (3) 1797 1799 (2)
French Half-Ecu: 1730

BALLINDALLOCH / Cotton Sack / COTTON WORK

French Half Ecu: 1728 1729 1730 1757
Halfpenny: UK
Shilling-Size Coin: UK

ROBERT BARKER
Chichester, Sussex

Robert Barker was a silversmith, jeweler and cutler on East Street in Chichester from 1816 to 1839.

R. BARKER / CUTLER / CHICHESTER

Halfpenny: UK
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

Royal Arms / R. BARKER / CUTLER / CHICHESTER

Cartwheel Penny: 1797

THOMAS BARNES
Canterbury, Kent

In 1847 Thomas Barnes was a grocer at 12 Palace Street. By 1875 the firm was called Thomas Richard Barnes and Sons (Scott 1975: 68).

BARNES WINE & BRANDY MERCHANT CANTERBURY

Penny Token: UK

BARTLEET & SONS
Birmingham and London

The company was founded by Thomas Bartleet in 1800, and remained in business until the end of the century. It manufactured bells, buttons, and thimbles (Scott 1975: 72).

BARTLEET & SONS LONDON / & BIRMINGHAM Elephant
Penny: UK

S. BASS

S. BASS
Irish Halfpenny: 1760
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

BATH

BATH
Cartwheel Penny: 1797
Unidentified Copper: UK

WILLIAM BENNETT
London

William Bennett was a London carpenter on Well Street, Hackney, from 1805 to 1833 (Scott 1975: 72).

W. BENNETT
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

W. BENNETT / HACKNEY
Spanish Coin: 1788

BEST

The 1862 penny is stamped twice.

BEST
British Cartwheel Penny: 1797
British Penny: 1862

JOHN BIGGER
Dublin, County Dublin

Dublin directories indicate that from 1836 to 1843 John Bigger was a cutler at 36 and later 41 Bolton Street. It is not known when he was at 5 North King Street.

BIGGER / BOLTON STREET / CUTLER / DUBLIN with **JAS IRELAND / BELFAST**
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

BIGGER / 36 BOLTON STREET / CUTLER / DUBLIN
Uncertain

BIGGER / CUTLER / 5 N. KING ST / DUBLIN
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

BIGGER / DUBLIN
Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (3)
Penny Token: UK

WILLIAM BILTON
Glasgow, Lanarkshire

William Bilton's tobacco shop was located at 60 Trongate in 1806. By 1809 he had moved to 630 Argyle, and Bilton remained there until 1816 (Manville 2001: 79). His reverse stamp consists of the arms of Glasgow, and he also issued struck copper farthings with this symbolism.

W. BILTON, 630 ARGYLE STREET around **TOBACCONIST / 5/** in Circle
Rev: Tree in Circle
Eight Reales: 1800

JAMES BINGHAM
Sheffield, Yorkshire

According to the Sheffield city directories, this merchant made razors from 1833 to 1859 (Scott 1975: 91).

JAMES BINGHAM / UNIVERSALLY APPROVED / CONGRUENT RAZOR / NEWCHURCH ST SHEFFIELD
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

BIRMINGHAM SMALL ARMS & METAL CO.
Birmingham, Warwickshire

This stamp was used by the Birmingham Arms Company on its 1874 model rifles (Scott 1975: 90).

Crown / V.R / B. S. A. & M. CO / 1874
Penny: 1866

R. & G. BLAIR
Greenock, Renfrewshire

Robert and George Blair were wine and spirit merchants on Burn Street from 1820 (Manville 2001: 107-108)

R. & G. BLAIR / 4/6 / . GREENOCK . in Oval
Eight Reales: 1777 1806 1807 1818

MARTIN JOSEPH BLAKE
Galway County

The Ballyglunin Estate in Galway, Ireland was owned by Martin Joseph Blake. He was born in 1790 and died in 1861 (Went 1969).

M. J. BLAKE
Shilling Token: 1804 (2)

BLANTYRE WORKS
Blantyre, Lanarkshire

In 1785 David Dale erected this cotton mill on the banks of the River Clyde. It was seven miles from Glasgow and below Lanark, the site of another of his mills. In 1792 the Blantyre Works employed over 450 people, and was purchased by James and Henry Monteith. In 1802 James died, and the name of the firm became Henry Monteith and Company. The firm was not liquidated until 1904 (Whetmore 1947: 641).

The village of Blantyre was the birthplace of the African explorer David Livingstone. He was employed by the Blantyre Works from age ten to nineteen, and is supposed to have rested books on the mill's machinery so he could read while operating the machinery.

Two types of contemporary countermarks are known. One is in a much cruder style and seems to be a contemporary counterfeit. These are struck low on the Spanish monarch's bust and on these seemingly false pieces the "S" is roughly made. In the better style, second type countermark, there is a die break above "TYR" on all known examples (McFarlan 1985: 188).

A third type of countermark is a "modern" counterfeit, which is of cruder style. It has been noted on an 1808 Potosi eight

reales that also has a bogus "SL" countermark supposedly from St. Lucia in the West Indies (Manville 2001: 31). Since "modern" counterfeits of cut-and-countermarked West Indies coins have been made since at least the 1870s, it is not clear when this third type actually was made.

BLANTYRE WORKS. around 5/.

Three Shilling Bank Token: 1811

Eight Reales: 1792 1798 1804 1808 1812 1814

J. BLINKHORN
Holbeach, Lincolnshire

J. BLINKHORN / HOLBEACH

Cartwheel Penny: 1797

Halfcrown: 1816

BORWICK'S BAKING POWER
London

George Borwick founded his baking powder firm in 1842. Today it is part of the Pillsbury Flour Company (Scott 1970).

BORWICK'S / BAKING / POWDER

Five Centimes: 1853 1855 (2)

French Ten Centimes: 1853 (3) 1854 (8) 1855 (11) 1856 (7)
1863 (2) 1867 1871 1872 (2) 1873

Italy Ten Centimes: 1866

Luxembourg Ten Centimes: 1870

S. BOWKER

The 1851 Census listed a Samuel Bowker, who was then seventy, as a grocer on Market Street in Lancaster (Hank Thoele).

S. BOWKER

Halfpenny: UK (2)

Penny: 1773

WILLIAM BOWN
Birmingham, Warwickshire

William Bown made horse clippers, shuttles for sewing machines, and bicycle fittings between 1878 and 1904 (Scott 1975: 89).

WM. BOWN / 308 / SUMMER LANE

Penny: 1861

BOWYER
Ludlow, Shropshire

WINES & SPIRITS / BY / BOWYER / LUDLOW

Halfpenny: UK (5)

BRADFORD WORKHOUSE
Bradford, Lancashire

Duffield (1919 #264) mentioned that the Bradford Workhouse – the English equivalent of an American poor house – was destroyed by a fire in 1813 along with the dies for making its tokens. Two stamps were then cut to counterstamp tokens already in circulation in this part of England. In at least one case the stamper neglected to use "BRADFORD," and only stamped "WORKHOUSE."

The Workhouse's punches were obtained much later by Samuel H. Hamer of Halifax, West Yorkshire, who was an avid token collector. He co-authored *The Provincial Token Coinage of*

the Eighteenth Century with Richard Dalton. It is cited as "DH" and remains the standard reference.

At the beginning of the twentieth century Hammer applied the workhouse's stamps to many coins and tokens, mostly of silver. The first of his restrikes appeared in 1910 (Manville 2001: 235), and so Duffield (1919) may have seen one of them, rather than an original. An 1806 countermarked penny actually identifies him as its issuer; it is engraved "S. H. Hamer Halifax 1906" (Numismatic *Circular*, 1975: 431). Most of the Bradford Workhouse countermarks appear on Birmingham penny tokens, which often have the date 1812. These Birmingham tokens likely have original countermarks, while the others – particularly the silver pieces – are S. H. Hamer restrikes.

BRADFORD / WORKHOUSE

Penny: 1806

Birmingham Penny Token (53)

One Shilling and Six Pence Token: UK

Three Shilling Bank Token: 1811 (6) 1812 (6) 1813 1815 UK
(9)

Eight Reales: 1816

Bank Dollar: 1804

WORKHOUSE (Same stamp without Bradford)

Birmingham Penny Token: UK

FRANK BRAHAM
London

Frank Braham was a London postmaster. He sold machines that perforated stamps to deter their theft, and his advertisements appeared in *The Postal Guide* from 1882 to 1885 (Scott 1975: 138).

SEE BRAHAM'S / ADVT / IN / + POSTAL GUIDE +

French Ten Centimes: 1855 1864 1872

THOMAS FIRTH & SONS
Sheffield, Yorkshire

Stainless steel is a non-rusting alloy that includes chromium. It was discovered by accident in 1913 by Harry Brearly, an employee of Thomas Firth & Sons, and perfected by the firm in the 1920s.

FIRTH BREARLY STAINLESS

Penny: 1912

JOSHUA BRIDGES
Worcester, Worcestershire

In 1820 Joshua Bridges was living in Quay and was listed as a carrier in the area (Scott 1975: 90). That is reflected in his countermarks. A wherryman was a person who rowed a light boat that was used on rivers for moving freight.

JOSHUA BRIDGES WHERRYMAN / MARQUIS OF GRANBY QUAY WORCESTER

Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (2)

JOSHUA BRIDGES GLOSTER / WHERRYMAN MARQUIS OF GRANBY QUAY WORCESTER

Cartwheel Penny: 1797

WILLIAM BRISCOE & SON
Sheffield, Yorkshire

W BRISCOE & SON / TOLEDO STEEL

Halfpenny: 1806

BROADHURST

BROADHURST

Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (2)

JOSEPH BUCK
London

Joseph Buck was a maker of saws and other tools. His business was located at this address from 1839 to 1867 (Barlow 1991: 159, Scott 1984).

J. BUCK / 124 NEWGATE ST / LONDON
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

JOHN J. BUCKLEY
Cork, County Cork

J. J. Buckley worked as an engineer at 34 Grattan Hill in Cork. From 1871 to 1893

J. J. BUCKLEY
Penny: 1869 1877 1888 1897

J. J. BUCKLEY / CORK
Penny: 1863 1872 1896 1900 1904 UK

J. J. / CORK
Half Penny: 1876
Penny: UK

JAMES BUDDEN
Chilchester, Sussex

James Budden was a whitesmith listed in directories from 1823 to 1851 (Scott 1975: 89).

JAS. BUDDEN / CHICHESTER
Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (3)

BURTON'S OLD CURIOSITY SHOP Falmouth, Cornwall

John Burton was born in 1839. When a hoard of Roman coins was found at Pennance Farm in 1865, Burton purchased them and began a career as an antiquarian. His Old Curiosity Shop eventually was known around the world and was visited by members of Europe's royal families.

Burton was one of the first people to import exotic oddities from the Far East, and he was the agent for many exhibitions of birds and reptiles. On one occasion the Edinburgh Museum broke the eleventh vertebrae of a whale's skeleton, and Burton immediately sold the museum a replacement (*John Burton: Incidents in the Life of a Celebrity*). His obituary appeared in the May 31, 1907, *Cornish Echo*.

Falmouth without John Burton! What a void! The loss seems inconceivable. If we were told that the harbour had disappeared, the loss to Falmouth would not at the first blush appear to be much less than the fact that the founder and proprietor of the famous "Old Curiosity Shop" had breathed his last, and will never again be found presiding over that musty emporium which has pleased kings, statesmen, ecclesiastics, antiquarians, and every grade of humankind down to the lowliest tripper...

Among his interesting ventures, Burton once tried to purchase Smeaton's Lighthouse. More commonly known as the Eddystone Light, it appears to the left of Britannia on Victoria's bronze coins. A London newspaper reported the following:

Although Falmouth is a pretty considerable distance from the United States, there is one inhabitant of the Cornish borough who ought to have been born in Yankeeeland. A local paper states that an enterprising tradesman of that town is negotiating with the Trinity Board for the purchase of the old Eddystone Lighthouse. What does he intend to do with such a veritable "white elephant" if he gets it? Is it his purpose to take up his residence in the tall column after reerecting it on shore after the manner of a bold baron of the middle ages? Or perhaps it may be in his mind to pose a la St. Simeon Stylites on the summit of his purchase. Nothing of the sort; he is far too practical for performances of that kind. Being a dealer in curios of all sorts he has conceived the idea that the lighthouse would make a most appropriate shop for the sale of such goods.

John Burton responded to these comments with a letter to the editor of the newspaper:

In your issue this day, under the heading of "Notes in the West," I observe you have made a long extract from a London evening paper, which doubtless, was intended to hold me up to ridicule. Whatever the writer's object was, I can assure him it causes me much merriment. I was not aware before that to be a dealer in old curios was a disgrace, nor do I think so now. If the Plymouth people wanted Smeaton's Lighthouse for nothing, surely it was no disgrace for me to make the Trinity Board a bona fide offer for it, no matter whether I chose to turn it into a private residence or a museum, or make a "white elephant" of it. Mentioning white elephants, doubtless the writer thought to be witty, but white elephants are not the curiosities he imagines, and should he give me an order, accompanied by a substantial cheque in payment, I will guarantee to deliver him one or more, direct from Burmah, in less than three months, and as many alligators as he pleases... One thing is certain, Smeaton's Tower shall not be hurled into the sea, and a little time will show whether it shall be the property of the Plymouthians, or yours truly,

Burton also was involved in a famous murder trial. In 1884 three survivors of the wreck of the *Mignonette* were found in a lifeboat, and had eaten a shipmate to survive! On their arrival in Falmouth the captain was asked if anyone would go his bail, and he replied that the only person he knew about in the town was John Burton of the Old Curiosity Shop. Burton paid the captain's bail of 1000 pounds, which gave him considerable good publicity among those who provided his stock of curiosities.

Pridmore (1961) argues that Burton's countermarked Oriental cash coins were given to merchant seamen as an advertisement that he bought exotic, foreign objects. To quote again from Burton's obituary:

John Burton was a firm believer in the value of advertising, and in giving publicity to his own unique establishment he was loude enough to boom the beauties of Falmouth... It was no unusual circumstance for John Burton to give his printer an order for 50,000 copies of one of his numerous leaflets for world-wide

distribution, his printed matter was of such an interesting character, that requests came daily from all parts of the globe for more copies.

BURTON'S OLD CURIOSITY SHOP / FALMOUTH.

Rev: KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE CIVILIZED WORLD.
Japanese Cash Coin (2)

BURY WORKHOUSE Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk

White's Suffolk Directory of 1844 relates the following about this institution, which was equivalent to an American poor house.

Its Workhouse, in College-street, was built many years ago, and has room for 200 inmates, and had about 170 in March 1843, but its average number is about 100. Its expenditure for the support of the poor in 1837 was 6,627 pounds.

BURY W.HOUSE Farthing: UK Unknown (1)

ANDREW BUTCHART Dundee, Forfarshire

From 1856 to 1868 Andrew Butchart was a liquor dealer and grocer whose store was located at 56 Overgate.

A. BUTCHART Scottish Bodle: UK

CHARLES BUTCHER London

Butcher was a brush maker who was located on Kings Cross Road from 1877 to 1897 (Scott 1975: 131).

BUTCHER / BRUSH MAKER / KING'S + French Ten Centimes: 1865

D. C. Scotland

The merchant who issued these pieces is the subject of considerable debate. No convincing evidence identifies him, and there are dozens of potential candidates (see Manville 2001: 99-101). Some authorities once argued that this countermark might be a fantasy, but that theory can be discounted by noting that the only uncanceled example of the T & R Arthur mark is overstruck by the D C and rosette stamps.

D C Halfpenny: UK Crown: 1707

D C / Twelve-Pointed Rosette Eight Reales: 1776 1787 1789 1791 1792 1798 1800 1801 1802 1803 1804 1805 1806 (2) 1807 1808 UK Stamped over T. & R. ARTHUR / 5 / / GLASGOW. Eight Reales: 1806

CABANE'S TOOTHPASTE

STRAWBERRY / CABANE'S / TOOTHPASTE French Ten Centimes: 1854 (2) 1856 (2) UK

LUKE CADMAN

Sheffield, Yorkshire

Luke Cadman was a Sheffield razor maker from circa 1748. His trademark was "Ben Gall," which he used from at least 1774 (Scott 1975: 92). The trademark later was revised by Thomas Radley Cadman & Sons during the first part of the twentieth century (M. Springate, *Straight Razor Manufacturers and Dates of Operation*, online 2000).

L. CADMAN / BEN GALL Halfpenny: 1744

CAMPBELL, HALL & WATT Johnstone, Renfrewshire

In 1828 this firm was listed as a wholesale and retail grocery at 21 Houston Street (Manville 2001: 127).

CAMPBELL, HALL & WATT around JOHNSTONE 4/6 Halfpenny: UK Eight Reales: 1817 1818

CARK COTTON WORKS Cark-in-Cartmell, Lancashire

This five story cotton mill was constructed in 1782 by James Stockdale. The *Barfoot and Wilkes Universal British Directory* stated in 1793 that "at Cark, 2 miles S. (of Cartmel) is a large cotton mill, the property of Thackery & Co." It was offered for sale in 1811, but soon closed because of the depressed cotton market. Eventually it was purchased by a local farmer in 1816, who turned it into a corn mill. A fire gutted the mill in 1935, but the building is still standing (Whetmore 1957: 622).

CARK / COTTON / WORKS / 1787 in Serrated Circle Halfpenny: 1775 UK

CARK / COTTON / WORKS / 1787 in Serrated Circle Rev: FOUR / SHILLINGS / AND SIX / PENCE in Serrated Circle Eight Reales: 1764 1772 1776 1777 1780 1781 1785 (2) 1786 1787 1792

J & R CARR Sheffield, Yorkshire

From 1833 to 1951 this tool making firm was listed in Sheffield business directories. Its trade mark was a dog and the word "Stanch" (Scott 1975: 92).

J & R CARR / CAST STEEL 51 / Two Dogs STANCH Halfpenny: 1861

CARTHEW Bicester, Oxfordshire

CARTHEW / BISTER Halfpenny: UK Cartwheel Penny: 1797

CARTHEW / CUTLER / BISTER Cartwheel Penny: 1797

CASTLECOMER COLLIERY Castlecomer, County Kilkenny

Castlecomer is a village in southern Ireland, eleven miles north of Kilkenny, and was partly burned during the Uprising of 1798. These pieces were issued in about the year 1804 by the dowager Countess of Ormonde, who had inherited the

Castlecomer coal mine from her farther, Lord Wandesford. In an 1855 article in the *Proceedings and Transactions of the Kilkenny and Southeastern Archaeological Society*, Aquilla Smith published an identification of this countermark, which had been provided to him by T. G. Robertson of Kilkenny:

A friend of mine, who has often seen the coin, says that, about fifty years ago Anne Countess of Ormonde, not wishing to lose by the depreciated value of Spanish dollars, of which she had at that time a large number, caused all she had to be stamped with the legend 'Castle Comer Colliery, Five Shillings and five pence.' Coals for that amount being given for them at the pits, Kilkenny traders used to take them in exchange for their commodities, knowing that they could give them afterwards to colliers in payment of coals.

Manville (2001: 263-264) quotes an interesting story from the August 1, 1818, *Kilkenny Moderator*. One of the Castlecomer Colliery countermarked eight reales played a role in a court case. It was part of a group of stolen notes and coins, and its recovery was used as evidence in the trial of the thief.

Just two types of Irish monetary countermarks are known on eight reales, and the other by Grimshaw is represented by only a single specimen. While about twenty legitimate Castlecomer countermarks are known, numerous high quality counterfeits were produced for the collector market between 1915 and 1920 (Seaby 1965, Manville 1972b). These fakes likely were the work of W. C. Wells (Manville and Seaby 1983), who also made many bogus West Indies countermarked coins.

Since the 1970s two other types of counterfeit Castlecomer Colliery countermarks have been seen. This means that three different *counterfeit* stamps of the issue are known. While the Wells counterfeit is well made and is a very good copy of the original, one of the other fake stamps is truly wretched (see Manville 2001: 219-221).

PAYABLE.AT.CASTLE.COMER.COLLIERY. around S D / 5,5 in Serrated Oval

Genuine Countermarks on Eight Reales: 1779 1790 1791 1796 1797 1798 (2) 1799 (3) 1801 (2) 1803 1804 (6) 1806

Various Fake Countermarks on Eight Reales: 1774 1789 1791 1794 1801 1804 1805 1806 1808 1821

SAMUEL CASWELL
Hereford, Forfarshire

Caswell was a cutler in Hereford from 1811 to 1835. He was listed at his Butchers Row address in the 1834 voter's list (Scott 1975: 67).

CASWELL / CUTLER / BUTCHERS ROW / HEREFORD
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

CASWELL / HEREFORD
Halfpenny: 1797

CASWELL / HEREFORD / CUTLER
Halfpenny: UK

CATRINE COTTON WORKS
Catrine, Ayrshire

Two mills were built at Catrine on the River Aye in 1787 and 1790. The original partners were Claude Alexander and David Dale, who had built a mill at Lanark (Whetmore 1957: 643). In

1801 the Catrine mills were purchased by Archibald Buchanan and Kirkman Finlay, who later was a member of Parliament from Glasgow (Allen 1984b: 4).

In 1827 the largest water wheel in the world was installed to power the mills, and it performed continually for 120 years. During the early part of the twentieth century the monumental water wheel was the highlight of factory tours. By the 1830s the mills employed almost 1000 people. They were in operation until 1968, and produced a variety of products over the years. During the 1960s a series of articles about Finlay's many endeavors appeared in Finlay's Magazine, which was the company's house journal. These articles gave details on the three Scottish mills that he owned at Ballindalloch, Deanston, and Catrine.

Catrine countermarks present a number of unanswered questions (see Manville 2001: 39-45). Most Catrine coins are stamped with individual numbers. The largest number noted is 5067, which suggests that over 5000 were stamped (Seaby 1971: 106, Whetmore 1957: 646). Manville (2001: 41), however, provides a list of serial numbered coins by type of their countermark. His listing suggests that the numbers may not have been issued sequentially. If so, they are not a guide to the quantity of countermarked coins that was issued.

One type of stamp is particularly unusual. Following the numeral "5" in the five shillings countermark is a separate and later applied, incuse punchmark. This suggests the stamp initially was cut for a higher denomination, but was lowered to five shillings when the price of silver dropped. At that point the additional amount of pence was effaced by punching. Manville (2001) suggests that the original denomination was 5/3.

CATRINE. COTTON. WORKS / 4/9 / NO Number

Halfpenny: 1805

Eight Reales: 1785 1791 1792 1793 1795 1797 (2) 1798 1799 1800 1804 UK (2)

CATRINE WORKS / 5/. / NO. Number (Oval Stamp)

Eight Reales: 1782 1789 1798 1800 1805

Overstruck by **MUIRKIRK IRON WORKS +** around 5/6 and Muirkirk reverse stamp
Eight Reales: 1798

CATRINE WORKS / 5/. / NO. Number (Circular Stamp)

Eight Reales: 1804 1807 1809

CATRINE COTTON WORKS / 5/6 / NO. Number

Eight Reales: 1794 1799 (3) 1800

Overstruck by **THISTLE BANK** around 4/9
Eight Reales: 1792

CATRINE COTTON WORKS / 6/6 / NO. Number

Eight Reales: 1800 1807

E. CATTLE

E. CATTLE

Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (2)

CHATHAM DOCKYARDS
Chatham, Kent

The Chatham Dockyards were established as a Royal dockyard in 1573. They were located on the River Medway, and the site is now a naval museum. These countermarked coins are part of the extensive series of military store checks issued at various royal arsenals and docks. Most consist of the broad

arrow symbol of the British government, a short abbreviation for the military installation, and a date (Scott 1975: 68-69).

Arrow C / NOV / 1812
Halfpenny: 1806

Arrow C / JUN / 1813
Halfpenny: 1799 1806

Arrow C / AUG / 1813
Farthing: 1806

Arrow C / SEP / 1814
Halfpenny: 1806

Arrow C / APR / 1818
Halfpenny: 1807

CHING LAU LAURO

Ching Lau Lauro was juggler known to have performed in Coburg, Germany in 1828. By the middle 1830s he was ending his acts by floating in air, like the Brahmin of Madras (Thomas Frost, *Lives of the Conjurors*, 1875). He is known to have performed at the Royal Shakespeare Theater, Stratford-upon-Avon on Feb. 13, 1832, and at London's Vauxhall Gardens in 1827, 1828 and 1845. It is not known where his own theater was located.

CHING LAU LAURO'S THEATRE / 84A FOR 1 DAY
British Halfcrown: 1817

CLAPHAM OBSERVER Clapham, Surrey

The *Clapham Observer* was first printed by William Baldwin in 1868 (Scott 1973: 85-86). It continues to be published.

- CLAPHAM - / OBSERVER
French Five Centimes: 1853 1856 (2)
French Ten Centimes: 1854 (3) 1856 1865
Italian Ten Centesimi: 1867

CLAPSHAW & CLEAVE Birmingham, Warwickshire

Clapshaw & Cleave was a sporting goods maker, who apparently specialized in cricket equipment. It issued a cricket pamphlet in 1929 and an eight-six page catalog of sporting goods in 1939.

CLAPSHAW & CLEAVE / BIRMINGHAM
Penny: 1900

CLARK London

This sign was used both by Davis of the Falstaff Inn and by a public house in Houndsditch (Davis, 1904: 16).

Griffin / CLARK / Crown / LON / DON
George III Halfpenny: UK

ALEXANDER CLARK London

Alexander Clark was a silversmith, who also sold straight razors. His firm was still in business on Fenchurch Street in the late 1930s.

ALEXANDER CLARK / MAKER / 139 FENCHURCH ST. / LONDON
Halfpenny: 1807

LUKE CLARKSON Boston, Lincolnshire

Genealogical records indicate that Luke Clarkson first married in 1822, and remarried again in 1831 (Rulau 2001). His stamp is typical of the marks found on wooden planes, and so he probably was a tool maker.

LUKE / CLARKSON / BOSTON
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

CLIFT PIANOS Eastbourne, Sussex

From 1870 to 1940 M. A. Clift owned a piano store and music warehouse in Eastbourne.

CLIFT / PIANOS / EASTBOURNE
French Ten Centimes: 1853 1855 1862

FRANCIS CLULEY Sheffield, Yorkshire

The 1822 edition of *Blaines' Directory and Gazetteer for Sheffield* listed Francis Cluley as a surgeon's instrument maker, steel truss and lancet manufacturer at 59 Westbar Green.

CLULEY / SHEFFIELD
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

E. COATES

The 1851 Census listed a person named Ed Coates as a gun lock filer on Bromgrove Street in Birmingham (Hank Thoele).

E. COATES
Cartwheel Penny: 1797
With MOSLEY
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

J. COCK Swansea, Glamorganshire

J. COCK / GROCER / SWANSEA
Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (2)

J. COCK / GROCER / SWANSEA
Rev: GROCER
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

J. COCK / SWANSEA
Rev: GROCER / TEA DEALER
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

SAMUEL COLE Chatham, Kent

From 1824 to 1845 Samuel Cole was a cutler in Chatham (Scott 1975: 68).

COLE / CHATHAM
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

CHRISTIAN COLE Dublin, County Dublin

Christian Cole ran a grocery in the alley off Meath Street circa 1800 (Scott 1975: 105).

CHRISTIAN / COLE: ALLEY

Irish Halfpenny: UK
Counterfeit Irish Halfpenny: 1783
Irish Token: 1682

COLMAN'S MUSTARD London

Jeremiah Colman began making mustard in 1814. His nephew James Colman became his partner in 1824, and they then opened a shop in London (Scott 1970).

COLMAN'S / MUSTARD

French Ten Centimes: 1872

CHARLES CONGREVE Sheffield, Yorkshire

Charles Congreve was a razor maker in Sheffield from 1829 to 1843 (Lumms, "Old Sheffield Razors," *Antiques* 1922: 261-267).

C. CONGREVE / SHEAR STEEL

Cartwheel Penny: 1797

I. COOK

I. COOK

Penny Token: 1813
French Decime: L'An 8

THOMAS COULSELL London

From 1799 to 1814 Thomas Coulsell made ivory rules and box rules at this address in London (Allen 1984b: 3).

RULES & UMBS. MADE & REPD. WHOLE. & C. BY around T. COULSELL / NO 29 / QUEEN ST. / BOROUGH / LONDON

Halfpenny: 1752 UK (10)
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

FRANK COX Woking, Surrey

Frank Cox was listed as a chemist in Woking only in the Surrey business directory of 1887.

COX / CHEMIST / WOKING

French Ten Centimes: 1854 (2)

ROBERT CRIGHTON Port Glasgow, Lanarkshire

Port Glasgow was established in the 1690s. It was a center for trans-shipping the goods from deep water ships that could not sail all the way up the Clyde to Glasgow (Manville 2001: 166). Until 1837, Robert Crighton ran a grocery here on King Street (Allen 1984b: 28).

One reason that Crighton's countermarks are unusual in the Scottish series is that his main stamp has incuse, rather than relief letters. Another is that there is a small and inconspicuous stamp on the reverse of the genuine pieces that consists of an arc of rope. It is at the top of the crown on Spanish American eight reales, and was intended to guard against counterfeiting.

Such a small countermark would not be noticed unless someone was looking for it, but would have been checked by Crighton each time that he redeemed a coin. The 1813-Mo eight reales also is counterstamped with the crowned Portuguese Shield that was applied in 1834 in Portugal, and the Azores Crowned "G. P." of 1887, indicating the coin had a long career in commerce after leaving Scotland.

ROBT. CRIGHTON. / 4/6 / PT. GLASGOW Halfpenny: UK

ROBT. CRIGHTON. / 4/6 / PT. GLASGOW

Rev: Section of Rope

Eight Reales: 1793 1794 1803 1807 1813 (2) 1816 1817 (2) 1818

CROMFORD MILL Cromford, Derbyshire

In 1771 Richard Arkwright and his partners built a yarn mill in Cromford. He obtained full ownership in 1782, and the mill passed to his son on his death in 1792 (Allen 1984b: 3). The building was gutted by fire in the 1930s, but was restored by the Arkwright Society, and is now a World Heritage Site. In 1872 James Stockwell made this comment about the mill in *his Annales Caermoelenses*:

About the year 1782 my grandfather and others built a large cotton mill (now a corn mill belonging to Mr. Hall) and a number of cottages, workshops, engine houses, tail and other races and no fewer than nine bridges and archways, destroying entirely the rural appearance of the village and leaving it little better in appearance than it is at the present day.

The 4/9 issue must have been used before 1817 as an eight reales with that countermark was later used by Brazil as a planchet to make a 960 reis in 1817 (Manville 1992). At least six coins with the later five shillings mark are stamped over the 4/9 countermark indicating the five shillings is the later issue (Manville 2001: 202). A contemporary counterfeit of the 4/9 stamp exists on a 1798 eight reales (Manville 2001: 202).

CROMFORD . DERBYSHIRE . around 4/9

Eight Reales: 1773 1774 1777 1778 1781 (3) 1791 (6) 1793 (4) 1794 1795 1796 (7) 1797 1798 (5) 1799 (6) 1800 (3) 1801 (5) 1802 (8) 1803 1804 1806 (3) 1810

Spanish Eight Reales: 1802 1803

French Ecu: 1732 1774

Eight Reales overstamp by Brazil 960 Reis in 1817: UK

CROMFORD DERBYSHIRE. around S/5

Eight Reales: 1774 1781 1789 1793 (2) 1795 (3) 1797 (2) 1798 (3) 1799 1801 (2) 1802 (2)

GEORGE CROOSE Hereford, Herefordshire

George Croose was an ironmonger who was listed in the 1822 to 1830 Hereford business directories (Scott 1975: 67).

CROOSE / HEREFORD

Cartwheel Twopence: 1797

CULCREUCH MILL Fintry, Stirlingshire

Until the middle 1790s Fintry was an isolated parish north of Glasgow. In 1795 the Culcreuch Mill was built by Peter Spiers. He also build a road to the town and damned the River

Endrick to provide the power for running his mill (Manville 2001: 65-66). By 1839 the mill employed 260 people, but apparently went bankrupt late in that year. In 1896 J. G. Smith wrote that the mill had not been used for many years, and it had by then fallen into ruin.

Several eight reales first stamped by Adamson and Logan were canceled by them, and then countermarked by the Culcreuch Mill (McFarlan 1985: 188). Thomas White, whose name is stamped on the mill's countermarked copper coins, apparently had a connection with the mill. One of his pieces also has an engraved head. Is this a portrait of White?

PAYABLE AT CULCREUCH MILL * around 5/

Eight Reales: 1792 1797 1817

Overstamped on **ADAMSON & LOGAN / FIVE / SHIL/ GLASGOW**

Eight Reales: 1781 1796 1812

PAYABLE AT CULCREUCH MILL around THOS / WHYTE

Halfpenny: 1775 UK (16)

Halfpenny Token: 1793 1794 1796 1797 UK (3)

HIRAM CUTLER
Sheffield, Yorkshire

Hiram Cutler was a tool maker and cutler in Sheffield from 1828 to 1860 (Scott 1975: 92).

H CUTLER OLD ENGLISH STEEL

Halfpenny: UK

J. D.

This is the sort of countermark that would be easy to fake as it is made from individual letter punches. Nevertheless, the 1807 eight reales has been canceled, and so the series seems to be legitimate and probably is from the 1810s (Manville 2001: 230).

5.6 / J. D. (Incuse)

Eight Reales: 1807 1811 1812

S. A. D. CO.

Scott (1975: 136) suggests that these countermarked coins are by S. A. Daniel, Ltd., which was a tool, die, and press maker in London. The stamp, however, is found on coins not usually seen in England.

S.A.D CO LTD

Italian Ten Centesimi: 1866

Portuguese Twenty Reis: 1883

Spanish Ten Centavos: 1870

DALZELL FARM
Dalziel, Lanarkshire

These countermarked French ecus are the only Scottish monetary issues produced by a person who was not a merchant or mill owner (Manville 2001: 51). They were stamped by Archibald Hamilton, who owned the Dalzell Estates thirteen miles southeast of Glasgow. Hamilton had been a lieutenant in the 4th Dragoons, fought in the Peninsular War and with the Royal Scots Greys at the Battle of Waterloo in Belgium.

While in Belgium he studied farming practices, and on returning to Scotland implemented what he had learned on his estates (Allen 1984b: 9). Presumably he brought these French coins back from the Continent when he returned on sick leave and retired from the army in 1816. The countermark is placed

so the "5" of the five francs will show, which suggests the coins were valued at five shillings. Hamilton died in 1834 (Whetmore 1957: 645). An unusually large proportion of his stamps are on coins of unknown date (UK) because his countermark often appears over the date of these French five francs.

PAYABLE AT DALZELL FARM *

Five Francs: L'An 5 L'An 6 (2) L'An 8 L'An 12 L'An 13 (2) 1807
1808 1810 (2) 1811 (4) 1812 (2) 1813 (3) 1815 UK (10)

DAVID J. DAVIS
London

This is not the Samuel Davis listed below who was a wine and brandy merchant in London. Instead, the crown here indicates the issuer was a cutler. Scott (1975: 73-74) suggests he was David J. Davis, a razor maker and cutler in London from 1833 to 1881.

Crown / DAVIS / LONDON
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

SAMUEL DAVIS
London

Samuel Davis was a London wine and brandy merchant at this address between 1808 and 1822 (Allen 1984b: 3). One variety of his countermark has "HOUNDSDITCH," which is a misspelling of the street name. A few British advertising marks were engraved, rather than countermarked, and one of Davis' pieces is engraved with a repetition of the stamp's legend, two wine casks, and a dog attacking a bull. Another has an engraved figure of John Falstaff.

DAVIS / WINE & BRANDY / MERCHANT / 46 / HOUNDSDITCH / LONDON

Halfpenny: 1806 (7) UK (6)

Penny: 1806 (2) UK

Halfcrown: UK

Reverse has the same countermark as the obverse
Included above

DAVIS / WINE & BRANDY / MERCHANT / 46 / HOUNSDITCH / LONDON

Halfpenny: 1806 (10)

Penny: 1806 (2) UK

Halfcrown: UK (3)

DEANSTON COTTON MILL
Deanston, Perthshire

This mill was built in 1785. Also known as the Adelphi Cotton Works, it issued countermarked coins with that name, as well. In 1808 Kirkman Finlay purchased the mill from his cousins. Finlay also owned the Catrine and Ballindalloch cotton works, and all three mills countermarked coins. Their older workers resented his attempts to mechanize weaving, and in 1812 they tried to wreck the Deanston Cotton Mill's machinery (Whetmore 1957: 644).

Deanston countermarked halfpennies are the most commonly seen Scottish countermarks on copper coins. In fact, McFarlan (1986) had twenty in his collection. One example of the second type Deanston countermark on a 1795 eight reales is stamped over a George III oval countermark.

There is a dispute over the origins of the beehive stamp. One story has it that an unused die of the Deanston Cotton Mill was discovered in a London junk shop in the 1930s, and was

used at that time to strike a few eight reales and planchets. It has a beehive motif, which was one of the symbols of the Adelphi Cotton Works and also is found on the paper notes of the Ballindalloch mill (McFarlan 1986). But since the stamp had no rust, Manville (2001: 57) believes that the beehive countermarks are modern fantasies made for collectors. In any event, everyone agrees that they are not from the early nineteenth century.

DEANSTON / COTTON MILL

Scottish Bawbee: UK
Halfpenny: 1775 UK (42)
Irish Halfpenny: UK
Wood's Halfpenny: 1723
Halfpenny Token: 1793 UK
Copper Planchet (1)

DEANSTON / 5' / COTTON MILL

Eight Reales: 1771 1793 (2) 1794 1795 (2) UK

+ DEANSTON WORKS + / Beehive / FIVE / . SHILLINGS .

These seem to be restrikes or fantasies
Eight Reales: 1768 1773 1786 1799
Copper Planchet

DEAR & SONS

Shanklin, Isle of Wight

Dear and Thomas was listed in business directories as grocers, bakers, and agents for wines and spirits in Shanklin from 1879 to 1910.

DEAR & SONS / GROCERS / SHANKLIN. I.W in Circle

French Five Centimes: 1854 1856
French Ten Centimes: 1872

DEPTFORD DOCKYARDS

London

These dockyards were built on the Thames by Henry VIII. They closed in 1869.

Arrow D / JUL / 1804

Halfpenny?

Arrow D / DEC / 1820

Halfpenny: 1807

GEORGE DIX

London

George Dix made gas lamps in Clerkenwell from 1883 to 1909 (Scott 1970).

DIX / GAS / LAMP MAKER / CLERKENWELL

French Five Centimes: 1854 (4) 1856 UK
French Ten Centimes: 1853 (3) 1854 (4) 1855 (5) 1856 (4)
1857 1862 1863 (2) 1865 1876 UK

J. DOLLARD

J. DOLLARD / I D / Ship

Irish Halfpenny: 1775 1781 UK

DONALD & CO.

Birmingham, Warwickshire

Donald and Company made stockings. They also had an office in Nottingham, and issued struck halfpenny tokens for both locations in 1792 (Allen 1984b: 12).

DONALD & CO. / 5' / BIRMINGHAM

Eight Reales: 1803 1804 (2)
Overstruck by GALSTON / 5 S / NO 12 / SOCY
French Ecu: 1789

E. DOUGHERTY

Fintona, Tyrone

Dougherty was a butcher. His Fintona business was in operation from 1894 to 1905 (Seaby 1973: 16).

E. DOUGHERTY / FINTONA

Penny: 1874

P. DOYLE

P. DOYLE / Wolf's Head

British Halfpenny: 1775
Irish Halfpenny: 1776 (Counterfeit) 1781

SAMUEL DRABBLE

London

Samuel Drabble was a cutler on Marylebone Lane in London from 1834 until 1881 (Scott 1975: 74).

S. DRABBLE / 1 HIGH ST / MARYLEBONE / CUTLER

Halfpenny: 1807 UK (2)
Penny: 1806
Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (8)
Irish Halfpenny: 1823

S. DRABBLE / 1 HIGH ST / MARYLEBONE

Rev: CUTLER
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

DREW & SONS

London

This firm was founded by William Drew in the 1850s. By 1870 it was known as Drew and Son, and today is part of United Biscuits Co. (Scott 1973: 86).

DREW & SON'S / BISCUITS

French Ten Centimes: 1853 1854 1855 (2) 1864

DRINGHOUSES

York, Yorkshire

Scott (1975: 97) argues that these pieces were load tickets used in the brick and tile industry of Dringhouses, which is a parish in York. If so, this stamp likely was intended to mark tiles made there.

DRINGHOUSES / YORK

Cartwheel Penny: 1797

DUBLIN CITY

Dublin, County Dublin

These counterstamps were made from the hallmarks of the city of Dublin. They appear on the Irish silver shilling tokens issued during the early nineteenth century by the two private firms of the Irish Bullion Company and Clark, West & Company.

Crown / Harp

Rev: Hibernia Seated
Irish Shilling Token (4)

DUBLIN SLAP TOKENS Dublin, County Dublin

The bird's head in these marks is a puffin, which is a type of sea fowl (Hawkins 1960, Pridmore 1958). Numerous sixpence, shilling size coins, and silver disks of these sizes passed as money in Ireland around 1800 because of its chronic shortage of small change. Generically, such pieces are called "slap tokens."

Most of these tokens have numerous countermarks that often consist of incuse initials. These initials seem to have served the same purpose as Chinese chop marks. They indicated that a given "coin" had been approved by a merchant and was not a plated counterfeit. The puffin head likely served the same function. Another apparent example of a slap token is the "POWELL" countermark. In his *Irish Tokens and Jetons* (1869), Aquilla Smith wrote that:

...about the year 1804, many traders issued silver pieces, which passed as shillings. They were then pieces not worth more than sixpence each, usually stamped with the name or initials of the issuer, and frequently countermarked.

Puffin Head

Worn Silver Coin: UK (2)
Three Shilling Bank Token: 1814
French Ten Sols: 1705

WILLIAM DURROCH London

William Durloch was a surgical instrument maker on St. Thomas Street from 1842 to 1871 (Scott 1984).

DURROCH / LONDON
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

EDMUNSON Dublin, County Dublin

This company was owned by William and Joshua Edmundson. Dublin business directories listed them as ironmongers and later as gas light makers from 1817 until 1907.

EDMUNSON / DUBLIN with ROBERT. SORBY SHEFFIELD
Halfpenny: UK

EGAN Birr, County Offaly

Egan was a dealer in hardware and guns in Birr from 1830 to 1854 (Scott 1975: 107).

B. EGAN. BIRR
Cartwheel Twopence: 1797

A. EKMAN & CO.

This stamp has been noted on a punch ladle. Therefore, A. Ekman & Co. either made silverware or was a retailer, but the firm's location has not been traced.

A. EKMAN & CO
Danish Five Ore: 1884

THOMAS ELLIN & CO. Sheffield, Yorkshire

Thomas Ellin & Co. operated the Sylvester Works on Arundel Street from at least 1892 to 1919 (M. Springate, *Straight Razor Manufacturers and Dates of Operation*, online 2000).

T. ELLIN & CO / SHEAR STEEL. / Anchor
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

EMPIRE THEATRE London

J. Bull, A. E. Bull, and Thomas Verity opened the Empire Theatre in 1884 on Leicester Square. Scott (1970) speculates these pieces were issued for its opening as it never was an "immense success." It became a music hall in 1887 and its name was changed to the Empire Theatre of Varieties. Today the building is a 1300 seat movie theater.

EMPIRE / IMMENSE / SUCCESS / THEATRE
French Ten Centimes: 1852 (3) 1853 (5) 1854 (9) 1855 (8)
1856 (5) 1857 1862 (10) 1863 1872 (2) 1873 UK (8)
Italian Ten Centesimi: 1866 UK (2)

EMPIRE / THEATRE
Rev: **IMMENSE / SUCCESS**
French Ten Centimes: 1854 (9) 1855 (4) 1856 (4) 1857 (2)
1861 (3) 1872 UK
Italian Ten Centesimi: 1862 1866
Luxembourg Ten Centimes: 1860

EVANS & CO.

"The Concinnum" was a cigarette rolling machine that was patented by Evans & Co. in the early 1900s.

THE / CONCINNUM
Halfpenny: UK (Victoria)

CROWNED F

This is a typical maker's mark from the British Isles. Thousands of such crowned letter trademark stamps are found on old copper coins. This Crowned "F" is one of the few that has been verified to exist on more than a single coin, although we have no idea who issued it.

Crown / F
Halfpenny: 1734 1739
Crown: Anne

A F & S G London

Wylar (1937: 165) illustrates another of the hallmarks of this London partnership, which has a crown above their initials. That mark was used in 1783-1784, but Wylar could not trace the firm's name. The seller of one of their pieces of silverware identified the partners as Andrew Fogelborg and Stephen Gilbert, but did not provide a source for that information.

A F / S G in Depressed Rectangle
British "Lima" Half Crown: 1746

E. FANNIN Dublin, County Dublin

E. FANNIN
Halfcrown: 1817

MR E FANNIN / DENTIST DUBLIN
Shilling: UK

FARROW & JACKSON
London

Farrow and Jackson was founded in 1798. It advertised a very odd assortment of goods and services: "Wine and spirit merchants, engineers & manufacturers of iron wine bins & tools, publicans' bar fittings for spirit stores, bottle wax &c, seal engravers, die sinkers letter cutters, iron brand makers, hydrometer & gauging instrument makers & soda water manufacturers" (Scott 1984). This is the stamp that appears on its corkscrews.

FARROW & JACKSON / LONDON & PARIS around FARROW'S PATENT / 261816
Halfpenny: UK

FAULDS & CO.
Beith, Ayrshire

Manville (2001: 27-28) reports that four generations of Faulds lived in the area around Beith. The most likely issuer was James Faulds, a manufacturer of thread from 1816 to 1844.

J. FAULDS & . CO. / 5/3 / . BEITH .
Eight Reales: 1804

FEAIST'S BREAD
Hastings, Sussex

John Feaist became a baker in 1865. His firm was in business until the 1960s (Scott 1970: 453).

FEAIST'S BREAD
French Ten Centimes: 1853

FENTON & SONS
Sheffield, Yorkshire

This company was founded in 1795 by Joseph Fenton. It had manufacturing plants at Sykes Works, Eyre Street and on Scotland Street. It was in business until 1919.

J. FENTON / & SONS / SHEFFIELD
Halfpenny: 1862

ALFRED FIELD
Sheffield, Yorkshire

Alfred Field & Co. made cutlery at Westfield Terrace in Sheffield and on Edmund Street in Birmingham from circa 1892 to 1919 (M. Springate, *Straight Razor Manufacturers and Dates of Operation*, online 2000).

A. FIELD / SHEFFIELD
Farthing: UK

J. FITZ-P.
Ireland

J. FITZ-P.
Irish Halfpenny: 1776 1782

T. FORD

T. FORD
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

Penny: 1807

FORREST

FORREST
Cartwheel Penny: 1797
Penny: 1806/7 Type

FORSTER & CORBETT
Hutchesontown, Renfrewshire

This partnership was a cotton spinning and yarn manufacturing establishment on Rose Street. It was dissolved in 1821. Manville (2001: 80-81) reports that two varieties of its stamp are known.

FORSTER & CORBETT / 5/ / HUTCHESONTOWN
Eight Reales: 1796 1797 1807 1810 (2) 1811 1814 (2) 1818 UK (2)
Overstruck by PAYABLE AT LANARK MILLS * around 5/
Eight Reales: 1809

JAMES FOX
Sheffield, Yorkshire

James Fox originally was a butler. He founded a machine tool firm, built one of the first planer machines and patented innovations for screw cutting machines and lathes (Roe 1916: 52-54).

JAMES FOX / SHEAR STEEL
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

I. FRANKS
Leeds, Yorkshire

The advertisements for Frank's optical firm appeared from 1845 to 1849.

I. FRANKS / LECTURE ON THE HUMAN EYE / 5 KIRKGATE LEEDS
British Token: UK

G

*** G * / E + SCA / 1793**
Halfpenny: 1773
Bath Farthing: 1670

W. G. & CO.
Scotland

W. G. & Co. has not been identified for certain. While early writers put it in the neighborhood of Greenock, Manville (2001: 101-102) suggests these initials represent William Graham & Co., who was a cotton spinner in Glasgow.

W G & CO / 4/9 in T-Shaped Serrated Depression
US Silver Dollar: 1795
Eight Reales: 1789 1792 1799

GALSTON SOCIETY
Galston, Ayrshire

Galston was a small town in Ayrshire on the River Irvine located about four miles from Kilmarnock and twenty-two miles from Glasgow (Manville 2001: 69-71). Two great turnpikes ran through Galston. This countermark may be an issue of its Friendly Society. Another possibility is the Galston Dollar Society, which was mentioned in the 1813 *Gentleman's*

Magazine as being patronized by Lady Inglis with the object of providing temporary help to persons of good character. Membership was a dollar (Whetmore 1957: 627).

GALSTON / 5 S / NO 12 / SOCY

Crown: 1673

Eight Reales: 1774 1781 1790 1797 1800 1820 UK (2)

French Ecu: 1784

Struck over DONALD & CO. / 5/. / BIRMINGHAM

French Ecu: 1789

GARDEN GATE ALES**GARDEN / GATE / HOME / BREWED / ALES**

French Five Centimes: 1855

French Ten Centimes: 1854 (2) UK (2)

GEALE & MCBRIDE

Dublin, County Dublin

From 1792 to 1812, these Dublin ironmongers sold "wholesale and retail house furnishing iron" (Scott 1975: 106).

GEALE / & / MCBRIDE / 17 / WESTMORLAND/ STREET/ DUBLIN/ FASHIONABLE / FURNISHING / IRONMONGERS

Halfpenny: UK

WILLIAM GEALL

Dorchester, Dorsetshire

William Geall was a cutler on High Street. He was listed in business directories from 1824 to 1848.

GEALL / DORCHESTER / CUTLER

Cartwheel Penny: 1797

ANDREW GIBSON & CO.

Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire

Andrew Gibson managed Lochwinnoch's Old Cotton Mill from 1800 to 1803. Beginning in 1804 he was a manufacturer and cotton yarn merchant. He died in 1817 (Manville 2001: 131-132).

A. GIBSON & CO. LOCHWINNOCH around 5/.

Eight Reales: 1789 1794 (2) 1795 (3) 1796 1797 1799 1800

S. GIBSON

Witham, Essex

This stamp "S. GIBSON INVENTOR" was used during the 1820s by a maker of medical instruments. He was located on Bishopsgate Street in Witham. Among other things, Gibson invented a hollow silver spoon for dispensing medicine.

S. GIBSON / INVENTOR

British Token

R. GILLHAM

Norwich, Norfolk

R. GILLHAM

Halfpenny: UK

R. GILLHAM / NORWICH

Twopence Token: UK

GLASGOW BANK

Glasgow, Lanarkshire

The Glasgow Bank was founded in 1809, and was located at 74 Ingram Street. It was the last Scottish bank to issue private paper notes, amalgamated with the Ship Bank in 1836, and eventually was to become part of the Bank of Scotland. Some specimens have the value "5/." stamped over the bank's earlier "4/9" mark.

GLASGOW / 4/9 / BANK

Cartwheel Penny: 1797

Eight Reales: 1797 1807

Overstruck by MUIRKIRK IRON WORKS + around 5/6 and reverse Muirkirk stamp

Eight Reales: 1807

GLASGOW BANK + around 5/.

Eight Reales: 1780 1796 1798 1803 (2) 1805 1806 (2) 1807 (2) 1808 1809 1810 (6)

GLAYSHER

Guildford, Surrey

The likely issuer of this countermark was Thomas Glaysher, who was listed in the 1832 directory as a blacksmith.

GLAYSHER / GUNMAKER / GUILDFORD

Halfpenny: 1751

GOTHARD'S COALS

London

Charles Gothard was a coal and coke merchant from 1864 until 1911 (Scott 1970).

GOTHARDS / COALS

French Five Centimes: 1885

French Ten Centimes: 1854

GOULD & VERINDER

London

This firm of cutlers was located at 79 St. Paul's Churchyard in 1816 and 1817 (Scott 1984). Henry Verinder, one of its partners, also counterstamped coins.

GOULD & VERINDER / ST. PAULS

Cartwheel Penny: 1797

I. GREAVES

London

A number of edge tools are known stamped "Isaac Greaves." He may be the person who countermarked these coins (Barlow 1991: 13, 42).

I. GREAVES / LONDON

Cartwheel Penny: 1797

Copper Coin: UK

JOHN GREEN

Colchester, Essex

John Green was a cutler in Colchester from 1845 to 1851 (Scott 1975: 66).

GREEN CULVER ST / COLCHESTER

Halfpenny: 1799

GREENOCK DRAPER'S SOCIETY

Greenock, Renfrewshire

GREENOCK DRAPER'S / 4/6 in Triangle / SOCIETY
Eight Reales: 1793 1802 1807**GRIFFIN**
Norwich, Norfolk

Scott (1975: 84) suggests that this countermark is from Norwich because the stamp often is found on that town's tokens. If so, it may have been issued by William Griffin, who was listed as a builder and joiner in the 1840s and 1850s, or by the Griffin Inn on King Street.

GRIFFIN
Halfpenny: 1775 UK
Halfpenny Token: 1792
Norwich Halfpenny Token: 1793 1811 UK

M. GRIFFIN

M. GRIFFIN
Irish Halfpenny: 1782
Halfpenny Token: 1792

GRIMSHAW
Whitehouse, County Antrim

Whitehouse was a "made village" just north of Belfast. Nicholas Grimshaw built some of its first cotton spinning factories in 1786 (Manville 2001: 233). By 1805 their proprietor was James Grimshaw. During the late 1820s, which is when their countermarked coins presumably were issued because of the silver coin's denomination, eight reales had advanced to a value of six shillings and six pence in Irish currency. The "23" stamp is likely a control number (Manville and Seaby 1983).

GRIMSHAW
Rev: WHITEHOUSE
Halfpenny Token: 1796

23 / GRIMSHAW / S D / SIX SIX / WHITEHOUSE
Eight Reales: 1794

RICHARD GROVES
Sheffield, Yorkshire

Groves began business in 1787 as a Sheffield maker of saws. His firm still was operating in 1884 (Scott 1975: 93).

GROVES / SHEFFIELD
French Liard: 1773

GUNSMITH'S CO.
London

This countermark has been the subject of extensive research. As chance would have it, one example appears on a genuine holey dollar of Prince Edward Island, which was issued in 1813. It had been serendipitously applied to an eight reales in England before returning to the New World in trade. The result was that early Canadian numismatists believed the Crowned "V" to be an official government issue of Prince Edward Island. Instead, this style of Crowned "V" is the viewmark of the London Gunsmiths Company, and was intended to be stamped on guns that it inspected (Pridmore 1954).

As a result of the incorrect early belief of numismatists that the Crowned "V" was a government stamp, other types of Crowned "V" countermarks are now found on fantasy holey

dollars supposedly issued by Prince Edward Island! All of these holey dollars are bogus and were made long ago for sale to collectors. Still another type of Crowned "V" stamp is a French political countermark!

Crown / V in Oval Depression
Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (2)
Penny: 1740
Crown: 1662
French Five Francs: UK
Eight Reales: 1793
Prince Edward Island Holey Dollar: 1807

BENJAMIN HALL
Bristol, Gloucestershire

From 1795 to 1839 Benjamin Hall worked as a "glazer, glassmaker, bender, painter on glass and burner, and compound metal fan-light manufacturer" (Scott 1975: 66). He was located at 2 Barr's Street, two blocks from St. James Churchyard.

B. HALL / GLAZIER & / GLASS. BENDER / BRISTOL
Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (4)

WILLIAM HALL
Sheffield, Yorkshire

Hall's company manufactured tools. It was listed in business directories from 1817 to 1922 (Scott 1975: 93).

W. HALL / CAST STEEL
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

HARDING
Ludlow, Shropshire

WINES. / & SPIRITS BY / HARDING / LUDLOW
Halfpenny: UK (6)

WINES AND SPIRITS / WHOLESALE & RETAIL BY / HARDING LUDLOW
Halfpenny: UK

HARRISON
York, Yorkshire

HARRISON. SPRING STEEL YORK CITY Three Crowns
Irish Halfpenny: UK

HATCHETT'S HOTEL
London

Hatchett's Hotel on Piccadilly Circus was founded in the 1700s. Its advertisement appeared in the 1869 *Bradshaw's Railway Manual, Shareholders' Guide and Directory*.

HATCHETTS HOTEL / PICCADILLY
Halfpenny: 1807

ALFRED HAYNES & SON
London

Haynes and Son were saddletree makers on Brownlow Street from the 1840s until the First World War (Scott 1984).

HAYNES & SON / LONDON
Penny: 1806

GEORGE HAYWARD

Tewksbury, Gloucestershire

George Hayward began as a cutler in 1820. A hundred years later his firm was an ironmongery (Scott 1975: 67).

HAYWARD

Crown: 1819

HAYWARD / TEWKSBURY

Cartwheel Penny: 1797

ABRAHAM HERBERT

Egham, Surrey

In 1865 Abraham Hebert was a tenant of a brewery on High Street. He was listed in the 1867 *Brewers Yearbook*, and a note in the 1881 *Brewers Journal* refers to the dissolution of a partnership involving him. By 1887 this establishment had become the Runemedes Brewery (Scott 1975: 134).

HERBERTS / RUNEMEDES / ALES / EGHAM

French Ten Centimes: 1870

HERON'S DOUGLAS WHISKEY

London

Heron and Son were London wine merchants from 1861 to 1883 (Scott 1975: 133).

HERON'S / DOUGLAS / WHISKEY

French Ten Centimes: 1855 1865

Italian Ten Centesimi: 1866

HIGGINS

Worcester, Worcestershire

HIGGINS / FISHING TACK / MAKER / GREEN MAN / WORCESTER

Halfpenny: UK (4)

HILL

Bath, Somersetshire

HILL / CUTLER / BATH

Halfpenny: 1806

Penny: 1806

HODDESDON BREWERY

Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire

The Hoddesdon Brewery was built circa 1700, and the cross fleury was its symbol. This identification comes from H. C. Andrews, a local antiquarian who donated examples of the countermarked coins to the British Museum, but no photograph of them has been traced (Scott 1975: 68). In 1928 the plant was acquired by the Cannon Brewery, which moved its operations to London, and liquidated the plant's contents.

Cross (Fleury Style)

Farthing: UK (2)

Halfpenny: 1771 1775

T. HOBSON

T. HOBSON

Halfpenny Token (3)

HORN & CO.

Sheffield, Yorkshire

This company made tools from 1833 to 1864 (Scott 1975: 94).

W. I. HORN & CO. / CAST STEEL

Halfpenny: UK

W. I. HORN & CO. / SHEFFIELD

Halfpenny: UK

HORTON

HORTON / 1917

Farthing: 1909 1917

HUGH BROTHERS

Brighton, Sussex

Hugh Brothers were hardware dealers in Brighton from 1866 to 1889 (Scott 1975: 134). In 1888 they were listed as owning two plumber supply stores at 6 Air Street and at 54 St. James Street.

HUGH BROS / AIR ST. / BRIGHTON

French Ten Centimes: 1853 1856

WILLIAM HUNT

Sheerness, Huntingdonshire

Scott (1975: 69) attributes this mark to William Hunt, a well known pipe maker in Sheerness from 1840 to 1890.

Crown / W. HUNT / Pipe

Halfpenny: 1797

RICHARD HURST

London

Richard Hurst was a file and saw maker at 8 Greenhill Rents, Smithfield from 1842 to 1845 (Scott 1984).

HURST / LONDON

Cartwheel Twopence: 1797

HURST / LONDON / R. HURST / LONDON

Halfpenny: 1799

M.I

M.I (Script) in Rectangle

Halfpenny: UK

Irish Halfpenny: UK

Evasive Imitation Halfpenny: 1775

ING

This is perhaps a hallmark, but the writer has not located a silversmith who used such a stamp.

ING

Sixpence: 1723 1787 (2)

Shilling: 1745

Three Shilling: 1813

Halfcrown: 1685

French 1/4 Ecu: 1720 1787

Bank Shilling and Sixpence Token: 1812

Bank Dollar: 1804

JOHN INGLIS

Glasgow, Lanarkshire

John Inglis was a silk merchant and haberdasher from 1803 until 1821. One example of his countermarked eight reales is obliterated by a cancellation grid. An uncanceled specimen once existed, but it has not been seen for many years and likely was melted. The reverse counterstamp is a tree in a circle, which are the arms of Glasgow.

PAYABLE BY J. INGLIS / 5 / 32 TRONGATE

Rev: Tree in Circle

Eight Reales: 1814 UK

JAMES IRELAND
Belfast, County Antrim

James Ireland was an "Ironmonger, Copper and Tin Plate Manufacturer and Japanner" in Belfast from 1819 to 1846 (Seaby 1973: 8).

JAS IRELAND / BELFAST with BIGGER / 36 BOLTON STREET / CUTLER / DUBLIN
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

JAMIESON & HARVIE
Dalry, Ayrshire

Jamieson & Harvie probably was a grocery and spirit dealer (Manville 2001: 48-49).

JAMIESON & HARVIE DALRY / 5
Eight Reales: 1815

JOHNSON, MATTHEY & CO.
London

This is the trademark of Johnson, Matthey & Company, which appears on its gold bars. One of these bars states that it was "refiners to the Bank of England" (Glendining, Sept. 29, 1964, lot 624).

J M & CO / Hammer and Pick
Peruvian Silver Ten Centavos: 1880

JOHN JOHNSON
London

In 1840 John Johnson was a saw maker in London on Great Titchfield Street (Scott 1975: 76).

JOHNSON / 101 / GREAT TITCHFIELD ST.
Penny: 1825

WILLIAM KAVANAGH
Dublin, County Dublin

William Kavanagh's firm began making guns in 1796 and remained in business until 1922. By the 1880s it occupied a five story building at 12 Dame Street. The *Industries of Dublin* (1889) commented, "The premises occupied are large and commodious, having a frontage of 24 feet with a depth of 80 feet, comprising a warehouse and factory, besides a shooting-gallery for the trial of the rifles, 120 feet long... The stock held at all times is very large..."

W. KAVANAGH / & SON / DUBLIN
Penny: 1861

KEIGHLEY POOR HOUSE
Keighley, Yorkshire

Birmingham tokens – often dated 1812 – were stamped in 1818 by the Keighley Overseers of the Poor. Scott (1975: 91) notes that in 1842 a Select Committee investigated "allegations as to the management of the poor in the Keighley Union." At that time there were fifty-seven paupers at the workhouse. "KEIGHLEY" often appears twice on each token, once in a straight stamp and once in a curved one. Some specimens have additional stamps, whose purpose is not known, but these may be the initials of particular overseers.

KEIGHLEY / KEIGHLEY
Birmingham Penny Token (39)

KEIGHLEY / J M
Birmingham Penny Token (7)

KEIGHLEY / G R
Birmingham Penny Token (7)

KEIGHLEY / W W
Birmingham Penny Token (4)

T. KELLY
Ireland

T. KELLY
Irish Halfpenny: 1781 UK (2)

ARCHIBALD KING
Greenock, Renfrewshire

The only A. King listed in Greenock directories during this period was a tobacconist on Hamilton Street from 1820 to 1831 (Manville 2001: 109). The 1817 eight reales with his countermark was given to the Danish Royal Collection in 1847 (Dolley 1978: 362). A counterfeit in very flat relief recently was made in Asia during the 1990s, and has been noted on an 1809 Mexico City eight reales (see Manville 2001: 109)

A. KING / 4/6 / * GREENOCK * in Circle
Eight Reales: 1793 1804 1809 (2) 1811 1813 1817 1818 1819 (2) 1821
Copper Coin: UK

THOMAS KIRK
Dundee, Forfarshire

Most authorities believe that these countermarked coins are modern fantasies. They first appeared at auction in 1923, and no one of the family name Kirk has been traced in Dundee.

THOS KIRK / 4/6 / . DUNDEE .
Eight Reales: 1793 (2) 1799 1804

JUSTUS B. KOOYSTRA
London

Kooystra was listed in directories a cutler at 69 Oxford Street from 1811 to 1839 (Scott 1984).

KOOYSTRA / 69 OXFORD
Halfpenny Token: UK

A L

A Lily L
Halfpenny: UK
Irish Halfpenny: 1782
Halfpenny Token: 1795 UK

LONDON & SOUTHWEST RAILROAD CO.

L. & SW R CO.
Penny: 1860

LANARK MILLS
Lanark, Lanarkshire

This mill was built by Richard Arkwright, who issued the Cromford countermarks, and by David Dale, who may have issued the "D C" and Star countermarks. The first Lanark Mill was built in 1784, and was the largest cotton spinning mill in the world at that time. It was destroyed by fire in 1788, just before a second mill was completed. In the 1790s more mills were built.

When the original partnership was dissolved, Arkwright found new partners. These included the Lord Mayor of London and Jeremy Bentham, the early economist. Bentham left his estate to the University of London, specifying that his body be preserved and his head was pickled and put in a display case. For a time after his death he attended the university's proceedings, and the writer remembers one of his professors telling him that he had sat next to Bentham's head once at a London function. The head eventually fell victim to so many student pranks that the tradition had to be forsaken.

Eventually these mills employed 2500 people. For an engraving of the town and mills see Manville (2001: 139). In 1797 the mills were sold to Robert Owen and his partners (Allen 1984b: 14). Owen was a great social reformer who provided for the health and education of the mills' workers and their children (Manville 2001: 139-141). He ran Lanark as a semi-closed town to keep out "undesirable" elements, although over 20,000 outsiders visited Lanark over the years to view his utopian ideas put into practice. The October 19, 1813, *Star Newspaper* noted:

On Wednesday week about mid-day the preparation house at Lanark Mills was set on fire, in consequence of part of the teasing machinery becoming hot by friction. The fire was soon extinguished, but not before 200 pounds worth of cotton was destroyed.

In 1824 Owen resigned as the mill's manager, and left the firm in 1827 (Whetmore 1957: 640). In 1903 the mill was purchased by Gourrock Ropework, and was still in business in the 1950s. The Lanark five shillings is the most commonly encountered of the Scottish monetary countermarks. Over a hundred are known. Perhaps this is because Lanark was a largely self-sufficient community, and so it was not necessary to use great amounts of silver coins in trading with the merchants of other towns.

The outer ring is similar for most pieces, although some have a star and other have a diamond as a stop. (This minor difference is not noted in the listings below). A value is stamped inside the ring with a separate stamp. One of the rings has the mill name spelled "Lanak" and lacks a stop – it probably is a contemporary counterfeit.

A number of five shilling stamps are overstruck by the mark of the Muirkirk Iron Works. The 1742 French ecu with "5/-" is not stamped with the same ring as the eight reales, and instead appears to have been stamped with a ring intended for lower denomination coins. Lead planchets also are known with "PAYABLE AT LANARK MILLS" in a ring around M / 1 or M / 2. Their purpose is not known. An eight reales with a "5/-" stamp was used as a planchet by Brazil in 1815 to make a 960 reis, which dates the five shilling issue to 1815 or earlier (Manville 1992).

PAYABLE AT LANAK MILLS around 5/- Note incorrect spelling of the mill name as "Lanak" and lack of a stop in the legend.
Eight Reales: 1818

LANARK COTTON MILLS
Scottish Bodle: UK

LANARK COTTON MILLS around Shield
Scottish Bodle: UK
Halfpenny: UK

PAYABLE AT LANARK MILLS * around 2/6
French Half Ecu: UK (7)

PAYABLE AT LANARK MILLS * around 2/6 with Quatrefoil Stamp
French Half Ecu: 1728 (2) 1730 UK (3)

PAYABLE AT LANARK MILLS * around 4/6 with Quatrefoil Stamp
Eight Reales: 1776 (2) 1794 1788 (2) 1791 (3) 1792 1793 1804

PAYABLE AT LANARK MILLS * around 4/9
Eight Reales: 1787 1790 1792 1793 1794 (2) 1796 1797 1798 1799 1800 1801 (2) 1802 (2) 1803 (2) UK

PAYABLE AT LANARK MILLS * around 5/
Eight Reales: 1777 1783 (2) 1788 (9) 1790 1791 (3) 1792 (12) 1793 (3) 1794 (3) 1795 (5) 1796 (13) 1797 (3) 1798 (2) 1799 (16) 1800 (2) 1801 (3) 1802 (5) 1803 (8) 1804 (4) 1805 (2) 1806 (2) 1807 (14) 1808 (6) 1809 (6) 1810 1813 (4) 1815 1818 (5) 1819 (2) UK (5)
French Ecu: 1742
Eight Reales overstrapped by Brazil 960 Reis in 1815: UK

Struck over (or overstruck by) MUIRKIRK IRON WORKS + around 5/6 and Muirkirk reverse stamp
Eight Reales: 1793 1801 1803
Struck over FORSTER & CORBETT / 5 / HUTCHESONTOWN
Eight Reales: 1809

PAYABLE AT LANARK MILLS * around M / 1 in Oval
This apparently is from the same outer ring stamp as the above countermarks, but only is known on lead planchets.

PAYABLE AT LANARK MILLS * around M/2
This apparently is from the same outer ring stamp as the above countermarks, but only is known on lead planchets.

WILLIAM LANE
Gloucester, Gloucestershire

William Lane was a cutler in Gloucester (Scott 1975: 66).

W. LANE / GLOSTER / Pipe
Penny: 1806-1807 Type
Cartwheel Penny: 1797
Token: 1812

JOHN LANG
Paisley, Renfrewshire

A number of John Langs worked in Paisley, which was the third largest city in Scotland during the early nineteenth century. The most likely issuer was a grocer and grain dealer from 1810 to 1824 (Manville 2001: 153).

JOHN LANG / 5/3 in Wreath / . MERCHT . PAISLEY . in Oval
Eight Reales: 1813 UK

Spanish Eight Reales: 1808

WILLIAM LANGMUIR
Paisley, Renfrewshire

William Langmuir was listed in directories beginning in 1810 as a miller and grain dealer. Manville (2001: 134) hypothesizes that the Paisley Dollar Society was a "friendly society" or support group that Langmuir attempted to organize, but it did not last long enough to be noted in any historical records. The reason for the symbolism of two shields and a bishop holding a miter's crook is not known.

PAYABLE BY W. LANGMUIR around Bishop and Two Shields
Rev: PAISLEY DOLLAR SOCIETY. around 5/3 in Wreath
Eight Reales: 1774 1781 1791 (2) 1796 1798 1804 1805
1806 1807 1808 (2) 1810 1811 1813 1814

J. LECKIE
Campsie, Lanarkshire

Scottish monetary countermarks almost always are found on the obverse of eight reales. Leckie's is the only case the writer has noted as a reverse countermark. Leckie has not yet been identified.

J. LECKIE / 5. / CAMPSIE
Eight Reales: 1795

JOHN LEITH & CO.
London

From the 1860s to the 1890s John Leith manufactured stereotypes and electrotypes for photographers (Scott 1984).

J. LEITH & CO. / LONDON
Penny: 1862

LESSIVE MAGIQUE

LESSIVE MAGIQUE
Penny: 1862 1883

LEVERN MILL, STEWART DUNLOP & CO.
Barrhead, Renfrewshire

In 1780 Stewart Dunlop and Co. built the largest mill in western Scotland at Dovecothall on the River Levern. It was in operation until 1956 (Whetmore 1957: 634). Its notice appeared in the November 22, 1794, *Glasgow Mercury* (Allen 1984b: 22).

LEVERN . MILL . S. D. & CO. around 5
Eight Reales: 1797 1789 1793 1801 1803 1804

LEVERN . MILL . S. D. & CO. around 5/6 and S D in Roped Circle
Eight Reales: 1740 1805 1808 (1808) 1810 1811

LLOYD & CO.
London

In 1805 Thomas Lloyd began selling tea, and his firm was called Lloyd & Company from 1817 to 1857 (Scott 1975: 77).

LLOYD & CO / TEA IMPORTER / 141 / ALDERSGATE ST. / LONDON
Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (9)

LLOYD'S PENNY SUNDAY TIMES
London

Edward Lloyd was born in 1815, and during his youth sold books and newspapers. His first newspaper-type of endeavor was *The Penny Sunday Times and People's Police Gazette*, which was published from 1841 to 1847. At the time the British government required a penny stamp be affixed to each issue of a newspaper, which allowed it to be sent through the mails many times without additional charge. *Lloyd's Penny Sunday Times* was exempt from the tax because its articles were serialized fiction, often consisting of fantasy police reports.

Being able to sell papers cheaply since he did not have to pay the tax, Lloyd soon began to print the real news as well, and undercut his competition. His next endeavor was *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, which was published from 1842 to 1923. By 1852 its circulation had reached 90,000.

Lloyd became the first generally recognized advertising pest, and paid half the wages of his workers in countermarked coins. An 1850 letter to *The Times* criticizing him is quoted in the Introduction.

In response to Lloyd and other countermarking pests, in 1853 Parliament passed an *Act to Prevent the Defacing of the Current Coin of the Realm*, but that did not prevent counterstamping coins from other nations. Millions of continental bronze coins, mostly French five and ten centimes, were now stamped by British merchants with advertising. Rather than ending the practice of countermarking coins, the 1853 act just shifted the coins on which English advertisements appeared.

Lloyd issued numerous varieties of countermarks, and his paper continued to be published into the twentieth century. His countermarks are very common. In fact, they were exported in such large numbers through commerce that they often are found in American and Australian collections. Besides those coins listed below, hundreds of additional pieces have been noted, but the writer could not determine their varieties from a brief description in an auction catalog.

READ . LLOYD'S . PENNY . SUNDAY . TIMES .

Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (31)

With W. F. SADLER

Cartwheel Penny: 1797

With LOOKER / 43 LEADENHALL ST.

Cartwheel Penny: 1797

LLOYD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER THREE PENCE POST FREE -o-

Rev: LLOYD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER 3D POST FREE -

Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (3)

LLOYD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER THREE PENCE POST FREE -o-

Rev: PURCHASE NUMBER ONE OF LLOYD'S LAST - around
NEW PENNY / PUBLICATION

Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (3)

Halfpenny: UK

Penny: 1807

LLOYD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER THREE PENCE around POST / FREE

Halfpenny: 1799 UK (6)

LLOYD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER THREE PENCE around POST / FREE

Rev: Same as obverse

Halfpenny: 1799 1807 UK (11)

Irish Halfpenny: 1805 (2)

Canadian Bank Halfpenny Token: UK

LLOYD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER THREE PENCE around POST / FREE

Rev: LLOYD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER 3D POST FREE -
Halfpenny: UK (2)

LLOYD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER THREE PENCE around POST / FREE

Rev: PURCHASE NUMBER ONE OF LLOYD'S LAST - around
NEW PENNY / PUBLICATION
Halfpenny: UK (21) 1799 (5) 1806 (6)
Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (19)
Penny: 1787 1806 1826 UK (2)
Irish Halfpenny: 1805 (5)
Token: 1806

LLOYD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER 3D POST FREE -

Penny: 1826
Halfpenny: 1806 1807 1816 1826 1827 UK (4)
Irish Halfpenny: UK
Irish Penny: UK
Token (2)

LLOYD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER 3D POST FREE -

Rev: Same as obverse
Halfpenny: 1799 (5) 1806 UK (16)
Irish Halfpenny: 1805 (2) UK (2)
Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (11)
Penny: 1799 UK (3)
Irish Penny: 1805
Token: 1805

LLOYD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER 3D POST FREE -

Rev: PURCHASE NUMBER ONE OF LLOYD'S LAST - around NEW
PENNY / PUBLICATION
Halfpenny: 1799 1806 (2) 1807 (2) UK (7)
Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (4)
Penny: 1799 1805 1806 (2) UK (8)
Irish Penny: 1805 (2)

PURCHASE NUMBER ONE OF LLOYD'S LAST around NEW PENNY / PUBLICATION

Halfpenny: 1826
Penny: UK
Irish Penny: 1822
US Large Cent: 1821

J. LOCKHART
Stevenston, Ayrshire

The first commercial canal in Scotland was constructed in 1772 to transport coal from the local mines to Stevenston's harbor. The name of the town is misspelled in the stamp, and the only known example is obliterated by a cancellation grid. Most likely it was issued by James Lockhart, who was a grocer and spirit dealer from 1806 to 1835 (Manville 2001: 190).

J. LOCKHART / 5 SH / STEVENSON in Oval
Eight Reales: 1818

LOCKWOOD

The countermark is very small, and may appear multiple times.

LOCKWOOD

Tokens: 1813 (Birmingham Workhouse) 1813 (Sheffield)

LONDON

These likely are all from different stamps, and indicate where a product was produced, rather than being a person's name.

LONDON

Farthing: 1837
Halfpenny: UK
Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (2)
Penny: 1862
Irish Penny: George IV
Spanish Ten Centimes: 1870

WILLIAM LOOKER
London

William Looker was a cutlery maker, who was listed at this address between 1838 and 1856 (Scott 1975: 77).

LOOKER / 43 LEADENHALL ST.

Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (9)
With READ . LLOYD'S . PENNY . SUNDAY . TIMES .
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

WILLIAM LUND
London

Beginning in 1843 Lund's firm made cutlery, dressing cases, needles and associated goods (Scott 1975: 78).

W. LUND / 24 FLEET STREET

Halfpenny: 1807

M

Scott (1975: 58) describes a medium size letter "M" with serifs that often appears on XF British coins and tokens. The purpose of these countermarked coins is unknown.

M

Farthings: 1795 1806
Farthing Token: 1793 1795
Shilling Token: 1799

MAPPIN & WEBB
London and Sheffield

This major silversmithing firm was founded in 1774 by Jonathan Mappin in Sheffield, and its first London store was opened in 1849. Today it is the silversmith to Queen Elizabeth and Prince Charles. Its Sheffield "Royal Cutlery Works" on Norfolk Street made razors from 1835 (M. Springate, *Straight Razor Manufacturers and Dates of Operation*, online 2000).

MAPPIN & WEBB

Penny: UK (Victoria)

R. MARJORAM
Hadleigh, Suffolk

R. MARJORAM / HADLEIGH

Cartwheel Penny: 1797
Copper Planchet

MASSEY

Abergavenny, Kidderminster, and Ludlow

Although from different towns, the style of these countermarks is similar and "S" appears as an Old English "F" in some of them. It seems likely all of the Massey countermarks were issued by the same merchant or by members of a single

family. The stamps of Robert Watling of Leominster, who was in business from 1794 to 1811, are of a similar style, which fixes the Massey countermarks to this time period (Scott 1975: 68).

In 1811 Elizabeth Massey was an Abergavenny wine and spirit dealer (Scott 1975: 98). Francis Massey of the Bull Ring, London had a similar business from 1828 to 1863. Scott could not find a listing for a Massey in Kidderminster. However, Massey and Son advertised in the 1861 Staffordshire and Shropshire directory, and a local librarian provided the writer with a photocopy of a broadside that reads "To be sold, a large quantity of empty casks at Mr. Massey's, Wine Merchant, Ludlow."

WINES / AND SPIRITS / WHOLEFALE & / RETAIL BY / MAFFEY / KIDDERMINSTER
Halfpenny: UK (8)

WINES / AND SPIRITS / WHOLESALE / AND RETAIL BY / MAFSEY / ABERGAVENNY
Halfpenny: UK (2)

WINES / & SPIRITS / BY MASSEY / LUDLOW
Halfpenny: UK (3)

WINES / & SPIRITS / BY MASSEY / LUDLOW in Dentilated Circle
Halfpenny: UK (4)

S. MAW
London, Middlesex

This firm made surgical instruments, medical devises, baby bottles, cork taps for soda water and champaign and toothpaste. It was located at 11 Aldersgate Street, and seems to have been in business for most of the nineteenth century.

S MAW / LONDON
Penny: 1826

MAY'S WASHING POWDER
London

Henry May was a "washing powder manufacturer" in London from 1867 to 1907 (Scott 1970).

MAY'S / WASHING / POWDER
French Ten Centimes: 1853 (2) 1854 1855 (3) 1856 (6) 1857

R. & A. MCFARLAN
Greenock, Renfrewshire

Manville (2001: 110) cites a redemption notice published in the September 27, 1816, *Greenock Advertiser* announcing that this firm "will thank those holding any of their STAMPED DOLLARS to call and receive payment for them by the end of the month." No examples are known today, and we do not even know the nature of the R. & A. McFarlan countermark.

MCFIE, LINDSAY & CO.
Greenock, Renfrewshire

McFie, Lindsay & Co. ran a grocery at 15 William Street from 1815 to 1838. The firm prospered after inventing an effective way to preserve fresh salmon (Allen 1984b: 22). They placed a notice in the August 29, 1828, *Greenock Advertiser* announcing that their countermarked coins were being withdrawn (Manville 2001: 112).

MCFIE LINDSAY & COY. / 4/6 / * GREENOCK *

Eight Reales: 1780 1791 1792 1800 1804 1806 1808 (4) 1810 (3) 1811 (2) 1814 1816 1817 (2) 1818 (7)
Spanish Eight Reales: 1814

MCGAVIN & CLARKSON
Paisley, Renfrewshire

McGavin and Clarkson made textiles on Sneddon Street in Paisley between 1810 and 1814 (Whetmore 1957: 633).

MC. G & C. / 5/. / PAISLEY
Eight Reales: 1793 1797 (2)

J. MCK & SON
Greenock, Renfrewshire

The 1827 Central American Republic eight reales with this countermark indicates that J. McK & Son is apparently the latest issuer of the Scottish monetary series. As can be seen from the notice of McFie, Lindsay & Co. of Greenock that is quoted above, by late 1828 the supply of silver coins had become so plentiful in Scotland that there was no need to countermark eight reales for a value slightly greater than their silver content to keep them in local circulation. A possible issuer of this extensive series of countermarked coins was John McKelvie, who was a Greenock grocer in the 1820s. A spirit dealer named John McKenzie also worked there from 1815 to 1825.

J. MCK & SON / 4/6 / GREENOCK.
Eight Reales: 1780 1794 1798 1804 (3) 1806 1807 1808 (3) 1811 (2) 1813 1814 1817 (5) 1818 1819 (3) 1821 (8) 1822 (2) 1823 UK
Central American Republic Eight Reales: 1827

JOHN & ROBERT MCKERRELL
Paisley, Renfrewshire

This firm was listed in the 1813 Paisley directory as textile manufacturers (Manville 2001: 157). Such triangular countermarks are rarely encountered because their points were susceptible to breaking.

JNO. & ROBT. MCKERRELL PAISLEY. in Triangle Band around 5/.
Eight Reales: 1803

DUGALD MCLACHLAN
Tobermory, Argyllshire

This town was established in the 1790s on the Isle of Mull. The most probable issuer was Dugald McLachlan, a spirit merchant (Manville 2001: 193-194). Manville believes that this is a genuine issue, while Dickinson (2003: 131) believes that it is a fantasy. His countermarks are particularly odd since all known examples are poorly struck. They first appeared in 1924, and the 1810 eight reales is a plated counterfeit (Manville 1972: 182).

DUGD. MC.LACHLAN MERCHT. / 5/ / + TOBERMORY +
British Copper Coin: UK
Eight Reales: 1794 1796 1810
French Five Francs: 1806

DUN MCLAREN
Lockearn, Perthshire

DUN. MCLAREN MERCHT. LOCKEARN.
Halfpenny: UK
Halfpenny Token: 1791 1793 1797 UK

JOHN MCLEAN
Paisley, Renfrewshire

John McLean sold groceries, alcohol, and tea at 6 Cotton Street in Paisley between 1812 and 1820 (Scott 1975: 102).

J. MC. LEAN / 5/3 / COTT: ST. PAISLEY. in Oval
Cartwheel Penny: 1797
Eight Reales: 1796
Spanish Eight Reales: 1812
US Silver Dollar: 1799

MCLEAN & DOBIE
Paisley, Renfrewshire

At least by 1820, John McLean and William Dobie were working as tobacconists and candle makers at 100 High Street (Manville 2001: 158).

MCLEAN & DOBIE / 5/ / PAISLEY
Eight Reales: 1794

JAMES MCMAHON
Dublin, County Dublin

James McMahon was a Dublin cutler on Pill Lane from 1842 to 1850 (Scott 1975: 106).

MCMAHON / DUBLIN / CUTLER / PILL LANE
Irish Penny Token: 1820

MCMAHON / CUTLER / 28 PILL LANE
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

MCMAHON / CUTLER / 30 PILL LANE
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

MCMULLEN
Hertford, Hertfordshire

This firm was established in 1827. It remains in business as McMullen & Son, has 135 pubs in the Hertford area, and opened a new brewery in 2003.

MCMULLEN / BREWER / HEREFORD / RARE ALE
Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (2)

ROBERT MCNEE
Fintry, Stirlingshire

The issuers of countermarked coins can be identified in the strangest ways! According to James MacLehose's *Memoirs and Portraits of One Hundred Glasgow Men* (1886), Daniel Macnee, the famous portrait painter and engraver who became president of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1875 was born in Fintry in 1806. "His father, Mr. Robert Macnee, died when Daniel was an infant, and he was brought up by his mother... in Glasgow."

P. BY ROBERT MCNEE FINTRY *
Halfpenny: UK (3)
Halfpenny Token: 1791

P. BY ROBERT MCNEE FINTRY * around 5/.
Counterfeit Plated Eight Reales: 1794

MENLOUGH CASTLE
Galway, County Galway

Menlough Castle was erected circa 1300. The countermark's stamp appears to have been intended for making the tokens that the Blake family used to pay its estate workers (Scott 1975: 106). For another of the family's countermarks see M. J. Blake.

MENLOUGH CASTLE 6D
British Token: UK

J. MILLAR
Ireland

At the end of the nineteenth century there were a dozen Irish towns that began with "Drum..." None had over 650 inhabitants, and Millar's residence has not yet been established.

J. MILLAR / DRUM.
Copper Coin: UK

R. MILLS

R. MILLS
Halfpenny Token: UK
Cartwheel Twopence: 1797

H. E. MITCHELL
Brighton, Sussex

H. E. Mitchell made saws and tools in Brighton from 1872 to 1893 and his firm continued in business until 1899 (Scott 1975: 453).

MITCHELL / SAW MAKER / BRIGHTON
French Five Centimes: 1854 1855 1856 1864 UK
French Ten Centimes: 1853 1854 (4) 1855 (4) 1856 1862 (2)
Italian Ten Centesimi: 1867

H. E. MITCHELL / EDGE TOOL / GRINDING MILLS / 4. NORTH ROAD / BRIGHTON
French Five Centimes: 1856
French Ten Centimes: 1853 (2) 1854 1855 (4) 1856 (2) 1862 1865 (2)

JOHN MITCHELL
Downe, Perthshire

Traditionally these countermarked coins were assigned to the town of Hill of Down in County Meath, Ireland. However, a Scottish hoard was discovered that included some pieces of I. Mitchell, whose surname is known in the town of Downe. One of Mitchell's countermarked coins also was discovered in the River Teith, just below Deanston Mill at the edge of the town of Downe (Scott 1980, Allen 1984b: 21). So the likely issuer was John Mitchell of Downe, a prosperous merchant who died in 1783.

I. MITCHELL. H. / . DOWN
Halfpenny: 1806 UK (2)
Halfpenny Token: 1790 1797 (2) UK

MOILLIET & GEM
Sheffield, Yorkshire

This firm made cutlery in Sheffield between 1852 and 1896 (Scott 1975: 94). It was listed in the 1852 and 1857 Sheffield directories as "Merchants & Manufacturers" at 6 Eyre Street in Sheffield and also on Charlotte Street in Birmingham.

MOILLIET & GEM / Three Crowns / WARRANTED
Halfpenny: UK**MONCRIEFF**
Perth, Perthshire

This countermark is odd because it only has been noted on Isle of Man pennies minted in 1798 and 1813. The 1851 Census listed a Thomas Moncrieff as a pipe maker in Edinburg, which is on the Firth of Tay about thirty-five miles south of Perth (Hank Thoele).

MONCRIEFF / PERTH
Isle of Man Penny: UK (2)**G. MOODY**
Brighton, Sussex

From 1883 to 1898 Moody was located at this address, and in one business directory was listed as a beer retailer. In 1892 he was listed at the "Hand in Hand" at 33 Upper St. James, which must have been a hotel (Scott 1970: 453).

G. MOODY / GOOD BEDS/ 33 UPPER SAINT / JAMES ST / BRIGHTON
French Ten Centimes: 1856**R. MOODY**
Whittington, Derbyshire**R. MOODY / WHITTINGTON**
Halfpenny: 1806
Irish Halfpenny: UK**MORGAN**

"MOR / GAN" appears on the eighteenth pence bank token.

MORGAN
Cartwheel Penny: 1797
Three Penny Bank Token: 1814
Eighteenth Pence Bank Token: UK**MORRALL'S NEEDLES**
London

Abel Morral began business in the 1850s. The firm he founded is still manufacturing needles (Scott 1975: 79). It issued a variety of ornamental needle cases a century ago with such titles as "The Fox Hunt."

TRY A. MORRALL'S NEEDLES
Halfpenny: 1807**JOHN MORRIS**
Paisley, Renfrewshire

The most likely issuer was a Paisley thread manufacturer (Manville 2001: 160-161).

JOHN MORRIS / 5/3 / . PAISLEY . in Circle
Halfpenny: 1806
Penny: UK
Eight Reales: 1806 (2) 1808 1812**WILLIAM MORTON**
Sheffield, Yorkshire

Scott (1975: 94) suggests this is from a stamp William Morton used to mark cutlery made for the Boscombe Hotel in Bournemouth.

Scales / WILLIAM MORTON/ SHEFFIELD BOSCOMBE SPA
around HOTEL
Penny: 1874**WILLIAM MOSLEY**
London

William Mosley was a cutler in the 1830s. He was succeeded by Thomas Mosley in the 1860s (Scott 1984). These countermarks are very small, and probably were intended to mark knives.

MOSLEY
Cartwheel Penny: 1797
With E. COATES
Cartwheel Penny: 1797**MOSLEY / LONDON**
Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (2)**J. MUIR**
Paisley, Renfrewshire

There were many James and John Muirs living in Paisley, which was the third largest town in Scotland during the early nineteenth century (Manville 2001: 161-163). James Muir and Company was listed in Paisley directories between 1813 and 1828 (Allen 1984b: 27). Most of these countermarks are canceled so they could not be redeemed twice. The 1809 eight reales is heavily chopmarked, and was used in the China trade after being stamped by Muir. Another example of one of his eight reales of unknown date (UK) was countermarked by the Azores with a Crowned "G. P." in 1887.

J. MUIR MANUFR / 5/ / . PAISLEY .
Rev: ICH DIEN Three Feathers
Eight Reales: 1796 (3) 1797 1798 (2) 1799 1804 1809
1810 (2) 1811 (2) 1812 1817 UK
Spanish Twenty Reales: 1808 1810 1811**JAMES & ANDREW MUIR**
Greenock, Renfrewshire

The Muir business was established in 1808, and produced hats and linen on William Street. Its straw was first sent to the Scottish highlands or Orkney Islands, where it was plaited by women and children before being shipped to Paisley (Allen 1984b: 24).

J & A. MUIR / 4/6 / * GREENOCK. * in Dentilated Circle
Eight Reales: 1776 1786 1787 1799 1802 (2) 1805 1807
1810 1812 1815 (2) 1816 1817 1818 (2) 1821 (9)**MUIRKIRK IRON WORKS**
Muirkirk, Ayrshire

In 1787 James Ewing and Company built the first iron works at Muirkirk. It was sold to Wilson and Dunlop, and in 1835 was sold again to Ewing and Co. By the 1840s its three large blast furnaces employed over 400 people. The plant was not closed until 1923 following a strike in which the blast furnaces cooled with iron still inside them, making the furnaces useless.

This is an interesting series because all but one known example of the Muirkirk countermark is stamped over other

merchant's countermarks. Three examples overstrike the five shillings stamp of Lanark Mills, one Catrine Cotton Works, and one Glasgow Bank. All of them are lower denominations than the later issued 5/6 Muirkirk stamp.

MUIRKIRK IRON WORKS + around 5/6

Rev: Blast Furnace / 1809

Eight Reales: 1803

Struck over CATRINE COTTON WORKS / 5/. / NO. Control Number (Oval Stamp)

Eight Reales: 1798

Struck over GLASGOW / 4/9 / BANK

Eight Reales: 1800

Overstruck (or struck over) PAYABLE AT LANARK MILLS * around 5/

Eight Reales: 1793 1801 1803 (2)

MURPHY

Dublin, County Dublin

According to Irish directories, a number of Murphys were Dublin coal dealers during the nineteenth century. William Murphy was in business the longest. In 1837 he was at 10 Aston's Quay, and was on Fleet Street from the 1840s to 1863.

MURPHY COLLIER / DUBLIN

Halfpenny: UK

NASH

NASH / CUTLER / SARVX

Halfpenny: UK

Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (2)

NEBOULD & CO.

Sheffield, Yorkshire

Samuel Nebould began making tools in 1787. His firm was still in business in 1884 (Scott 1985: 95).

NEBOULD & CO / NEBOULD

Halfpenny: 1720

NEVILL'S PATENT LENTILS

London

Lentils are another name for peas. Nevill's company sold them for making soup from 1845 to 1857 (Scott 1975: 79).

TRY NEVILLS PATENT LENTILS FOR SOUP

Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (7)

J. NEWTON

J. NEWTON

Penny: 1826

Halfcrown: 1821

S. NOON

S. NOON

Halfpenny: 182X

Cartwheel Penny: 1797

B O

Many broad arrow and initial stamps were used by British military bases, both to mark their equipment and on coins to make tokens. A few years ago the writer was watching a public television program on arms and arms makers. The camera

panned to a close up shot of an old British rifle to reveal that his exact mark was stamped on it. As most of the coins found with this countermark are British Guiana Stivers, the pieces may have been used as military tokens in that South American colony (Lyll 1989). One Stiver also has "A" in the same letter style below the other letters.

Arrow / B O

British Cartwheel Penny: 1797

British Guiana Stiver: 1813 UK (4)

OATES & CO.

Davis listed these two coins in 1904, but they have not been seen in a hundred years. An electrotpe of one of them shows a grid that totally obliterated a smaller rectangular countermark.

OATES & CO / 2. SHILLS. 6 and Cancellation Grid over unreadable small stamp

French Half Ecu: UK

OATES & CO. 5 SHILLS

Uncertain Silver Dollar Size Coin

OFFICE OF WORKS?

Scott (1975: 117-118) suggests that this sort of countermarked coin was used by the Office of Works, which maintained the royal houses, palaces, parks and roads. While the "1 S" – for one shilling – countermarked penny may have been a pass, it is harder to understand why halfcrowns would have been used rather than coppers, although there are a number of other known English silver passes.

BICH : O : W : A : GALAS around 1 S

Penny: 1826

O.W / WARRANTED / DEC. 1790 / 28

Halfcrown: UK

Halfpenny Token: 1789 1790 1791

O.W / WARRANTED / 1790 / 32. G.

Halfpenny Token: 1790 UK (2)

O.W / WARRANTED / 1792

Halfcrown: UK

OLD TIPPECANOE

London

This was the brand name of a patent medicine made by H. H. Warner & Co., which was located at 86 Clerkenwell Road (Scott 1984).

OLD TIPPECANOE

Halfpenny: 1799

OSBORN

OSBORN

Halfpenny: UK

Cartwheel Penny: 1797

Halfcrown: 1688

ST : P

This is a merchant countermark, but often was called a government stamp by early auctioneers. They attributed it to the town of St. Pierre on Martinique in the West Indies, or to St.

Pierre and Miquelson, which is a French possession off the southern coast of Newfoundland. Both identifications read the counterstamp as St. for Saint, and looked for plausible places that St. P. might represent, but there is no period after the first two letters. Instead, there is a dot / flower? / dot design that looks like a colon with flowers between the dots. In any event, the types of pieces with this countermark clearly indicate that it was issued by a merchant from the British Isles. Perhaps "S T" represents his name, and "P" is the town where he worked

S T : P.

Halfpenny: 1775 UK

Halfpenny Token: 1789 UK

PAGET
London

This countermark was used by a member of the Paget family of London cutlers, probably during the 1830s or 1840s (Scott 1984).

PAGET / LONDON
Halfpenny: 1807

PARKE

PARKE in Serrated Rectangle
Halfpenny: UK
Halfpenny Token: UK

R. PARKE

R. PARKE
Halfpenny: UK
Irish Halfpenny: UK

BENJAMIN PARKER
Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk

Benjamin Parker was a gunsmith from 1793 to 1855. He was located on Churchgate Street through the 1830s and afterwards on Chalk Lane (Scott 1975: 88).

B. PARKER / BURY
Halfpenny: 1806

I. PARKERSON
Norwich, Norfolk

This probably was issued by John Parkerson. He was listed in an 1801 directory as a house-bell hanger and venetian blind maker (Scott 1975: 85).

I. PARKERSON
Norwich Twopence Token (2)

PAYNE
Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire

PAYNE / CUTLER / AYLESBURY
Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (4)

PEACE BROTHERS
Sheffield, Yorkshire

This firm manufactured files and was founded by Joseph Peace in 1787. It was still in business in 1876 (Scott 1975: 95).

PEACE BROS / SHEFFIELD

Halfpenny: 1799

ROBERT PEACOCK & SONS
Paisley, Renfrewshire

This firm was listed in Paisley directories from 1810 to 1820 as a textile manufacturer (Manville 2001: 163).

R. PEACOCK & SONS / 5/ . / PAISLEY in Circle
Eight Reales: 1799 1801 1803 1810 (2) 1796
Spanish Eight Reales: 1809

PEARS' SOAP
London

The production of Pear's soap dates from 1789 when the barber Andrew Pear began to sell his product on a very limited scale (Thompson 1991). Four generations later, his great-grandson became the partner of Thomas Barrett, who was an advertising genius. Not only did Pear's Soap advertise on street cars and in newspapers, but the company began its own publishing campaign and printed *Pears Annual* and *Pears Shilling Encyclopedia*.

A. & F. Pears was incorporated in 1835. In 1884 it stamped 250,000 continental bronze coins, mostly French five and ten centimes, and put them into circulation in Britain. This part of their advertising campaign was so extensive that Pears Soap became a very well known public pest. In 1885 a question was raised in Commons about their coins (Scott 1970). During another Parliamentary debate, Prime Minister William Gladstone wanted to impress upon his listeners the idea of vast size, and said about some long forgotten matter, "They are as numerous as the advertisements of Pears Soap" (Thompson 1991: 26). During the early twentieth century the firm became part of Lever Brothers.

Along with Lloyd's Newspaper coins, the Pears' Soap issues are the most commonly seen of all advertising countermarks. In their subsequent travels many of the countermarked coins arrived in Australia and America, and sometimes have been mistaken as issues of the various nations where the soap was sold. Pear's Soap also advertised extensively in the United States. The writer did not realize how extensively until he noticed one of Pear's advertisements on the wall of a general store in an unnamed small Western town that was portrayed in an old black-and-white John Wayne movie.

Because the firm stamped over a quarter million coins, a number of minor varieties of its stamp exist (Scott 1970). There are two major types: 1. Period after SOAP. 2. No period after SOAP.

PEARS' / SOAP

French Five Centimes: 1853 (2) 1854 (3) 1855 (10) 1857 1861 1862 (2) 1872 1883

French Ten Centimes: 1852 (3) 1853 (3) 1854 (65) 1855 (49) 1856 (49) 1857 (2) 1861 (16) 1862 (7) 1863 (5) 1864 (8) 1865 (3) 1870 (3) 1871 (2) 1872 (15) 1873 (5) 1874 (2) 1878 1879 (2) 1880 1881 (5) 1882 (2) 1883 (3) 1884 (5) UK (13)

Italian Ten Centesimi: 1854 1866

PEGLER
Southampton, Hampshire

In 1794 Daniel Pegler began making watches. In 1886 he published *205 Memorials of Southampton* where he advertised that sea captains were supplied by him on the most liberal terms, and his watches were of a superior class "suitable for the

East and West Indies, South American, and the Australian Colonies." By 1843 the firm was run by George Pegler.

PEGLER / WORKING / JEWELER / SILVERSMITH / GUNMAKER /
SOUTHAMPTON / PEGLER / CUTLERY / SOUTHAMPTON
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

PENNY SUNDAY TIMES
London

The Penny Sunday Times was a London newspaper, but not the same paper as the often seen *Lloyd's Penny Sunday Times* countermark.

READ THE PENNY SUNDAY TIMES
Penny: 1861

PERCY MAIN COLLIERY
North Shields, Northumberland

In 1796 this colliery was opened by the Duke of Northumberland). It was five located miles east of Newcastle upon Tyne and a mile from North Shields, and eventually became the deepest coal mine in the British Isles. Its depth produced water problems, and it had to be closed in 1851 because of extensive flooding (Whetmore 1957: 624).

The wreath in this countermark is similar to that of the Castlecomer Colliery Irish countermarks. Seaby (1965) noted this fact, and suggested that both the modern Castlecomer counterfeits and the Percy Main countermarks were made by the same person – W. C. Wells. Dickinson (2003: 132) further noted that the tulipped borders in both countermarks are quite similar. *So the Percy Main countermarks may be fantasies.* See Dickinson (2003) and Manville (2001: 211-213) for discussions.

PERCY MAIN COLLIERY . around 5/- in Wreathed Circle
Eight Reales: 1787 1789 1790 1802 1805 1807 1808

H. PERRY

H. PERRY
Irish Halfpenny: UK
Halfpenny Token: UK

PIDCOCK'S MENAGERIE
London

Pidcock ran a zoo in London from 1791 to 1810. By 1829 it was part of the Surrey Zoological Gardens. Pidcock also issued many struck tokens that portrayed exotic animals (Scott 1975: 80).

Lion and Dog / EXETER CHANGE LONDON / PIDCOCK / Beaver
/ THE BEAVER 1801
Halfpenny: UK

PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARDS
Portsmouth, Hampshire

The Portsmouth Dockyards were established by Richard I in the late twelfth century, and Henry VIII built the world's first dry-docks here. These pieces are store checks for the dockyards. Similar style pieces were issued for the Weedon Military Stores Depot, the dockyards at Chatham, Sheerness and Deptford, the Woolwich Arsenal, and other unidentified British installations. The initials in the various stamps indicate the location of the issuer (Scott 1975: 67).

PO 28 / Arrow
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

PO / APR / 94
Halfpenny?

PO / NOV / 1827
Irish Halfpenny: 1805

Arrow PO / MAR / 1860
Farthing: 1823

PO / MAY / 1860
Penny: UK

POWELL
Dublin, Ireland

These seem to be "slap tokens" from circa 1804. Such Irish countermarks appear on very worn silver coins and thin disks, which had only a sixpence of silver, but passed in Dublin as shillings. (See Dublin Slap tokens for more information).

POWELL
Worn Silver Coins or Silver Disk (2)

GEORGE PRIDIE
Windsor, Berkshire

George Pridie was a well known Windsor cutler, whose firm was on Peascord Street in 1838. Today he is remembered for the notebook that he kept of the town's local history (Maurice Bond, *The Story of Windsor*, 1984). He chronicled deaths, accidents, cock fights, and public houses. Up the hill from the town is a castle of the Queen, and he sometimes mentioned the passing of the royal entourage and deaths in the royal family. Pridie continued his records until 1858, when he must have been almost ninety years old.

PRIDIE / WINDSOR / CUTLER / ENGRAVER
Halfpenny: UK

WILLIAM PRIEST
London

In 1830 William Priest was a cutler on Albany Street in London (Scott 1984). The Winster Indentures of Apprenticeship notes that he took on an apprentice in 1795, at which time Priest was a cutler in the Whitelywood Parish of Sheffield.

PRIEST / 93 ALBANY ST. / REGTS. PARK
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

G R CROWNED

A variety of this sort of stamp that appears on copper coins seems to be an English merchant's trademark, but Scott (1975) could not trace its issuer. Crowned letters were commonly used as trademarks by many merchants in the United Kingdom, and there are hundreds of different types of legitimate, privately countermarked copper coins stamped with crowned initials.

There also are other stamps consisting of "G R" below a crown. Some are legitimate government issues, while others are fantasies made for sale to collectors almost a century ago (Pridmore 1965b: 282). The most often seen fantasy is a well executed Crown / G R in an Octagon.

Crown / G R
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

Penny: UK

RACING OPINION London

The *Racing Opinion* was a newspaper published between 1881 and 1922 (Scott 1970: 452). The initial "O" of "OPINION" sometimes appears as a reversed "C" because the stamp broke.

RACING / OPINION / 1 D

French Five Centimes: 1853 1855 1856 (2)

French Ten Centimes: 1853 1855 1856 (2) 1857

RANSOME & CO. London

Alan Ransome & Co. was founded in 1855. It made saws, woodworking machinery and machines for making wooden casks. The firm was located on King's Road in Chelsea until 1899, when it moved to Newark in Nottinghamshire.

A. RANSOME & CO / . CHELSEA .

Halfpenny: UK

Cartwheel Penny: 1797

R. READ Gilsborough, Northamptonshire

R. READ / GILSBRO

Halfpenny: 1799

Cartwheel Penny: 1797

HENRY REID Calton, Lanarkshire

Catrine is an eastern suburb of Glasgow. A number of people living there had this name, and it is not obvious which of them did the countermarking. The best guess is a grocer and spirit dealer on Barrowfield Road, who also issued farthing tokens (Manville 2001: 85-86). All known pieces were redeemed, and the countermark was obliterated by hammering or chiseling to prevent its being redeemed twice.

HENRY REID * CALTON * around 5/.

Eight Reales: 1806 1807 1810

RENFREW VICTUALLING SOCIETY Renfrew, Renfrewshire

The Renfrew Victualling Society was a "friendly society" or "box club" on High Street. It ceased operations in 1828 (Scott 1975: 102). No examples are known today on eight reales.

RENFREW. VT. SOCIETY around 4/6

Halfpenny: UK

REVOLUTION MILL East Retford, Nottinghamshire

The crown and ampersand stamp was used by the Revolution Mill of East Retford, which is a small English town located thirty miles north of Nottingham. Through it passes the Chesterfield canal, which was completed in 1777. The Revolution Mill was opened in 1788 by Major John Cartwright, whose brother Edmund reputedly was the inventor of the power loom. Because of financial problems the mill was closed in 1798 and not reopened until 1805, by which time John had moved to London. He was a famous politician, who was a supporter of the American colonists, advocated the secret ballot

and other electoral reforms. John was stripped of his military commission for attending a rally celebrating the fall of the French Bastille, and in 1820 was fined 100 pounds for sedition (Whetmore 1957: 626).

Since John Cartwright had such an interest in politics, it seems reasonable to think that the mill was named for the Glorious Revolution of 1688, which brought William and Mary to the throne. The centennial of that event was in the year of the mill's construction (Allen 1984: 3). The identification of this countermark comes from Sara Banks, who died in 1818. She wrote about one such piece in her collection: "Spanish dollar stamped for circulation at the Revolution Mill East Retford Notts (1794)" (Whetmore 1957: 625).

Two eight reales have the bogus countermark shown below, which consists of separate crown and ampersand stamps. These same modern counterfeit stamps also appear on bogus cut-and-countermarked West Indies coins! These include a fourth segment of an eight reales, and a coin stamped with a bogus "S L" countermark of St. Lucia.

Crown / &

Genuine Countermark on Eight Reales: 1774 1777 1778
1780 1784 1785 (2) 1791 1792 UK

Counterfeit Countermark on Eight Reales: 1792 1794

Counterfeit Countermark on Fourth Segment of Eight Reales:
UK

RICHARDS WOOD & CO. London

This firm of ironmongers and tool makers was in business from 1828 to 1843 (Scott 1975: 80).

RICHARDS / WOOD & CO. / LONDON

Cartwheel Penny: 1797

ALEXANDER RICKMAN Peterborough, Northamptonshire

Alexander Rickman was an ironmonger, whose business was located at 2 Cowgate in Peterborough from 1872 to 1901. He sold table and pocket cutlery, carpenter's and joiner's edge tools, planes, brick trowels, amateur's carving requisites and a wide variety of tools.

RICKMAN / PETERBORO'

Halfpenny: 1862

ROBINSON Farnham, Hampshire

ROBINSON / FARNHAM

Halfpenny: UK

ROBINSON / FARNHAM / CUTLER

Halfpenny: George II

I. ROBINSON

I. ROBINSON

Farthing: George III

Cartwheel Penny: 1797

JOHNATHAN ROBINSON London

Johnathan Robinson was a cutler, apparently located at this address only in the year 1824 (Scott 1975: 80).

ROBINSON / AVERY ROW / LOWER / GROUESNER ST. / CUTLER
/ LONDON
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

ROBINSON / AVERY ROW / CUTLER / LOWER / GROUESNER ST.
/ LONDON
Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (2)

J. ROBINSON
Oxford, Oxfordshire

These Robinson cutler countermarks are some of the most common encountered on English copper coins. Scott (1975: 86) reports that one James Robinson was a cutler in 1830 at 46 Corn Market. John Robinson was at 44 Cornmarket until 1847.

Besides the numerous varieties listed below, some have an additional "V R" stamp, indicating "Victoria Regina." This dates them to after the coronation of Queen Victoria in 1837. One type also includes "Oxon," which is an abbreviation for Oxfordshire. A 1786 half stuber of the German state of Berg has only Robinson's "OXFORD" stamp. An 1806 penny was reported as ROBINSON / WINTON / CUTLER. A misreading?

Crown / ROBINSON
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

ROBINSON / CUTLER / OXFORD
Halfpenny: 1799 (2) 1805 1806 (12) 1807 (9) UK (4)
Irish Halfpenny: 1805 (2) UK
Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (7)
Penny: 1806 (2) 1807 (2) UK
Halfcrown: 1817

Crown / ROBINSON / CUTLER / OXFORD
Halfpenny: 1807 (3) UK (4)
Penny: 1799 1806 1807
Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (2)
Halfcrown: 1817

Crown / ROBINSON / CUTLER / OXON / W J
Halfpenny: UK

ROBINSON CUTLER / RAZOR / MAKER / OXFORD
Halfpenny: 1806
Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (3)

Crown / ROBINSON / OXFORD / CUTLER
Halfpenny: 1799 UK (2)
Irish Halfpenny: 1805
Penny: 1806
Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (4)

ROBINSON / RAZOR / MAKER / OXFORD
Halfpenny: UK
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

OXFORD without additional stamps
Berg, Germany Half Stuber: 1786

JOHN RODGER, JR.
Greenock, Renfrewshire

John Rodger, Jr. was a cloth merchant, who was listed in Greenock directories beginning in 1820.

JOHN RODGER JUNR. / 4/6 / * GREENOCK *

Eight Reales: 1792 1799 1810 1812 1816 1818

ROGERS FAMILY LOTION

USE ROGERS FAMILY LOTION / & LUMBAGO / FOR CHILBLAINS
Halfpenny: UK (5)
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

ROSS & CO.
Birmingham, Warwickshire

The library of the Victoria and Albert Museum has a listing of the tools manufactured by Ross and Co. that is printed on paper with a "1797" watermark.

ROSS & CO
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

ROTHSAY COTTON MILLS
Rothesay, Buteshire

The town of Rothesay on the Isle of Bute arose around the walls of a castle erected in 1098 by Magnus II, the King of Norway, who used the castle to secure his Scottish conquests (Manville 2001: 172-183). The first Rothesay Cotton Mill was built by James Kenyon, an Englishman who came to Scotland to evade Richard Arkwright's patent on the waterframe. Kenyon sold the mill in 1785 to David Dale, who owned the Lanark Mills. After great expansion, the Rothesay Mills were put up for sale, and a notice appeared in the November 20, 1790, *Glasgow Mercury* (Allen 1984b: 8).

In 1812 the Scottish economy was depressed and the Rothesay Mill went bankrupt. By 1815 it was owned by Robert Thom and William Kelly, who had managed the Lanark mill during the 1790s (Whetmore 1957: 629). They were responsible for the countermarks containing the date 1820 (Allen 1984b: 6).

One specimen is a heavily chopmarked 1796 eight reales, which was used in the China trade after leaving Scotland (illustrated on the cover of Manville 2001). The mill still was operating at the beginning of the twentieth century, and late in its life was used as a stable and a store. In 1956 it was gutted by a fire.

Most of the countermarked eight reales of the 4/6 denomination also have a small punch mark at the base of the Spanish shield. It seems likely that the punch mark was used as an anti-counterfeiting measure, and had a similar purpose to the section of rope that is found on the countermarked eight reales of Robert Crichton. One variety of the Rothesay 4/6 stamp is distinctly different from the other issues and does not have a punch mark on the reverse. It seems to be a contemporary counterfeit (Allen 1984b: 7), and an example of it is known on a counterfeit 1810-Mo eight reales.

The only known example of the "5 SH" type may no longer exist. It was stolen a hundred years ago and likely melted. An example of the 4/6 countermark appears on an 1811 eight reales of the Mexican Revolution Nueva Vizcaya mint.

PAYABLE AT ROTHSA Y MILLS *
Halfpenny: 1772 1774 1775 1793 UK (3)
Irish Halfpenny: UK
Penny: UK
Halfpenny Token: 1782 1791 1793 UK (3)

PAYABLE AT ROTHSA Y COTTON MILLS * around Cottonsack
Halfpenny: 1775 UK (2)

PAYABLE AT ROTHSA Y MILLS * around 1/8 The "Y" on some examples is broken.

Third Segment of Eight Reales: UK (32)

PAYABLE AT ROTHSA Y MILLS * around 2/4 in Oval The main countermark was first stamped on a whole eight reales, which was then cut in half, and "2/4" in a rectangle stamped on the cut half of the original countermark.

Half Segment of Eight Reales: UK

PAYABLE AT ROTHSA Y MILLS * around 2/6 in Oval

Half Segment of Eight Reales: 1786 1792 1794 1796 UK (2)

PAYABLE AT ROTHSA Y MILLS * around 2/6 in Rectangle and Six-Pointed Star Countermark "6" is stamped over a "4" on some specimens.

Half Segment of Eight Reales: 1786 (2) 1788 1790 (2) 1791 UK (8)

2/6 / PAYABLE AT ROTHSA Y MILLS * around Cottonsack

Half Segments of Eight Reales: UK

ROTHSA Y / 4/6 / 1820./ COTTON WORKS * in Dentilated Circle
Rev: Punch Mark below Shield

Eight Reales: 1778 (2) 1796 1789 1796 1806 1808 (2) 1809 (4) 1810 (2) 1811 1812 (5) 1813 (5) 1814 (2) 1815 1816 (4) 1818 1819 (4) 1820 (3) 1821 (3) UK (2)

Spanish Eight Reales: 1804

ROTHSA Y / 4/6 / 1820. / COTTON WORKS * in Dentilated Circle

Rev: No punch mark, believed to be a contemporary counterfeit.

Eight Reales: Included above

PAYABLE AT ROTHSA Y MILLS + around 5/- (All in Oval)

Eight Reales: 1799

PAYABLE AT ROTHSA Y COTTON MILLS * around Cottonsack.

The Cottonsack is over stamped with 5 / SH, and there is a separate Six-Pointed Star Countermark

Eight Reales: 1789 UK

ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL

Exeter, Devonshire

This hotel was constructed in 1770, and was located in the Cathedral Yard. From 1859 until 1861 its proprietor was J. Graham (Scott 1975: 65). It advertised both hot and cold baths and a lady's coffee room.

GRAHAM / ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL / EXETER

Penny: 1860

E. RUSE

London

E. Ruse was involved in various metal trades from 1885 to 1891 (Scott 1975: 80).

PEWTERER / E. RUSE

Jersey Penny: 1877

J. RUSSELL

Goat / J. RUSSELL

Halfpenny: UK

Irish Halfpenny: 1783

IS

Crown / IS

Evasive Imitation Halfpenny: 1755 1775

SS

Ireland

This is an odd series. While nothing is known about the issuer, the "S S" countermarked coins are numerous. They also appear on lead counterfeits of various coins.

SS

Farthing: UK (3)

Halfpenny: 1693 UK

Irish Halfpenny: 1766

Halfpenny Token: UK (1)

French Liard: UK

St. Patrick Halfpenny: UK

Russian Half Denga: 1753

Lead Counterfeits: Numerous

SS

Rev: O K

Included above

W. F. SADLER

W. F. SADLER

Cartwheel Penny: 1797

With READ . LLOYD'S . PENNY . SUNDAY . TIMES

Cartwheel Penny: 1797

SALTCOATS MERCHANTS

Androssan, Ayrshire

This town is on the west coast of lowland Scotland, thirty miles from Glasgow and seventy from Edinburgh. It overlooks the Isle of Arran, and its name comes from the salt that was obtained in the town by evaporating sea water.

SALTCOATS / 5/6 / . MERCHANTS . in Wreath

Eight Reales: 1794 1797 1811

SANDERSON

Sheffield, Yorkshire

A number of Sanderson firms operated in Sheffield over the years. The 1857 Directory of Derbyshire and Sheffield listed a likely candidate or successor firm as Sanderson Brothers & Co. at 132 West Street. They were "merchants and steel converters & refiners" who sold "shear steel," which indicated high quality steel.

SANDERSON / SHEAR STEEL

Cartwheel Penny: 1797

SANDERSON & KIRK

Sheffield, Yorkshire

This company made saws in Sheffield around the year 1816 (Scott 1975: 95).

SANDERSON & KIRK

Sheffield Penny Token: 1815

W. L. & H. SARGANT

London

William Lucas & Henry Sargent are known to have made swords in London at 74 Edmond Street, apparently during the 1830s, and many of their swords were exported to the United States. Their "W L & H SARGANT" stamp also has been noted on an early 1800s musket, and they may have sold guns as well. A person named W. L. Sargent, perhaps a son, is known to have worked in Birmingham from the 1850s to the 1870s.

W L & H / SARGANT / SARGANT & SON / WARRANTED Elephant Penny: 1825

RICHARD SAVAGE
London

Richard Savage was listed in London directories from 1834 to 1838 as a cheesemonger (Scott 1975: 81).

R. SAVAGE / CHEESEMONGER / 28 WHITE CHAPEL
Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (2)

I. & W. SCOTT
Greenock, Renfrewshire

PAYABLE BY I & W SCOTT . GREENOCK . around 4/9
Eight Reales: 1787 1793

RICHARD SCURR
Thirsk, Yorkshire

Richard Scurr was a watch and clock maker in Thirsk who went bankrupt in 1817 (Davis 1904: 172). Another reference notes that he was apprenticed in 1775 and worked until 1823. His original, rectangular stamp appears on Thirsk Association shilling tokens and a few coins.

Circa 1905 a smaller copy was made of Scurr's punch, and this copy was used to countermark a variety of coins and tokens (*Numismatic Circular*, 1975: 431). This "modern" counterfeit apparently was made by William C. Wells (see Manville 2001: 265-266). Wells was a well known numismatist, and also apparently a forger who is believed to have made very deceptive West Indies cut-and-countermarked coins.

SCURR / THIRSK around Circle (Circular Stamp)
This is the Wells counterfeit
Sixpence: 1787
York Halfpenny Token: 1787
Eight Reales: 1795

SCURR / THIRSK (Rectangular Stamp)
This is the genuine stamp
Thirsk Society Token (5)
Shilling: 1787

WILLIAM SHAW
Brighton, Sussex

William Shaw was a cook and confectioner between 1843 and 1864 at this address (Scott 1975: 89).

W. SHAW / 39 OLD STINE
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

SHEERNESS DOCKYARDS
Sheerness, Huntingdonshire

The Sheerness Dockyards were established by Charles II as an adjunct to the Chatham Dockyards on the River Medway. They did not become important until the 1820s, and closed in

1958. These pieces are store checks, and the broad arrow indicates the British military stores system.

S Arrow / JAN / 1841
Halfpenny: 1841

S Arrow / JUN / 1845
Halfpenny: UK

S Arrow / MAR / 1831
Irish Halfpenny: 1805

S Arrow / SEPT / (Illegible)
Halfpenny: 1807

T. SHIELS & CO.
Denny, Stirlingshire

Denny is twenty miles northeast of Glasgow. Thomas Shiels & Co. was a calico printer first noted in the 1799 directory, and was the home office for the Herbertshire Printfield (Manville 2001: 61). To quote the description of *The New Statistical Account* from the 1830s, "Denny is situated on the river Carron. Castleankine burn, which runs into the Carron, once powered a lint mill, but this has been replaced by the Herbertshire Printfield, run by Messers Thomas Shiels and Co., producing calico."

T. SHIELS & CO. / FOUR FOR ONE POUND around 5/ / + DENNY
+
Rev: **PAYABLE / AT / HERBERTSHIRE / PRINTFIELD**
Eight Reales: 1812 (2)

SHERLOCK & CO.
London

Sherlock & Co. was a button maker in operation from the 1840s to the 1880s. This probably is from one of its backstamps.

SHERLOCK & CO. / COVENT GARDEN
Halfpenny: UK

S. W. SILVER
London

This establishment probably was a gentleman's store. Its stamp has been noted on a silver plated housekeeper's whistle, while "S. W. Silver & Co. Cornhill London" is engraved on a Mauser pistol made circa 1900.

S. W. SILVER & CO / CLOTHIERS & C / CORNHILL
Farthing: 1799

ALEXANDER SIMMONS
Warwick, Warwickshire

From 1834 to 1880 Alexander Simmons was a Warwick jeweler, watch and clock maker. He supplied turret clocks for many of the churches in the area (W. A. Seaby, *Clockmakers of Warwick and Leamington*, 1981).

SIMMONS / WATCH MAKER / WARWICK
Halfpenny: UK

SIMONS PARK

SIMONS / 5 / PARK
Penny: 1896 1900

SLACK, SELLERS & GRAYSON
Sheffield, Yorkshire

Despite the fact that this countermark appears on a US large cent, the issuer seems to be British. The 1834 edition of *Pigot's Directory for Sheffield* listed such a firm as a saw manufacturer on Tudor Street. Likewise, Barlow (1991: 17) identified a timber saw marked SLACK, SELLARS & CO. to Sheffield.

SLACK SELLERS / & GRAYSON
Large Cent: 1819

JOHN SLATER
Glasgow, Lanarkshire

The likely issuer was a dealer in stoneware, china, tea, and groceries at 83-84 Candleriggs Street until 1828 (Manville 1989). His reverse countermark is the arms of the City of Glasgow. His countermarked eight reales was stamped over fifty years later with a Crowned "G. P." by the government of the Azores islands in 1887.

JOHN SLATER / 5 / GLASGOW
Rev: LET GLASGOW FLOURISH around Tree
Eight Reales: 1797

I. SMITH

I. SMITH
Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (2)
Penny: 1806/7 Type

SMITH & HAWKSLEY
Sheffield, Yorkshire

This firm was listed in the Sheffield directory of 1852 as "razor, springknife etc. manufacturers 24 Lambert St." The 1857 Derbyshire directory noted it made razors, scissors, table and springknives and cutlery. The firm was in existence from 1845 to 1859 (Scott 1975: 95), and its partners were William Smith and William Hawksey.

SMITH & HAWKSLEY'S / CELEBRATED RAZOR / SHEFFIELD / HOLY / R Crown S / L / WARRANTED / Crown / V
Penny: UK

SOUTH SHIELDS
South Shields, Durham

South Shields is the port of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. These countermarked coins appear to have been made from a bale stamp intended to mark goods shipped out of the port. While some examples are weakly struck, none of them were put into circulation after stamping, and seem to have been made solely for sale to collectors. Nevertheless, they are old and quite attractive fantasies.

SO. SHIELDS / Ship on Shield
Halfpenny: Charles II (1) UK (4)
Shilling: UK (3)
Halfcrown: 1663
Crowns: 1696
French Sou: UK
French 1/10 Ecu: UK
Silver Planchet

JOHN SOMERVILL
Downe, Perthshire

The merchant who issued these pieces probably was John Somervill (Scott 1980, Allen 1984b: 21).

I. SOMERVILL. DOWN.
Halfpenny: 1771 UK (2)
Halfpenny Token: 1793 1797 UK (2)

MRS. SOMERVILL
Downe, Perthshire

These pieces may have been issued by Isabella Keir, who died in 1818. She was the wife of William Somervill, who was a vintner and distiller (Scott 1980, Allen 1984b: 21).

PAYABLE AT MRS. SOMERVILLS / DOWN
Halfpenny: UK (9)
Halfpenny Token: 1791 1796 UK (4)
Planchet

I. SORBY
Sheffield, Yorkshire

A number of toolmaking firms were operated by various members of the Sorby family in Sheffield. I. Sorby made chisels, and apparently was absorbed by William Marples Co.

I. SORBY / CAST STEEL
Penny: 1806

ROBERT SORBY
Sheffield, Yorkshire

Robert Sorby began making tools in 1828. The firm that he founded is still in business producing woodworking tools (Barlow 1991, Scott 1975: 96).

ROBERT. SORBY SHEFFIELD with EDMUNSON / DUBLIN
Halfpenny: 1806

EDWARD SPRINGALL

A person named Edward Springall was the landlord of the Black Horse Hotel in 1845 (Norfolkpubs Houses online).

EDWARD SPRIN / G / ALL
Halfpenny (UK)

ST. THOMAS

These "soup kitchen" tokens were issued by a charitable organization called the St. Thomas Society or something similar. Robert Lyle reports that they used to be quite common in British junk boxes. *These have nothing to do with the island of St. Thomas in the West Indies, which is how they still are identified in some auctions as a way to increase their value.*

A T A Monogram in Circle / 1860 in Circle
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

ST THOMAS
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

A T A Monogram in Circle / ST THOMAS / 1852 in Circle
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

A T A Monogram in Circle / ST THOMAS / 1853 in Circle
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

A T A Monogram in Circle / ST THOMAS / 1854 in Circle
Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (4)

A T A Monogram in Circle / ST THOMAS / 185 (with last digit obliterated by punch) in Circle

Rev: 4

Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (1)

A T A Incuse Monogram / 1855 in Circle

Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (2)

A T A Monogram in Circle / ST THOMAS / 1856 in Circle

Cartwheel Penny: 1797

Penny: 1855

A T A Monogram in Circle / ST THOMAS / 1857 in Circle

Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (2)

A T A Monogram in Circle / ST THOMAS / 1858 in Circle

Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (2)

A T A Monogram in Circle / ST THOMAS / 1859 in Circle

Cartwheel Penny: 1797

Penny: 1859

A T A Monogram in Circle / ST THOMAS / 1860 in Circle

Cartwheel Penny: 1797

A T A Monogram in Circle / ST THOMAS / 1861 in Depressed Circle

Cartwheel Penny: 1797

JOHN STANTON

London

Stanton was a tube drawer and telescope maker at 73 Shoe Lane from 1827. The company that he founded is still in business (Scott 1975: 81). Although John Stanton was a merchant in London, his countermarks appear on Irish halfpennies. Why? In 1826 the old Irish copper coins were demonetized and many were shipped to England as scrap, where they were bought by merchants, who stamped them with their names or initials to make them into tokens.

J. STANTON / METAL / & / TUBE / WAREHOUSE / 73 SHOE LANE

Irish Halfpenny: 1805

J. STANTON / WIRE / & / TUBE / WAREHOUSE / 73 SHOE LANE

Irish Halfpenny: 1805

J. STANTON / TUBE / & / METAL / WAREHOUSE / 73 SHOE LANE

Irish Halfpenny: 1805 (2)

J. STANTON / METAL TUBE / WIRE / & / TIN PLATE / WAREHOUSE / 73 SHOE LANE

Irish Halfpenny: 1805

ALEXANDER STEVEN

Port Glasgow, Lanarkshire

The first historical record of Alexander Steven is as a grocer in 1783 (Manville 2001: 169-170). A notice in the September 27, 1816, *Greenock Advertiser* identified him as the issuer.

A. STEVEN / 5 / . PORT GLASGOW .

Spanish Eight Reales: 1814

ALEXANDER STEVEN & SON

Port Glasgow, Lanarkshire

Alexander Steven, Sr., died circa 1820. His sons, Alexander, Jr., and James continued as partners under the name Alexander Steven & Sons. They were grocers, wine and spirit merchants until circa 1836 (Manville 2001: 170-171).

A. STEVEN & SONS / 4/6 / + PT GLASGOW

Eight Reales: 1803 1806 1807 1808 1810 1813 1819

J. STEWART

Fintry, Stirlingshire

John Stewart was a grocer and wool draper. He died in 1836, leaving 3,000 pounds to build a school for the children of Culcreuch Mill employees (Manville 2001: 66). The size of the "5" differs in the two known varieties of Stewart's stamps.

J. STEWART / 5 / . / FINTRY.

Eight Reales: 1805 1806

G. STONARD

London

Stonard was a tobacconist listed in the city directories of 1888 and 1889 (Scott 1970: 452).

CIGARS / G. STONARD / EALING

French Ten Centimes: 1854

Italian Ten Centesimi: 1866

STORE FANTASIES

Two examples recently appeared on the internet, along with a US large cent clearly struck from an old trade token die. A close examination of photographs suggests that STORE / HALFPENNY also was struck from an old token die. The stamps are uncirculated, but there are raised pimples caused from rust spots on the die, as occurs with other strikes from old dies, such as those of Adelphi Cotton Works.

STORE / - HALFPENNY -

Halfpenny: 187X UK

SUMMERS

SUMMERS

Penny: 1806

SUMMERS / BOND STRT.

Cartwheel Penny: 1797

H C T CO.

H C T CO. (Incuse) / H C T CO. (Relief)

Eight Reales: 1795 1797

J * T

Ireland

J * T

Irish Halfpenny: 1775 (3) 1782

N S T

While this small stamp has the look of a hallmark, the writer has not traced its issuer. It may not be from the British Isles.

N S T

Five Pounds Gold: 1887 (3)

V. TAGART**V. TAGART**

Irish Halfpenny: 1782 UK

J. TAPPER

Topsham, Exeter

A genealogical website indicates James Tapper was a blacksmith in Topsham who died in 1839. John Tapper, presumably his son, also was a blacksmith there from 1838 to 1857 (Scott 1975: 65).

J. TAPPER / TOPSHAM

Penny: UK

TATE & LILL

Louth, Lincolnshire

By 1810 Michael Lill and Bryan Tate were gunsmithing partners. Although both died in 1844, Tate was sixteen years younger, and may have been apprenticed to Lill. In 1834 Lill's shop was at 14 Upgate Street, while Tate's was at 13 Butcher Market. The original stamps of Louth's merchants are in the collection of the Louth Naturalists and Literary Society, including the stamp of Tate and Lill (Scott 1975: 71).

Sometime between 1904 and 1908 the Tate & Lill stamp was copied, and this copy used to countermark various coins and tokens (*Numismatic Circular*, 1975: 431). In discussing them, Manville (2001: 265-266) cites an article by Thomas Sheppard that appeared in the 1927 *Transactions of the Yorkshire Numismatic Society*. There Sheppard basically argued that all these countermarked coins are fakes made by W. C. Wells, a well known numismatist and also a skilled forger.

TATE / & LILL / LOUTH

Halfpenny: 1806 (2)

Token: UK

Sixpence: 1787

18 Pence Petersborough Bank Token (1)

Silver Coin: UK (1)

Lead Planchet

I. TAYLOR & SON

This stamp probably indicates John Taylor & Son, who were bell founders in Loughborough. The firm was founded in 1821 by Robert Taylor in Oxford, and today is the "world's leading bell founders."

I. TAYLOR & SON PATENT

Halfpenny

THISTLE BANK

Glasgow, Lanarkshire

The Thistle Bank was founded in 1761 by five prominent Glasgow tobacco merchants and land owners. It was located at 55 Virginia Street, and often was called the "aristocratic bank." The Thistle Bank issued its own paper notes, and during the 1760s engaged in "note wars" with other banks. It would remove the notes of competitors and place them in its vaults, while replacing them in circulation with its own notes. The fortunes of the Thistle Bank declined over the years, and in 1836 it was acquired by the Glasgow Union Bank.

The Thistle Bank countermarks span twelve years, during which time the price of silver varied by twenty-five percent. This is the only Scottish merchant series for which there is extensive

documentation on the number of countermarked coins that were issued. Based on bank records, McFarlan (1980) reported:

1803 – 6000 stamped either 4/6 or 4/9. (No 4/6 are known).

1809 – 2000 stamped 4/9.

1810 – 2900 stamped 5/.

1814 – 2160 stamped 6/. and 800 revalued from 5/ to 6/.

There are many interesting aspects to these issues. An example of the 4/9 stamp without thistle reverse occurs on an eight reales later used as a planchet to make a 960 reis in Brazil in 1814, which dates this stamp to 1814 or earlier (Manville 1992). One of these countermarks also appears on a 1790 Tuscany tallero. Despite the large quantity of coins supposedly stamped for six shillings, that denomination is rare. McFarlan (1980) argues this is because higher denomination pieces had a greater chance of being redeemed. That makes sense because the price of silver was rising in England, and the lower denomination countermarked pieces eventually had more silver in them than their guaranteed value.

The 4/9 issue with thistle reverse may have been made using a hinged die as the alignment of the thistle is the same on all the pieces that the writer has noted. While a die was cut for the 4/6 denomination, none are known. Perhaps none were issued because the price of silver suddenly rose. The illustrated example of a 4/9 without a reverse thistle at first appears to be 4/0, and it may be made from the 4/6 stamp that was poorly recut to read 4/9 before a new and better cut 4/9 stamp could be purchased.

About thirty examples of the 4/9 denomination are known on counterfeit eight reales. The die used to stamp them is unlike the stamp found on genuine coins. Manville (2001: 89, 278) quotes a notice warning about these Thistle Bank counterfeits that appeared in the April 20, 1804, *Glasgow Herald and Advertiser*.

Such counterfeits are brass. Large numbers of these pieces were made in Birmingham and elsewhere for export to the Caribbean islands (Paul Bordeaux, "Counterfeit Spanish Piastres Issued at Birmingham," *Numismatic Circular* 1915: 558-564, J. D. A. Thompson, "Documents Illustrating the Export of Counterfeit Currency to the West Indies, *British Numismatic Journal* 1952: 80-97). From the above description of these Thistle Bank counterfeits, they may have been coated initially with mercury to make them seem to be silver. After a short time in circulation such coins would have turned a white color just "like the back of a looking glass" as the mercury coating oxidized.

THISTLE BANK around 4/9

Cartwheel Penny: 1797

Eight Reales: 1780 1783 1791 1792 (2) 1793 (2) 1794 (2)

1795 1796 (3) 1799 (2)

Contemporary Counterfeit Stamp on Eight Reales: 1794 (8)

Eight Reales over stamped by Brazil 960 Reis in 1814: UK

Tuscany Tallero: 1790

Struck over CATRINE COTTON WORKS / 5/6 / NO. Number

Eight Reales: 1792

THISTLE BANK around 4/9

Rev: Thistle

Eight Reales: 1780 1782 1784 1785 1787 1789 1790 (4)

1791 (10) 1792 (2) 1793 1794 (2) 1795 1796 (14) 1797

(4) 1798 (2) 1795 1796 (14) 1797 (4) 1798 (2) 1799 (3)

1800 (3) 1801 (5)

Contemporary Counterfeit Stamp on Eight Reales: 1794 (22)

their five shilling stamp. On September 17th the firm offered a ten guineas reward for information leading to the conviction of the forgers (Manville 2001: 119). The only known example of this countermark was stamped much later with a crowned "G. P." by the Azores government in 1887.

J. WATT & CO. GREENOCK / 5/. / . GREENOCK .
Eight Reales: 1797

WEEDON MILITARY STORES DEPOT
Weedon, England

The broad arrow in this countermark indicates that it is part of the extensive series issued by British military installations.

Arrow M. S. D. / WEEDON
Penny: UK

WILKISON
Edinburgh, Midlothian

Anthony Wilkison first was listed as a gunsmith in 1786 across from Fountain Well. Later he worked at 5 Greenside Street until 1814. James was born in 1789 and was the son of Anthony. James was listed in directories from 1815 to 1829.

WILKISON. / Thistle / EDINBURGH
Halfpenny: UK

T. WILLIAMS
London

Thomas Williams first appeared as a cutler in the 1834 directory and his firm remained in business until the 1930s (Scott 1975: 84).

T. WILLIAMS
Halfpenny: 1806

T. WILLIAMS / 14 SMITHFIELD
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

J. & J. WILSON
Hurlet, Renfrewshire

The tailings of the coal mines of Hurlet, which is now part of Glasgow, were rich in chemicals. John Wilson was associated with a succession of firms that mined coal and extracted copperas (iron sulfate), alum, and other chemicals from these tailings (Manville 2001: 121-125). The J. & J. W. countermark with a separate triangle of three punch marks is almost certainly contemporary. The issue without the three punch marks may be a contemporary counterfeit, a much later counterfeit made for collectors, or a genuine and contemporary issue (Harrington Manville).

J & J W. / 5/. / HURLET No Punch Marks.
Eight Reales: 1777 1792 1795 1797 (2) 1802 1818

J. & J. W. / 5/. / HURLET and Three Punch Marks Forming a Triangle
Eight Reales: 1780 1795 1796 1797 1799
US Silver Dollar: 1800

I. WILSON & SONS / 5/ / HURLET
Cartwheel Penny: 1797
Eight Reales: 1804 1806

JOHNATHAN WILTSHIER
Smithfield

Johnathan Wiltshier was a cutler on Long Lane between 1832 and 1847 (Scott 1980: 138).

WILTSHIER / 8 LONG LANE
Halfpenny: UK

WINE LODGE
Ware, Hertfordshire

The Wine Lodge is a pub at 102 High Street in Ware, and still is in operation.

THE / WINE LODGE / WARE
Continental Bronze Coin: UK

WOODHEAD'S STOUT
Trafford, Lancastershire

This brewery later was known as Watson & Woodhead from 1895 to 1898. It advertised "Watson & Woodhead's Gold Medal Ales & Stout Wine."

WOODHEAD'S / STOUT
French Ten Centimes: 1856

WOOLWICH ARSENAL
London

The Woodwich Dockyards were established on the Thames by Henry VIII, and the installation long had an association with artillery. When the Royal Artillery was formed in 1716 Woolwich became its headquarters. These pieces are part of the extensive series of military store checks that contain the broad arrow mark of the British military.

W / APR / 93
Counterfeit Farthing: UK

Arrow W / AUG / 99
Halfpenny: UK

Arrow W / JUL / 1809
Halfpenny: UK

W / JUNE / 98
Halfpenny: UK

Arrow W / SEP / 1806
Halfpenny: UK

WRIGHT
Sheffield, Yorkshire

These probably are issues of one or more of the numerous Wright cutlery firms in Sheffield, in particular W. Wright & Co. The "WR" and crown indicates the piece was stamped during the reign of William IV (1830-1837).

WRIGHT / W Crown R / SHEAR STEEL / WRIGHT / WRIGHT
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

WRIGHT & CO.
Cartwheel Penny: 1797

H. WRIGHT
Fazeley, Staffordshire

H. Wright ran the White Lion Inn, Fazeley, near Tamsworth according to *Bisset's Magnificent Guide for Birmingham* (1808).

H WRIGHT / FAZELEY

Counterfeit Halfpenny: 1775 UK

R Y

R Y

Halfpenny: 1806 (2) 1826

Penny: 1807

WILLIAM YATES
Sheffield, Yorkshire

Yates was a saw maker in Sheffield between 1856 and 1884 (Scott 1975: 97).

W. YATES / CAST STEEL

Cartwheel Penny: 1797

YELLOLEY'S POTTERY
Newcastle, Northumberland

Robert Yelloley worked as a potter in the Ouseburn district of Newcastle from the 1780s. These pieces were struck much later, either from an old, discarded stamp, or more likely from a fantasy stamp that was made by S. H. Hammer or W. C. Wells (Manville 2001: 215, Scott 1975: 85).

YELLOLEY'S POTTERY / 5/- / . OUSEBURN .

Eight Reales: 1802 1809

English Crown: 1668

Copper Planchet (1)

YORK HOTEL
Sandown, Isle of Wight

The York Hotel was located on Wilkes Road in Sandown on the Isle of Wight. It was owned by Henry Rembridge from 1879 to 1895. The hotel remained open until the 1920s.

REMBRIDGE / YORK HOTEL / SANDOWN

French Five Centimes: 1854 1863

J & T YOUNG
Ayr, Ayrshire

The Youngs owned a foundry and boiler making company in Ayr between 1851 and 1857 (Scott 1975: 98).

J & T YOUNG Crown / AYR / NO 69

Penny: 1866

ZUILL
Balfron, Stirlingshire

These marks are thought to have been used in connection with the Ballindalloch Cotton Mills (Scott 1975: 103).

I. ZUILL BALFRON

Halfpenny: UK (5)

Halfpenny Token: 1796

PIPE

Numerous pipe counterstamps of various sorts are seen on British coins. This is because pipes were part of many merchant trademarks, particularly those of metalworkers (Scott 1975: 118). An identical long-stemmed pipe is stamped on all the following coins, which seem to have been used as trade tokens.

Pipe with Long Stem

Halfpenny: 1773 1806 1807

Halfpenny Token: Yarmouth 1792

Cartwheel Penny: 1797

STAR

A very small five-pointed star is found stamped under the bust of the monarch on some English hammered silver and gold coins. It might be a collector's mark, but its origins are unknown.

Five-Pointed Star (Very Small)

Silver Penny: UK (2)

Cromwell Gold Broad: 1656

GRENADA

LAW OF 1798

The July 4, 1798, Martinique law that "regulated" gold coins caused its neighboring Caribbean islands to pass similar legislation out of fear they would be flooded with underweight gold coins driven out of Martinique (Gordon 1987). On July 31 Grenada adopted regulations covering not only the often seen Portuguese and Brazilian 6400 Reis, but the less commonly encountered English guineas and Spanish doubloons.

Grenada specified that 6400 Reis of 13.21 or more grams should be valued at 72 shillings and countermarked "G" at the center of the obverse. No specimens of these high weight 6400 reis countermarked coins are now known, but F. W. N. Bayley (*Four Years Residence in the West Indies, 1826-1829*) stated that they once existed. If a 6400 Reis weighed 11.66 grams it was valued at 66 shillings, and was to be countermarked "G" three times at the edge of the coin.

Lower weight pieces could be brought up to standard by inserting a gold plug. In other words, they were "regulated" to the island's weight standard. The effect of these rules was that the 6400 Reis circulating in Grenada were privately "regulated" to be as close as possible to 11.66 grams. They were clipped down to this weight if heavy. They were raised to this weight if light.

Since the minimum acceptable weight differed among the islands, and between them and the United States, a gold coin might be "regulated" to two or three different weights over its lifetime. On one island it would be clipped to the minimum

weight. In its next transaction in a different jurisdiction it might be increased in weight by adding a gold plug. This explains why some 6400 Reis are multiply counterstamped, and why Caribbean countermarks sometimes are found on coins with the countermarks of American goldsmiths.

In addition to the required "G" stamps of Grenada, these coins have the hallmark of the goldsmith who did the work. We only know them from the initials of their hallmarks: "J R" and "I W".

G Stamped Three Times at Edge and J R (Script) Monogram in Oval

6400 Reis: 1773 1768 1786 UK

With I S in Rectangle hallmark of a St. Vincent Goldsmith.

6400 Reis: UK

With S three times for island of St. Vincent and G H in Rectangle hallmark of a St. Vincent Goldsmith.

6400 Reis: 1767

With S three times for the island of St. Vincent and B (Script) in Oval with a Die Break at 4:00, which is probably the hallmark of another West Indies goldsmith.

6400 Reis: 1763

G Stamped Three Times at Edge and I W (Script)

6400 Reis: 1747 1771 1773 (2) 1775 (2) 1776 1780 UK (3)

12800 Reis: 1733

With the F A in Rectangle of Francois Arnold of Martinique, and the S countermark of the island of St. Vincent.

6400 Reis: UK

GUATEMALA

Guatemalan private countermarks are poorly cataloged, and many more probably exist. Private tokens were not made illegal until 1925. These countermarks often appear on 1871 centavos, which were XF or uncirculated when stamped. Most of the countermarks likely represent hacienda brands, but some may be merchant trade tokens.

EBENEZER CARY
Coban, Alta Verapaz

Ebenezer Cary owned the Chama plantation that was twenty-five miles west of Coban. It stamped freshly minted 1871 centavos with a "C" (Duffield 1919 #1614).

C
Centavo: 1871 (2)

R.C

R.C in Dentilated Oval
Centavo: 1871 (12)

LIETZOWIA

Alexander Shishkin of the Ukraine suggests this may be an issue of German immigrants to Guatemala. The example in his collection has similarly crisp letters as the SACHAL and SAXOC counterstamps.

LIETZOWIA

German Pfennig: 1875 1904 1910 UK

J M

J M
Centavo: 1871 (2)

L B R

This countermark from individual letter punches may be associated with the Castle Turret stamp. An example of a coin with the latter countermark also has "L B R" from a prepared, italics punch.

L B / R
Rev: &
Centavo: UK (3)

SACHAL

SACHAL only occurs on German Empire copper coins. It was issued by German immigrants to Guatemala (Clark 1974).

SACHAL
German Pfennig: 1898 (4) UK (2)

SAXOC-HAINSTADT

These counterstamped coins were issued by C. Trawitz for the Finca Saxoc-Hainstadt (Rulau 1993). Hank Thole reports

that in the 1970s the Guatemalan government tried to organize a farming cooperative in this part of Alta Verapaz Department.

SAXOC

French Ten Centimes: UK

German Pfennig: 1896 1897 (2) 1898 (2)

German Two Pfennig: 1876

UNITED FRUIT CO.

United Fruit is an American firm that was founded in 1899. It extensively imports fruits from Central America and the West Indies.

UNITED FRUIT CO

Guatemalan Provincial 12 1/2 Centavos: 1915

Guatemalan Provincial 25 Centavos: 1915 (3)

Central American Token (1)

CASTLE TURRET

One of these coins also is countermarked "L B R" in italics, and so it may be associated with the L B / R countermarks.

Castle Turret

Centavos: 1871 (3)

2 + 4

2 + 4

Centavo: 1871 (4)

UNIQUE GUATEMALAN COUNTERMARKS

These countermarks consist of initials or symbols that only have been noted on a single coin. They almost always appear on 1871 Guatemalan centavos, which were high grade when stamped.

M A Monogram

R. A.

D B

S. D.

E 98

F E

G & A

V. Z.

Q E H

R / H

J

F O

M

V M

P and Other Symbols

R

M R

* S (Retrograde)

S / 2

L U

Bow Tie

Crown

Signature in Rectangle

Tree

HONDURAS

T M

Anchor

Honduras Fourth Real: 1869

T Anchor M

Honduras Fourth Real: 1869

Honduras Half Real: 1869 (2)

HUNGARY

PRIVATE COUNTERMARKS

A number of apparently private counterstamps have been noted on just a single Hungarian coin (Toth and Zombori 1995). They may be estate tokens, trade tokens, or just casual mutilations with no mercantile purpose.

INDIA

G B

The coinage of Mysore is distinctive in having an elephant as its obverse. Wiggins (1977) noted that he had seen a number of 1823-1825 Mysore twenty cash heavily stamped with "G B," which likely turned them into estate tokens.

G B

Mysore Twenty Cash circa 1823-1825 (4).

SHROFF MARKS

Indian merchants were called shroffs. Their countermarks are the equivalent of Chinese chops marks. Since many Indian silver coins were very thick rupees, the shroffs sometimes stamped their edges, as well as their faces, with native characters.

ISLE OF MAN

ONCHAN CAMP

This was a Second War prison of war camp. According to Peter and Leni Gilman (*Collar the Lot*, London, no date), there were 1,230 prisoners held there. Over 80 percent were Jewish,

and most of the Jews volunteered to work in the British Army Pioneer Corps.

ONCHAN / CAMP

British Threepence: 1919

ITALY

S. SIMONE

Torin

S. Simone managed a bath house at this address in Torin (Marc Depeyrot).

BAGNI S. SIMONE / VIA GARIBALDI 11 / BIS TORINO

French Ten Centimes: 1855

JAMAICA

GEORGE CLINTON

In 1773 the government of Jamaica ordered that doubloons should be at least 417 troy grams (Hill 1916). George Clinton was an island goldsmith from 1770 to 1780. It

is believed he "regulated" these Spanish American gold doubloons to the island's standard.

Alligator / G C

Gold Doubloon: 1738 1750 UK

MADEIRA

J. A. BIANCHI

J. A. BIANCHI

Madeira Token: UK (2)

FERNAY & IRMAOS

The Fernay and Irmaos countermarks appear on tokens of other Madeira merchants, including I.W. Phelps; Phelps, Page

and Company; and Colson, Smith and Robinson. These tokens had been issued in the early 1800s for 40, 50, or 100 reis. They were countermarked "F I" in 1884 to allow continued circulation by Fernan and Irmaos (Carlos Pascoal, *Fichas da Madeira*, 1988: 36-37).

F I

Madeira Token: 1802 (20) 1803 (9) 1804 (3) UK (7)

MALAYSIA

PENANG ESTATES CO. Penang

This company owned the Golden Grove, Caledonia, and Bynam Sugar Estates (Pridmore 1965: 14).

2 / P. C. LTD
Straits Settlements Cent: 1895

Q
Penang

It seems likely that these are estate tokens.

Q
Penang Double Pice: 1825 1828

S

Singapore "cock doits" are a particular type of merchant token. Most of them are copper, but this countermark only appears on a brass variety issued by an unknown merchant.

S
Singapore Merchant Token (3)

W T S CO.

These stamps appear on private tin coins, which were struck by members of the Chinese community. They had a value of two and one-half cents, and circulated from the late 1870s to 1920 (F. Pridmore, "Native Coinage of the Malay Peninsula," *Numismatic Circular*, 1970: 142-143). *Kung Ssu* mean "company."

W T S / LIBERTAD / Kung Ssu (Chinese Characters)
Private Tin Coin (3)

MARTINIQUE

LAW OF 1798

Because of the counterfeit and clipped coins that were in circulation on the island, the Martinique government was forced to act. A proclamation of July 4, 1798, set a minimum standard for 6400 Reis gold coins at 7 1/2 dwt, which would allow them to pass current at 66 shillings.

Two goldsmiths were authorized to "regulate" gold coins to this standard. They were Francois Arnold of Port Royal, and A. Ruffy of St. Pierre. The proclamation was superseded by new regulations seven weeks later, which called for gold coins to circulate only by weight (Gordon 1987: 54).

FRANCOIS ARNOLD Port Royal

F A in Rectangle
6400 Reis: UK
With St. Vincent S and the Guadeloupe government countermarks
6400 Reis: 1767
With the I W (Script) of Grenada and the S mark of the island of St. Vincent
6400 Reis: UK

A. RUFFY
St. Pierre

Crown / A.R / Five Dots (All in Incuse Circle)
6400 Reis: 1771 UK
With three S countermarks of the government of St. Vincent
6400 Reis: 1794

MEXICO

Most Mexican countermarked copper coins are of two types. The majority are hacienda initials or hacienda brands that converted federal, state, or local coins into tokens for use at ranch stores. There also are a number of municipal issues that differ little in appearance from these hacienda countermarks. Most writers believe that all countermarks beginning with "M. D." are by towns, and the stamps means *moneda de...* (money of). But the Mexican series has been so little studied that it often is unclear if a mark is an hacienda or a municipal issue. Only one or two Mexican countermarks seem to have been struck by urban merchants rather than by ranch stores or towns.

At the end of the detailed listing is a group of stamps consisting mostly of initials that have been noted on only one coin. It is likely that most of these are hacienda issues as they appear to be brand marks, so called because they reproduce an hacienda's brand. In his 1919 work on countermarks, Frank Duffield wrote that, "Every plantation has its store, where the mayas, the native workers, buy their supplies of grocers, cloth, etc., with the tokens issued by the owners, and in which they are paid." Many of the stamps used to countermark coins for this purpose were produced initially to mark tools and other movable property.

An interesting aspect of the Mexican hacienda series is that these countermarks not only appear on genuine coins, but also on cast counterfeits of state and federal coppers. These counterfeits are treated like legitimate coins here because it often is impossible to tell if a piece is a worn genuine copper or a worn cast counterfeit. Both served equally well in rural circulation. When a piece cannot be identified precisely, it is just listed as a "Mexican copper coin" without further note.

Unlike other nations, the copper coins of Mexico so often have multiple countermarks that these occurrences are not noted in the following listings. This fact suggests that many of the marks were issued by towns, each of which required their own countermark for a coin to be accepted. Some of the specimens illustrated below are reproduced from the photographs Neil Utberg took during the 1960s of coins then in the public display cases of the Bank of Mexico. Many of his photographs are not very clear because they were taken through covering glass, and so they are not all enlarged to the same proportion. The line drawings are from Grove (1989).

C. A.
Chihuahua

C. A.
Chihuahua 1/4 Real: UK (7)
Jalisco 1/8 Real: UK

M A

M A
Jalisco 1/4 Real: UK (6)

M. D. A.

Like other marks beginning with "M. D." it seems probable that these countermarks are the issues of a town. What municipality struck them is not known.

M. D. A. in Depressed Square
Jalisco 1/8 Real: UK

M. D. A. in Wreath in Depressed Oval
1/4 Real: UK (4)

R. A.

R. A. (Script)
Federal 1/8 Real: UK
Jalisco Copper Coin: 1860

YGNACIO BUENROSTRO
Quitupan, Jalisco

References are unclear about the origin of the Quitupan 1/8 reales. Most authorities list them as municipal issues, but they look like hacienda tokens.

Y B Monogram in Wreath
Quitupan 1/8 Real: UK (7)

C. O. P. A.

A somewhat similar C O P A in a Tic-Tac-Toe within Rectangle has been noted on a Brazilian copper coin.

C. O. P. A.
Mexican Copper Coin: UK (2)

C with E in Center.

C with "E" in Center of "C" all in Depressed Square
Mexican Copper Coin: UK
San Louis Potosi 1/8 Real

V. C.

V. C.
Jalisco 1/4 Real: UK (2)

CAMBIO

El Cambio means "the exchange." In 1858 the state of Durango changed the denomination of its coins, and it has been hypothesized that these stamps were used by a money exchange at that time (Rulau 1992: 52). They also appear on cast tokens (Rulau 1992: 32). Both countermarks are found on an 1862 Jalisco 1/8 real.

EL CAMBIO in Rectangle
Zacatecas 1/8 Real: UK (2)
Jalisco 1/4 Real: UK (2)

EL CAMBIO / . in Circle of Dots
Included above

CARO

Two sizes of this counterstamp are known. They are 8 and 12 millimeters in diameter (Rulau 1992: 54).

CARO
Mexican Copper Coin: UK (2)

CHARCAS San Luis Potosi

This may be a municipal issue. A town of this name is near a major railroad line and the mines at Catorce.

CHARCAS / 1870

San Luis Potosi 1/4 Real: 1862 1863 1867 (3) UK

CHARCAS / SLP

Two Centavos: UK
Fifty Centavos: UK

S. CIRO

S. CIRO

Zacatecas 1/8 Real: UK (2)

A. G. CUERVO

Another Zacatecas 1/4 Real is countermarked F. CUERVO, who was perhaps a relative of this issuer.

A. G. CUERVO

Zacatecas 1/4 Real: 1858 1862 (2) UK (3)

DCAO

DCAO

Mexican Copper Coin: UK (2)

J. G. DERBY Sonora

While Mexican silver coins often were countermarked by American merchants, it is unusual to see a countermark on both large cents and Mexican coppers. It is assigned here to Sonora, which borders Arizona, because the stamp appears on three Sonoran copper coins.

J. G. DERBY

US Large Cent: 1798 1830
Sonora 1/4 Real: 1861 1862 1863

G DO

G / DO / Two Milled Lines

1/4 Real: UK (2)

F.

F. in Dentilated Oval

Mexican Copper Coin: UK (7)
Jalisco 1/4 Real: 1864 UK (2)
Zapata 1/8 Real Token: UK

JIQUILPAN, SAHUAYO, & GUARACHITA Michoacan

This may be a joint issue of the neighboring towns of Jiquilpan, Sahuayo, and Guarachita (Romero de Terreros 1955: 11).

J. S. G. in Serrated Oval

Jalisco 1/4 Real: UK (20)

L * G

Fifteen gold coins with this stamp were found in the estate of a Mexican collector. The stamp is a small 0.75 x 1.25 mm. Because of the coin's dates, the stamp must be from the 1940s or later. While the Swiss coins with the countermark are dated "1935," they actually were minted in 1945 to 1947. The writer's educated guess is this is a jeweler's stamp indicating a coin was of good quality gold – although perhaps a counterfeit – rather than being a low fineness counterfeit.

L * G in Very Small Diamond

France Twenty Francs: 1855 1857 1860 1864 1868 1897 (4)

Italy Twenty Lire: 1882 (3)

Switzerland Twenty Francs: "1935" (3)

GUT

GUT

Guanajuato 1/4 Real: UK

Zacatecas 1/4 Real: UK

HUARACHITA Michoacan

This is thought to be a municipal issue, and the stamp means "Moneda de Huarachita" (Romero de Terreros 1955: 13).

M. D. H. in Ornamental Rectangle

Jalisco 1/4 Real: UK (21)

Mexican Token: UK

JUNG

JUNG

Guanajuato 1/4 Real: UK (2)

Zacatecas 1/8 Real: UK

D K

D K Monogram

Durango 1/8 Real: 1860

Mexican Copper Coin: UK

LORTIA

These were struck on 1/4 real size coins cut down to make them rectangular. Some of the stamps are overstruck with "16" indicating revaluation to 1/16 real. Rulau (1992: 97) argues this countermark is from the War of Independence period, and was issued between 1815 and 1821.

LORTIA (Sometimes found with a small 16 countermark)

Mexican Copper Coins: UK (3)

A.M Chihuahua

A.M in Serrated Rectangle

Chihuahua 1/4 Real: UK (5)

Federal 1/4 Real: UK (3)

J.M

Federal 1/4 reales almost always were struck in copper, but all the 1831 specimens struck in brass apparently are countermarked with this "J.M" stamp.

J.M (Incuse)

Mexican Federal 1/4 Real in Brass: 1831 (17)

T M

T M in Serrated Rectangle
Mexican Copper Coin: UK (2)

MAZATLAN
Sinaloa

ADMITIDO EN MAZATLAN around Anchor (All in Circle)
Durango 1/8 Real: UK (4)
Planchet (1)

MO
Guanajuato

MO.
Guanajuato 1/8 Real: 1856 (2)
Guanajuato 1/4 Real: 1875

J N
Jalisco

J N
Jalisco 1/4 Real: 1862 UK (5)
Jalisco 1/4 Real: UK (14)

NAVARRO

NAVARRO
Mexican Copper Coin: UK
Planchet (1)

PATZCURO
Michoacan

This countermark only is found on 1/8 municipal reales of the town of Patzcuro. It indicates these Patzcuro coins had been "validated" by local authorities for continued circulation. Counterfeits of its municipal coins must have been common as many of the Patzcuro coins that the writer has examined are contemporary casts.

VALD
Patzcuro 1/8 Real: UK (4)

PESCADOR

This countermark was reported by R. Mowat in 1902 on a 1733-Mo rectangular cut eight reales. Since then, it either was identified to the Pescadore Islands in the South China Sea or assumed to be a fantasy. But Grove (1989) published the same stamp on a bronze planchet, and identified it as a Mexican hacienda token. So the silver coin seems to be from the "brand mark" of the Pescador Hacienda, and the bronze planchets were tokens for its ranch store.

PESCADOR
Eight Reales: 1733
Bronze Planchet (1)

PIEDAD
Guadalajara, Jalisco

An example of PIEDAD is found on a coin stamped EL AVE FENIX / LEONES. PIEDAD also is found on brass disks, and one of these is stamped PROVINCIAL. Ulex (1908) assigned this countermark to Guadalajara. It seems to be a merchant token, rather than an hacienda token. There also is a town of this name in the state of Michoacan.

PIEDAD / 1871

Mexican 1/8 Real: UK (3)
Mexican 1/4 Real: UK (21)
Brass Planchet

PIEDAD / 1871

Rev: EL AVE FENIX / LEONES / Ornamentation
Mexican Copper Coin: UK

PO**PO**

Federal 1/8 Real: UK
Chihuahua 1/4 Real: UK (2)
Jalisco 1/4 Real: UK (9)
Mexican Token: UK

PROVICIONAL

One example of this mark occurs on a brass planchet also stamped with the PIEDAD countermark.

PROVICIONAL

Zacatecas 1/4 Real: 1862 UK (2)
Brass Planchet (1)

R**R**

Durango 1/4 Real: 1872 (3)
Mexican Copper Coin: UK (4)

C R**C R Monogram**

Mexican Copper Coin: UK (2)

A. S.

A. S. in Serrated Rectangle
Federal 1/4 Real: UK (4)

M. S.
Chihuahua

All known examples of this countermark are from a very broken stamp that badly shattered.

M. S. in Wreath in Rectangular Depression

Chihuahua 1/4 Real: 1846 1860 (2) 1865 UK (2)
Zacatecas 1/4 Real: 1862

R S
Michoacan

Eklund (1936: 14) attributed the issuer of this countermark as Ramon Salceda of Pazquaro. Others have identified these countermarked coins as tokens of the town of Reyes. The latter seems to be a better guess as many coins with this stamp also have countermarks of other towns. In any event, the stamp is quite common.

*** R S ***

Chihuahua 1/4 Real: UK (2)
Durango 1/4 Real: 1872
Jalisco 1/8 Real: UK
Jalisco 1/4 Real: UK (13)
Sinaloa 1/4 Real: UK (2)
Federal 1/4 Real: UK (15)

Mexican Copper Coin: UK (2)

LA SALADA
Zacatecas

This hacienda is ten miles north of Frensnillo. The countermark is its brand (Rulau 2000). Some coins with this stamp also are stamped "H & H".

Z S Monogram

Zacatecas 1/4 Real: 1832 1862 1863 UK (6)

SAUCES
Zacatecas

Sauces means "willows," and these pieces probably are tokens of the Willows Hacienda (Rulau 1992: 84). Its pieces usually are found with two separate countermarks struck at ninety degrees of each other and with their ends touching.

SAUCES. in Serrated Rectangle

Zacatecas 1/4 Real: 1858 1859 (2) 1862 (3) 1863 1865 UK (13)

Mexican Eight Reales: 1812

T

Like the following issues, these countermarked coins may be from the town of Tinguindin.

T / 1/8

Mexican Copper Coin: UK (4)

Jalisco 1/4 Real: UK

T / 1/8 (All in Wreath)

Mexican Copper Coin: UK

TINGUINDIN
Michoacan

These four stamps seem to be issues of the town of Tinguindin in Michoacan (Romero de Terreros 1955: 26-27). If so, "M. D. T." indicates "Moneda de Tinguindin."

M. D. T.

Jalisco 1/8 Real: 1858 UK (3)

Jalisco 1/4 Real: UK (16)

M. D. T. / 1849

Mexican Copper Coin: UK (3)

TIN. in Dentilated Oval

Jalisco 1/8 Real: UK

Jalisco 1/4 Real: UK

Tepec Copper Coin: UK

Mexican Copper Coin: UK

TN. in Serrated Oval

Chihuahua 1/4 Real: 1861 UK (8)

FRANCISCO TAPIA

FRANCISCO / TAPIA / 1/8

Mexican Copper Coin: UK

Jalisco 1/4 Real: UK

TEPEC
Nayarit

This stamp is difficult to read. Most early writers saw it as TOPO or TOPE, while Romero de Terreros (1955: 16) believed the letters meant "Topete Penjamillo." The most recent reading by Grove (1989 #967) is TEPEC, a town that also issued its own minor coinage in the mid-nineteenth century.

TEPEC

Jalisco 1/4 Real: UK

Mexican Copper Coin: UK (3)

TOLUCA CHARITY FAIR
Toluca, Estado de Mexico

Traditionally these pieces were thought to be Zapatista issues from the Mexican Revolution of the 1910s. But only a decade after they were issued, J. Garza Sanchez talked with some residents of Toluca, who told him that they had been used at a charity fair in 1906 (*Historical Notes on the Coins of the Mexican Revolution, 1913-1917*, Mexico City 1932: 33). They only appear on 1906 coins stamped in an unusual manner. These were flattened with a 14 mm. blank punch and then a stamp was struck on the flat spot (Hugh S. Guthrie, *Mexican Revolutionary Coinage 1913-1917*, Beverly Hills 1976: 65-66). Their values were twenty and forty centavos at the fair.

C around 20

Mexican Centavo: 1906 (3)

C around 40

Mexican Two Centavos: 1906 (2)

TULA
Tamaulipas

There was a town of this name in Tamaulipas. It had 5,000 residents in the late nineteenth century.

TULA

Mexican Federal 1/4 Real: UK

Zacatecas 1/4 Real: 1832 UK

Mexican Copper Coin: UK (2)

J D V

This may be a municipal issue, but who struck it is uncertain (Rulau 1992: 53). The "1/8" countermark indicates a value of 1/8 real. The ANS has thirty additional examples, but their variety is not noted in the computer listing of its holdings.

J D V in Wreath in Oval Depression

Chihuahua 1/4 Real: UK

Jalisco 1/8 Real: UK

Jalisco 1/4 Real: UK (7)

Mexican State 1/8 Real: UK (3)

Mexican Copper: UK

J D V in Wreath in Oval Depression

Rev: 1/8 in Serrated Depression

Jalisco 1/8 Real: UK

VALDES

VALDES

Zacatecas 1/4 Real: UK (2)

VELAZQUEZ

This is the most elaborate Mexican countermark found on copper coins. From the quality and size of the mark, it appears to have been made from a die intended to make struck tokens

VELAZQUEZ / Head Left / Wreath
Mexican Copper Coin: UK (2)

ZAMORA Michoacan

The first two countermarks clearly are municipal issues of Zamora. They usually are found on the 1/8 reales of that town. A larger "1/8" countermark of the same style is known on other types of coins, but also may be an issue of Zamora.

ZA in Dentilated Circle
Zamora 1/8 Real: 1853 1857
1858 (8) UK (40)
Federal 1/4 Real: UK
Ixtlan Copper: UK

ZA in Dentilated Circle and 1/8
in Dentilated Circle
Zamora 1/8 Real: 1842 UK (17)

1/8 in Dentilated Circle
Zamora 1/8 Real: UK (12)
Penjamillo Copper: UK
Mexican Copper Coin: UK

1/8 in Large Oval
Mexican Copper Coin: UK

1/16

These countermarks changed the value of 1/4 reales to 1/16 real. Their issuer is unknown.

1/16
Sonora 1/4 Real: 1834 1835 UK

UNIQUE MEXICAN COUNTERMARKS

During the nineteenth and early twentieth century many haciendas issued tokens that only were good for purchasing supplies in their ranch stores. While such Mexican struck tokens are reasonably well cataloged (Eklund 1936, Grove 1989, Rulau 1992), the numerous countermarked issues are not. Most of these consist of an hacienda's brand, which was used to mark cattle, tools and other movable property. They are usually just a few letters, sometimes as a monogram.

There is no good guide to Mexican hacienda countermarks. This list summarizes those published in earlier works, including Utberg (1965), who photographed the tokens displayed in the collection of the Bank of Mexico during the 1960s. Unfortunately, he had to photograph them through their glass display cases, and many of his photographs are hard to interpret.

A number of the unique countermarks also have been noted from auction listings of Mexican coins, particular those of Almanzar's Coins of the World. An interesting aspect of these countermarked pieces is that the stamps were applied to any "coin" that was in circulation. They appear on federal coppers, state coppers, municipal coppers, hacienda tokens, planchets, and many countermarks also are found on cast counterfeits of coins. In fact, numerous original "coins" are so worn that not only is it impossible to tell if they appear on state or federal coins, but it is impossible to tell if they appear on legitimate coins or locally made cast counterfeits. Consequently, it is impossible to identify the undertype of many Mexican Hacienda countermarks.

A in Serrated Square

D.A Surrounded by Wreath in Oval Depression

E.A in Square

G. A. in Square

J A.

J M O A Monogram

O L A

* P A *

P L A

R. A. (Script)

B

B (Script)

B B

C B

76 / D B

W B

2 C

3 C in Pointed Rectangular Depression

C C

H C

J C C

M C in Oval

R Monogram C

S N C Monogram

S D

J E

D

F (Script)

G

G H F Monogram in Square

J G G in Oval

H 8

1 / C / F S I

J

M. J. in Oval

T P J Script Monogram

K

L. L.

P. L.

P L Monogram

M

F. M. (Script)

R. M. in Rectangle

T 56 M

J N in Oval

P.N

.F .O in Serrated Circle

K O Monogram in Circular Depression

R Q O

S.O in Serrated Oval

P

A.P in Oval

Q

R

Cross / R

F R

G R in Serrated Rectangle

M R Monogram

P. R. in Oval

T. R. Monogram

Z A R in Semicircle

S in Oval

J S in Serrated Oval

M D S

M S (Script) in Circle

A.T in Oval

D.T in Rectangle

S N T

T. D. T. in Rectangle

V

A V

C V

R V

T.V / 2-C

L W

J C X

T O X X

F.Z

F / 1/8 / Z

1/8 in Wreath

Eagle

Pomegranate

NEW ZEALAND

QUEEN STREET WHARF
Auckland

QUEEN STREET WHARF / AUCKLAND / TOLL / 6 PENCE
Milled Off Australian Halfpenny: UK (3)

NICARAGUA

R. G. L.

It is not certain if the reading of this countermark is correct. The photo below and an old line drawing seem to differ. This might be a brand mark, or it might be made from a series of separate, incuse punches, which are not letters, but symbols of some sort.

R G L (Script)

Nicaraguan Five Centavos: 1899 (5)

UNIQUE NICARAGUAN COUNTERMARKS

These countermarks only have been noted on a single coin. They may be hacienda tokens or merchant issues. The stamps are found on 1878 centavos and 1898 and 1899 five centavos.

B. A.

T. A.	N
E. B.	A. O.
J C in Decorative Border	S / P
R C 1898	R
R. D.	J. R.
B. F. in Circle of Rings	S. R.
F / * / ** / F	S
M F Monogram	C. S.
E. H.	F. S.
L	G. S.
S. L.	V
F. M.	Eagle / 2

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

COUNTERMARKED BRONZE COINS

During the nineteenth century there was a great depreciation in the Ottoman coinage. The debased silver coins were devalued in 1880, and 113,000,000 piastres of bronze coins were withdrawn from circulation. The result was an extreme scarcity of small change. In an attempt to remedy the situation, paper notes, metal tokens, and cardboard tokens were issued in numerous places.

The demonetized old bronze coins also were countermarked for the next forty years. The countermarks are principally in Turkish and Greek. Most seem to have been produced by Turkish local or provincial authorities, and by Greek orthodox communities under Ottoman control. Why? Because many Greek countermarks are abbreviations of religious invocations.

The countermarks first were noted by H. F. Tozer in *Islands of the Aegean* (1880). Most seem to have been issued from the

1880s to the 1920s. The majority of Greek countermarks of known location are from Thasos, which is an island off Thrace. Until 1902 its Greek community was governed by a Committee of Magistrates elected by an assembly whose president was the island's religious leader. Kenneth M. MacKenzie and Samuel Lachman (*Countermarks of the Ottoman Empire, 1880-1922*, 1974: 31-32) note that the authority for countermarking was in the hands of a church committee.

Turkish countermarks were issued in even greater numbers. Hans Wilski has published a comprehensive study of all the countermarks on Ottoman Coins. He provides excellent enlargements and drawings of the various stamps in two books: *Countermarks on Ottoman Coins* (1995) and *A New Table of Countermarks* (2002). Undoubtedly some of these countermarks were issued by merchants, but so many remain unidentified that it is not possible to separate the merchant from the government and quasi-governmental issues.

PANAMA

PANAMA CANAL ZONE

Before the successful American effort, the French had tried to build a canal across the Isthmus. Rulau (1992: 242) suggests the first countermark may be from the French Canal Company. The other countermarks are from single letter punches. As with most pieces of this sort, there is no way to be certain when they were issued.

PANAMA
French Ten Centimes: 1877

PANAMA / 1907 / CANAL
Panama 25 Centesimos: 1904

PANAMA CANAL / 1907
Panama Half Balboa: 1904

CROSSES AND ROSETTES

Over 150 countermarked US small cents and Panamanian centesimos were found in circulation in Panama City in the early 1960s. The latest date of countermarked coin is 1937 (Ching 1977).

Cross (Double Style)
US Small Cents or Panama Centesimos

Cross (Fleury Style)
US Small Cents or Panama Centesimos

Rosette

US Small Cents or Panama Centesimos

Three Intersecting Lines

US Small Cents or Panama Centesimos

PHILIPPINES

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY

This US Army fort was located six miles southwest of Manila, and is now known as Fort Bonifacio. Most of the Philippine Division was stationed here before the Second World War. These coins probably were struck from a die meant to stamp tokens. The large cent was so weakly struck that only "FORT WM" can be read.

POST-EXCHANGE / 25 in Circle / FORT - WM MCKINLEY

Large Cent: UK

Straits Settlements Copper Coin: 1822

FORT STOTSENBERG

When first organized, Fort Stotsenberg was principally a cavalry fort located sixty-five miles north of Manila on the island of Luzon. It later became the home of Clark Field, and shortly before the Second World War the two were combined as Clark Air Force Base. Gilbert Perez argued that these small "S" and "C"

stamps are from the US Army's Fort Stotsenburg ("Interesting Spanish-American Countermarks," *Numismatist* 1948: 445-447).

Collectors of recent Philippine coins sometimes found the 1903-06 series in silver and nickel countermarked with a small S or C. Usually C on the higher denomination and S on the minor coins. This remained a mystery for some years until we found a complete collection of the Fort Stotsenburg brass army canteen tokens with the identical countermarks found on the legal tender coins... We now definitely know that the countermarks were placed on the coins at the U.S Army camp's reservation at Fort Stotsenburg.

C (Small)

Philippine Coins dated 1903-1906

S (Small)

Philippine Coins dated 1903-1906

POLAND

EMERIC HUTTEN-CZAPSKI

This stamp indicates a coin was once in the collection of Count Emeric Hutten-Czapski. His collection was purchased by the Grand Duke Michailovitch, and eventually ended up in the Smithsonian Institution, which sold its duplicates (*Russian Numismatic Society Journal*, June 1981). Perkowski (1985: 1539) translated Count Czapski's comments from his *Catalogue de la collection des medailles et monnaies polonaises* (1872).

In order to ward off fraud successfully, I have come up with the idea of ordering microscopic engravers' punches with the word FALSVS (nummus) [Latin for "fake coin"], which I ordinarily apply to the obverse of all the pieces in my collection that are not genuine [presumably he means the mint restrikes or

"novodels" that were popular with collectors at this time] and all those that fall into my hands... All the good pieces in my collection, which I now and then exchange for better examples, are marked by a microscopic stamp with the letter C encircling my coat of arms.

Note the very small "C" around Hutten-Czapski's microscopic coat of arms on the illustrated specimen. It appears between the two heads of the double-headed eagle.

C around Microscopic Coat of Arms

Various Coins

FALSVS

Russian Novodels

PUERTO RICO

YSABEL LARACUENTE

Palma Escrita

These countermarks are issues of Ysabel Laracuente of Palma Escrita (Rulau 1993: 155).

Y L

Spanish Five Centimos: 1870

Spanish Ten Centimos: 1870

Spanish Twenty-Five Centimos: UK

Brass Planchet (1)

MONA ISLAND GUANA MINES

Mona is a small island midway between Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic. In 1878 the mining of guano was undertaken by Sociedad Porrata Doria, Contreras & Cia. of Puerto Rico. By 1890 John G. Miller, a Canadian, employed 400 miners, and was extracted 100 tons of bird dung a day. The mines continued working until 1927 (Archilla-Diez 1990, Rulau 1992: 160).

MONA

Dominican Republic 1/4 Real: UK (2)

Brazilian 40 Reis: UK (1)

ST. VINCENT

LAW OF 1798

In 1798 the island of St. Vincent set a minimum weight of 11.66 grams for a 6400 reis gold coin to circulate at 66 shillings. Gold pieces "regulated" under this law were stamped with an "S" in a square indentation and the hallmark of the goldsmith who did the work. Two recognized stamps are the work of St. Vincent goldsmiths. These are "G H" and "I S" in rectangle, but we do not know the names of the individuals who "regulated" these gold coins.

G H

S in Square Depression and G H

6400 Reis: 1767

With J R (Script) Monogram of a Grenada goldsmith

6400 Reis: 1767

I S

S in Square Depression and I S in Rectangle

6400 Reis: 1769 1773 1779 (2) UK

With the Martinique Government Countermark

6400 Reis: UK

With J R (Script) Monogram of a Grenada goldsmith

6400 Reis: UK

SOUTH AFRICA

M. FRANKLIN Pietermaritzburg

"A Card, No Value" is countermarked on M. Franklin's tokens, which apparently circulated as pennies. He was listed in the *Natal Almanac and Yearly Register* beginning in 1865 as a "tin smith and general shopkeeper." His son Albert commented about these countermarked tokens (E.J. Maynard, *Tokens of Southern Africa*, 1966: 30).

In 1876 copper coins such as pennies and halfpennies were very scarce, so my dad had these tokens made in England

to replace them. Each represented the value of a penny and a customer could bring them back to his store and get the value of them in goods or coin. They also acted as good advertisement. The reason they were counter-stamped "A Card No Value" was to prevent people passing them as pennies at other stores. They were stamped by my father after they were manufactured.

A CARD / NO VALUE

Franklin Penny or Halfpenny Tokens: 1876 (4)

SUDAN

MERCHANT NAMES IN ARABIC

Half a dozen different small Arabic countermarks are known on silver twenty piastres of the Ottoman Empire. They apparently were issued by merchants in the Sudan. Most of the

countermarks contain names, but the stamps are so small and poorly engraved that they cannot be read. Wilski (1995: 264) presents super-blowups of four examples, which are in depressed ovals or rectangles.

SWEDEN

QUEEN CHRISTINA

This collector's mark either was used by King Charles I (1625-1649) of England or Queen Christina of Sweden. Christina was the daughter of Gustavus II, became Queen in 1632, abdicated in 1654, and died in 1689. Both Charles and Christina were avid coin collectors, and the latter acquired the

former's collection. Since a crowned "C" was appropriate for either monarch, it is not certain which one of them applied it to coins, but Christina seems to be the marginally better educated guess (Schwabacher 1957).

Crown / C in Oval Depression

Various World Coins

SWITZERLAND

AMEDEE KOHLER & SONS

This Swiss chocolate maker had dealers in many nations. Two of its French language countermarks are listed under France.

MERMOD BROTHERS St. Croix

This is a trademark of the Mermod Freres, who were music box makers in St. Croix (Dave Bowers).

M F / 18 ST Monogram 40 (All in Shield)

Swiss Half Franc: 1878

THAILAND

YONG KIM HONG FANTASIES Bangkok

In 1969 Kosol M. Udom of the Sixth Government Pawnshop of Bangkok sent a letter to Bud Butterworth, which Bud then forwarded to me. In it Udom stated:

(L)et me answer your question, Yes it is Thai script read Yong Kim Hong also found in Chinese writing by the same firm. The firm dealing in gold & silver bar including jewelry, the owner of the firm is my uncle! 40 years ago he made 2 dies, one in Thai script the other in Chinese script. You see, he sold big quantities of silver coins to foreign dealers, the counterstamps were used to guarantee that the coins are genuine or the silver of those coins are good (fineness is nearly .900) These counterstamps will be found generally on crown size such as British Trade Dollar, French Indo China, U.S. Dollar, Mexican Dollar, etc. & etc. I have not

handle any of these countermarked. To my opinion, many pieces were melt down, those crowns should not be valuable. My uncle told me that the dies were sold to a foreign dealer too!! It is very funny that 2 or 3 year ago some coins with these counterstamps were plac(ed) in... auction sale and sold for \$20-\$30 each.

Many of Yong Kim Hong's countermarked coins have appeared on the market since the 1960s, and it is clear what happened. All examples seem to have been made by the dealer who purchased his stamps! He literally flooded the market with them. One 1900s auction listed forty-nine different coins!

Yong Kim Hong in Chinese
Various Silver Coins – Restrikes

Yong Kim Hong in Thai
Various Silver Coins – Restrikes

TIBET

LHUSA FACTORY

Gabrisch (1983) published two Tibetan Five Sho coins overstruck "Lhusa Factory. Four Taels. Ration" in Tibetan(?), which he suggested were issued circa 1952.

TORTOLA

ARTHUR HODGE Bellevue

It is believed this "H" countermark is the brand of some Tortola plantation. It usually is attributed to Arthur Hodge, who assumed control of the Bellevue Tea Plantation on the eastern part of the island in 1792. Known for his great cruelty, Hodge was convicted of murdering five slaves and was executed in 1811. Robert Lyall (1983) argues that attributing these pieces to Hodge on the basis of oral history is unfortunate as "H" was the first letter of the last name of many plantation owners on the island.

In any event, such countermarked Cayenne two sous have appeared in large numbers in Tortola hoards. They seem to

have been issued after 1805 by some well known person. Both the coins and the countermarks were counterfeited extensively at the time, and at least ten different stamps are known (Lyll 1983). An authentic Cayenne two sous had a silver content of twenty-one percent, but base metal counterfeits have no silver. That means these counterfeits were stamped with counterfeit countermarks at a marginal profit.

H in Diamond
Cayenne Two Sous: UK (472)

H in Square
Cayenne Two Sous: Included Above

TRINIDAD

FRANCOIS DECLOS Port of Spain

Francois Declos was a barber in Port of Spain, who stamped all the available coppers of halfpenny and penny size. These circulated at a value of 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 cents in local currency. His pieces became so popular that the practice of marking coins with "F D" was taken up by many others, who used his initials as a sign of authority and made a hundred percent profit. At least eighteen contemporary stamps are

known, and coins continued to be stamped "F D" until the early 1870s.

In 1976 Fred Pridmore wrote the writer with his comments about these countermarks:

Most FD c/m pieces are contempor(ary) forgeries. It seems the major part of the population got in the project and seem to have so stamped FD on every copper or bronze piece that reached the island. So when the local authorities requested FD to redeem

his pieces, he paid out... (many) more than he had coined.

F D (Incuse)

Austrian Kreuzer: 1816
 Barbados Token: Tolano Halfpenny
 Brazilian Forty Reis: 1749
 British Halfpenny: 1834 1861 1863 1864 1869 (2) 1870 1872 UK (2)
 British Halfpenny Token: 1794 1795 UK (5)
 Canadian Token: 1814 1832 1842 1846 1852 1861 1864
 Danish Skilling: 1771
 French Sou: 1779 1784
 French Five Centimes: An 5 1828 1829 1855 1865
 French Twelve Deniers: 1779 1784 1792
 French Colonies Five Centimes: 1828
 French Colonies Sou: 1767
 Gibraltar Two Quarts: 1842
 Indian 1/4 Anna: 1862

Irish Halfpenny: 1805
 Italian Five Centimes: 1863
 Jamaican Penny Token of Rapsey (1)
 Newfoundland Token: 1846
 Nova Scotia Halfpenny: 1814 1815 1832 1856
 Nova Scotia Cent: 1861 1864
 Portuguese Ten Reis: 1751 UK
 Prince Edward Island Halfpenny Token: UK
 Russian Two Kopecks: 1812
 Sardinian Five Centesimi: 1826
 Sardinian Five Centimos: 1859
 Spanish Twenty-Five Centimos: 1859
 Trinidad H. E. Rapsey Half Stampee (1)
 US Voce Popoli Halfpenny: 1760
 US Large Cent: 1845 1853 UK
 US Hard Times Token: 1837 1841 (2) 1843 UK (2)
 Venezuelan Centavos: 1852 1853 1858 1862 UK
 Uncertain Coin: UK

VENEZUELA

Numerous countermarks are found on old copper Caracas 1/4 reales. They were noted by Duffield (1919) and other early writers, and are cataloged by Stohr (1975) and Bernal Monroy (1993). After the pieces had been demonetized they were stamped by haciendas and merchants to make private tokens. Many are in real denominations, which is indicated by "R" in a countermark.

A

1 A
 Caracas 1/4 Real: 1821

1 A 1
 Caracas 1/4 Real: 1821

2 A 1
 Caracas 1/4 Real: 1821

V A B

V A B / 1/2 R
 Caracas 1/4 Real: 1821

V A B / 1 R
 Caracas 1/4 Real: 1821

R F

R F / 2 R
 Caracas 1/4 Real: 1818 1821

LUIS GARZARO
 San Antonio, Guiana

LUIS GARZARO / SAN ANTONIO
 Venezuela Centavo: 1876
 Venezuela 2 1/2 Centavos: 1876 UK

P G M

P G M / 1/2 R
 Caracas 1/4 Real: 1821

P G M / 1 R

Caracas / 1 R: 1818

P. MARQUEZ
 Caracas, Bolivar

1/2 R / P. MARQUEZ / CARACAS
 Caracas 1/4 Real: 1818 (2) 1821

1 R / P. MARQUEZ / CARACAS
 Caracas 1/4 Real: 1818 1821

N

N
 Caracas 1/4 Real: 1818 (3) 1821 (2) UK (6)

F O MONOGRAM

These sometimes appear as just "F O". At other times there is a second "F" resting on its side below the "F O".

F O
 Caracas 1/4 Real: 1817

F O / F
 Caracas 1/4 Real: 1813 1814 1816 1817

P

1/2 P
 Caracas 1/4 Real: 1818 1821 (2) UK (2)

1 P
 Caracas 1/4 Real: 1818 1821 UK

2 P
 Caracas 1/4 Real: 1818 1821

5 P
 Caracas 1/4 Real: 1818 1821 UK

G P MONOGRAM

G P Monogram
 Venezuelan 12 1/1 Centavos: 1896

Worn Copper Coins: UK

P P

This countermark turned Caracas 1/4 reales into centavo tokens. Duffield (1919 #1245) quotes Thomas D. Voetter, who was stationed at the US Consulate at Antofagasta, Chile.

When I was in Venezuela recently I ran across a lot of 40 or more old Caracas quartillas countermarked "IC PP," like the enclosed. Finding such a large lot made me think they were countermarked seriously rather than as an idle pastime by someone. Perhaps they were to pass current at one centavo on some hacienda or in a merchantile establishment, and were possibly marked at the time decimal currency was coming into use.

1 C / P P

Caracas 1/4 Real: 1818 (2) 1821 UK (51)

R

1/2 R

Caracas 1/4 Real: 1821

1 R

Caracas 1/4 Real: 1818

8 R

Caracas 1/4 Real: 1814 1816 1817 1818 1821

J M R

1/2 R / J M R

Caracas 1/4 Real: 1818 1821 (2)

1 R / J M R

Caracas 1/4 Real: 1818 1821

2 R / J M R

Caracas 1/4 Real: 1818 1821

4 R / J M R

Caracas 1/4 Real: 1818 1821

5 R / J M R

Caracas 1/4 Real: 1818 1821

F & A YAGUA

F & A / YAGUA / 1/2

Venezuelan Five Centimos: 1896 UK

"ARABIC" INSCRIPTION
Puerto Cabello, Araque

While this stamp resembles Arabic script, no one has translated what such an inscription means. In fact, its "letters" merge into the stamp's border, and some of the "letters" may be ornamentation. Most likely this is an hacienda brand countermark that was noted in references as "CiCO" before the "Arabic letters" description became popular. Bernal Monroy

(1993) states that it came from the coastal town of Puerto Cabello.

"Arabic" Inscription in Rectangle

Caracas 1/4 Real: 1814 1816 (7) 1817 (14) 1818 (10) 1821 UK (9)

GAUNTLET

This countermark is a relief gauntlet, which is an armored glove that was used in medieval combat. Genuine Caracas two reales were minted in silver, but this counterstamp only has been noted on contemporary counterfeits that are made of german silver.

Gauntlet

Counterfeit Caracas Two Reales: 1819 (4)

UNIQUE COUNTERMARKS ON CARACAS 1/4 REALES

So far, each of these counterstamps has only been noted on a single coin. They appear to be hacienda or merchant tokens.

M B

C

18 C

E. D. / O

P T E / 1

J J

2 R / R J

H L / 1 C

H L / 1 R

M L Monogram

F M

N M / 1/2

N O / 1 C 1 P

C P

T U

Cross

UNIQUE COUNTERMARKS ON POST-REFORM COINS

Many countermarks are found on Venezuelan coins minted after the monetary reform of 1871 (Bernal Monroy 1993). Most may only be mutilations. While "H H" and "V F R" have been reported with other letters and numbers, the writer has not seen any examples to tell if they are from the same issuers.

WEST INDIES BILLON COINS

Billon – low purity silver – coins and their counterfeits dominated circulation in the Caribbean islands during the eighteenth and early nineteenth century. The genuine billon coins were made from an alloy of copper with 21 percent silver. Both genuine and counterfeit coins often have so far unidentified private countermarks that consist of initials. So many of the coins that circulated in the West Indies were brass counterfeits that many plantations and merchants used their initials as signs of authority so the coins would be accepted in local trade.

Generically, the genuine coins are of two sorts. The first is called a "sou marque" or "black dog" because it oxidized black with wear. The second is the "stampee." Black dogs began their lives as French coins that had circulated for many years in France, and many of them were countermarked there with a Lily in 1640 to raise their value. Most of these coins became so worn that it is impossible to distinguish their original type. They were withdrawn in France, but instead of being melted and recoinced, they were sent to its West Indies colonies where they became the preferred minor coin on most of the smaller Caribbean islands.

The stampee was introduced in France in 1738. In 1763 the French Treasury countermarked a large number of them with a Crown / C for colonial use, and exported them to the West Indies. By 1779 France had exhausted its supply of these worn coins, and began stamping billon planchets with a large Crown / C devise. These later pieces are not countermarked, but appear to be countermarked since they imitate the earlier countermarked issues. They were exported in large quantities to the Caribbean, but were counterfeited in even greater numbers in England. A counterfeit stampee contains no silver, and perhaps ninety percent of the coins that circulated on some islands were these brass counterfeits.

Some islands treated the black dogs and stampees alike in giving them the same value, while others distinguished between them. Often it is impossible to determine the date or even the type of a coin, because it is worn or counterfeit. In fact, some of these counterfeits were minted with partial designs to imitate well worn coins.

Black Dogs are these French billon coins: 1595 Billon Douzain (12 Old Deniers), Sol Marque, Sol of 15 New Deniers.

Stampees are these French billion and French Colonial coins: 1693 Sol of 15 Deniers, 1709 Sol of 15 Deniers, 1738 Two Sols or 24 Deniers, and 1782 Cayenne Two Sous.

Black dogs, in particular, often are found with simple initial countermarks. It appears that most of these were issued by plantation owners or merchants. As Pridmore put it, "A large number of French colonial 2 Sous of the Colony of Cayenne (i.e., the Black Dog) are recorded with various countermarks, especially initials... These are possibly local markings used by plantation owners or petty store keepers" (1965b: 287).

One of the few private countermarks that has been identified is the "H" of Tortola. An 1829 Tortola Treasurer's Report also noted that there was in circulation on the island "a Copper Coin called Black Dogs with a stamp of the letters T & S." Pridmore thinks that the "S" is another private countermark, although most references identify it as a government stamp whose authorization has been lost. In fact, most private countermarks on these coins are identified in old references to island governments, rather than to the merchants and plantations who issued them.

LOCATION NOT DETERMINED

W. H. BROADFOOT

W. H. BROADFOOT

French Two Sols: 179X
Kettle Medal (1)

T C

Having seen this counterstamp on a few coins of Ceylon, Pridmore (1960c) assigned it to the Ceylonese firm of Tatham and Company. Since then most of the pieces discovered with the "T C" mark have been American, which casts his attribution into doubt.

T C

Large Cent: 1803 1805 1812 1817 1818 1819 1823 1827
1828 1830 1831 1832 1835 (2) 1837
Canadian Token (2)
Ceylon One Stiver: 1815
Ceylon Two Stivers: 1815
Prince of Wales Island Cent: UK
Sumatra Four Kepings: 1804 (2)
Madras Twenty Cash: 1808

LAS CABRAS

This was used before 1878 since one example was in the Fonrobert auction of that year. "G S L" is difficult to read and may be other letters. While the coins or tokens it is found upon are so worn as to not be identifiable, the stamp often is assigned to Uruguay. Latin American collectors, however, tell the writer that there is no evidence for this attribution. The countermark has similarities to the "R G L" countermark of Nicaragua, and may be from that country.

LAS CABRAS / G S L (Script)

Uncertain Copper Coin (2)

G. W. H. COMER

This seems to be from a merchant's stamp that was used for personal commemorative purposes. Rulau reports all of these came in a group of nine stamped or engraved coins with the same family name, for example, "Elizabeth C. L. Comer. Born March 27th" on 1880 US Silver Dollar. The Islamic medal is stamped on its edge "9401 D. L. Connors. 1st Battn. 17th Reg." The 1832 crown also is stamped "XXXXII," perhaps for his age?

G. W. H. COMER

British Bank Dollar: 1804
British Crown: 1845
Islamic Medal: 1271 AH
Eight Reales: 1840

R F FANTASIES

This is such a common countermark that three collectors wrote the writer and suggested that it is a genuine English or American hallmark. So I reviewed everything known about these countermarked coins. Over forty specimens were trace, and the stamp is found on coins dating as late as the 1840s. No

American or British silversmith is known to have used such a hallmark during the 1840s. There likely are hundreds of coins and cast counterfeits with this "R F" hallmark-style stamp. These include US large cents, quarters, half dollars, English halfpennies and shillings, Spanish American silver, and other sorts of coins that would not have circulated side-by-side.

While these countermarked coins are old, they are not "genuine." The first known example appeared on an 1806 quarter illustrated in E. Zay's *Histoire monétaire des Colonies Françaises* (Paris, 1892: 200). There "R F" was interpreted as "Republique Française." He assigned it to the island of Guadeloupe, whose government was known to have countermarked coins with initials in the 1790s and early 1800s. At least since the 1880s, perhaps earlier, large numbers of "R F" fantasies of various sorts were made in Europe, and later America, for sale to collectors of French colonial and West Indies countermarked coins. That is why this stamp is not an exact match to any eighteenth century American or European hallmark.

These pieces are so numerous that one or two often are found in old collections. A 1990s auction had a single lot with a dozen of them. Most telling, while the writer traced many specimens, none of them circulated after stamping. All of them have XF-uncirculated countermarks. As can be seen from examining the numerous photos of often worn countermarked coins, most genuine countermarks are quite worn, and only a few are today in good shape. Finding that virtually all examples of a particular countermark have no wear is a sure sign that they were not made from the hallmark of a silversmith who put them into circulation for advertising. Instead, these "R F" countermarked coins are fantasies, made for sale to coin collectors over a century ago. Being this old, they have some value, but they are not merchant or government stamps.

There are literally hundreds of different old fantasy and bogus stamps that imitate government countermarks. "R F" is just one of them. Collecting "necessity and cut-and-countermarked" coins was so popular among European gentry that fakes were made for collectors in the 1730s. This date is not a typo! By the time of the 1878 auction of the famous Jules Fonrobert collection by Adolph Weyl in Berlin, dozens of fantasy countermarks appeared in his collection, and many were on US coins!

R F in Depressed Rectangle

Very common and found on a wide variety of coins

F.G

All the countermarked coins with this stamp reportedly were found in the markets of La Paz, Bolivia (Rulau 1992: 265).

* F.G * in Beaded Circle

French One-Fourth Franc: 1841 (2)
Chilean Half Decimo: UK
Chilean Decimo: 1856 1857 UK

W. D. GILMORE

W. D. GILMORE

Danish Two Rigsdaler: 1874-1863 Type
Mexican Eight Reales: 1819

J. HOOD

Dime: UK
Hard Times Token (1)
Canadian Large Cent: 1859 1888
New Brunswick Cent: 1864
British Halfpenny: 1861
British Crown: 1820
Essequibo and Demerara Stiver: 1813
French Five Centimes: 1854
French Ten Centimes: 1856 1872

LEATHER STIFFENING

This countermark also has been noted on a white metal token.

LEATHER STIFFENING around Circle
Counterfeit Mexican Peso: Maximilian

LIGHT

One hypothesis is that like the "BAD" countermark of the Planters Bank of New Orleans, "LIGHT" indicates these coins are low weight, contemporary counterfeits. The writer does not know the weights of any of these specimens to tell if that is a reasonable conjecture.

LIGHT in Rectangle
Eight Reales: 1792 1799

N. A. LULL

N. A. LULL
Angolan Macuta: 1763
Spanish Eight Maravedis: 1830

F M

It is not certain if these countermarked coins are private or government issues, although it is likely that "F M" represents a person's name. The stamps converted Spanish colonial silver into local currency units, 48 to the dollar. During the late eighteenth century the British colony of Gibraltar had an odd currency system of 48 pence to the Spanish dollar. The old Dutch rigsdaler also had 48 stuivers, and was the standard unit of account in the Dutch colonies of Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Curacao, Malacca, St. Bartholomew, etc., but the writer has not found a place that valued Spanish dollars at 48 stuivers during the late eighteenth century.

The only example of the "F 3 M" mark was in the Gilberto Perez collection, but was lost in the Japanese sack of Manila. A stamp seems to have been issued for each denomination. So it is likely that a "F 6 M" also once existed, but no specimen has been traced.

F 3 M in Garlanded Oval
Half Real: UK

F 6 M in Garlanded Oval
Real: Exists?

F 12 M in Garlanded Oval
Two Reales: 177X 1776 1780

F 24 M in Garlanded Oval
Four Reales: 1779

J. HOOD
Large Cent: 1849

F 48 M in Garlanded Oval
Eight Reales: UK

J. W. MEARS

This may be a modern countermark, perhaps by a coin dealer. It has been noted on a variety of coins including a 1787 Connecticut Cent and an 1864 New Brunswick Cent.

J. W. MEARS
Various World Coins

M'KENNA

Since it was illegal to countermark current coins of the realm for advertising in the United Kingdom, it seems unlikely that these countermarks are from the British Isles. They are in the same letter style as the "A. & J. M'KENNA / PITTSBURG" stamp. So Jim M'Kenna may have been one of its American executives.

M'KENNA
Penny: 1904 1907
Shilling: 1900
Halfcrown: 1917
Crown: 1917

J. M'KENNA
Penny: 1897

JIM M'KENNA
Penny: 1903

T S MONOGRAM

This merchant countermark appears on a variety of European copper coins. It has nothing to do with the island of St. Thomas, where it sometimes has been assigned by auctioneers.

T S Monogram
Belgium Five Centimes: UK
Barcelona, Spain Four Quartos: 1811
British Cartwheel Penny: 1797

STAGG

STAGG
British Farthing: 1866
British Penny: 1867
Swedish Ore: 1860

J. H. VICKERS

J. H. VICKERS
Austrian Kreuzer: 1816
Russian Kopeck: 1798

F. WILLIAMS

These have been known for a few decades, but one example was reported as appearing to be freshly struck, which suggests they may have been stamped by a collector or dealer.

F. WILLIAMS

Haitian Two Centimes: 1841 (2) 1846
Haitian Ten Centimes: 1863 (2)

EIGHT-RAYED "STAR"

This sort of stamp is found on the coins and tokens of many nations, including Germany, Mexico, the Danish West Indies, Burma, the United States, and Maluka. It is a "star" or "wheel" of eight spokes that consists of "rays" with blunt ends that often appear as rectangles arranged in a circle. All sorts of hypotheses have been advanced about this symbolism, the most creative being Pridmore's suggestion it represents the Hindu Wheel of Life.

Only recently was it noticed that all varieties were made by some sort of tool used by silversmiths. For an example of this type of stamp associated with a hallmark, see the photograph of a coin countermarked by the US silversmith Thomas Ireland. Using such a tool to stamp copper coins probably turned some of them into tokens, while other countermarks are just casual mutilations.

Star (Eight Rays)

Various Sorts of Coins and Tokens

REGULATED GOLD COINS

Beginning in the 1770s, a number of Caribbean island governments and US banks adopted regulations concerning the minimum weight of foreign gold coins that could be exchanged at full value. Some authorities only specified weights for the most commonly seen gold coins, which were Portuguese and Brazilian 6400 reis in the Caribbean. Others tried to deal with a wider variety of gold coins.

In order to be exchanged at full value, the coins that were deficient had to be brought up to standard by adding a gold plug. Others were clipped down to a weight just above the minimum standard so their owner would not give away any excess gold. This adjustment was called "regulating" a gold piece. The coins were then stamped with the hallmark of the goldsmith who did the work.

Contemporary documents indicate that many tens of thousands of regulated gold coins were withdrawn by various governments, melted and recoined. Only a handful remains. Their importance in foreign trade is indicated by the numerous examples that were countermarked in more than one colony. Each time such a countermark was applied the coin had to be tested, and either raised or lowered in its fine gold content to match the local standard.

There was at least one contemporary counterfeiter of "regulated" gold coins. The countermark "T.D" in square was used by a person who removed the original gold plugs of honest goldsmiths and replaced them with base metal plugs. Unfortunately, the West Indies cut-and-countermarked series also were counterfeited extensively beginning in the late nineteenth century to satisfy the collector market. This has made it difficult to untangle genuine countermarks, contemporary counterfeits, later counterfeits, and pure fantasies.

Because of all these problems, authors such as Pridmore (1965b) too quickly called many of the regulated gold coins "suspicious." They thought such pieces should be official issues of governments, but could find no documentation for most of them. The research of Gordon (1987) and Swoger (1992 1999) now suggests that most of the hallmark-style marks on 6400 Reis are private issues of contemporary goldsmiths, and indicate that a coin was "regulated" to a local weight standard. A number of these regulation countermarks have been identified to West Indies islands and American states. Attributed marks are listed under their geographical locations, while marks of uncertain location are listed below even if only one example is known.

IDENTIFIED MARKS

The following regulation countermarks have been identified to a specific country. If the name of the person who regulated them is not known, they are listed by their initials under the nation whose weight standard was used in regulating the gold coins. If a goldsmith's name is known, they are listed under his name.

Regulation Stamp	Country	Goldsmith
F A in Rectangle	Martinique	Francois Arnold
J A in Rectangle	United States	Uncertain

E.B in Oval	United States	Ephraim Brasher
I B (Script) in Rectangle	United States	James Barrett
I.B in Rectangle	United States	John Bayley
J B (Script) Monogram	United States	John Burger
S B in Oval	United States	Standish Barry
W.M.B in Rectangle	United States	Wm. Mannerback
Alligator / G C	Jamaica	George Clinton
F & G in Oval	United States	Uncertain
L F (Script) in Rectangle	United States	Lewis Fueter
G H	St. Vincent	Uncertain
I.H in Rectangle	United States	Uncertain
W H Script in Shaped Rectangle	United States	Wm. Hollingshead
T P	United States	Thomas Pons
Crown / A.R / Five Dots	Martinique	A. Ruffey
I R in Rectangle	United States	Jos. Richardson
J R (Script) Monogram In Oval	Grenada	Uncertain
I S in Rectangle	St. Vincent	Uncertain
P S in Rectangle	United States	Philip Syng
T.S in Rectangle	United States	Thomas Shields
I. L T in Rectangle	United States	John Le Tellier
T.U in Rectangle	United States	Thomas Underhill
D.V in Square	United States	Uncertain
I W (Script)	Grenada	Uncertain
16 in Oval	United States	John Burger

UNCERTAIN ORIGIN

SCRIPT B

Previous to the research of Gordon (1987), it was not recognized that three seemingly similar types of Script "B" countermarks were the work of different goldsmiths. One is really a "J B" (Script), which is the hallmark of the American John Burger (see that listing). Two other varieties of Script "B" countermarks are found on gold coins, and at least one was regulated to a different weight standard than was used in the American states. So Gordon concluded they could not have been used by the same person.

Gordon believes that the two varieties of Script "B" listed below are West Indies countermarks, but they may not have been issued by the same goldsmith. Since past writers have not distinguished among the three different stamps, it is difficult to judge their rarity, and the marks are so small that they are hard to photograph. Interested readers should consult Gordon (1987) and examine his enlarged photographs.

- B (Script) in Oval with Die Break at 4:00 with Brasher's E B hallmark, S three times for the island of St. Vincent, G three times for the island of Grenada and J R (Script), which is the hallmark of a Grenada silversmith.
6400 Reis: 1763
- B (Script) in Shaped Depression with the Martinique government countermark of 20 over an Eagle.
6400 Reis: 1788
With the Martinique government countermark of 20 over an Eagle and I.H in Rectangle hallmark of an unidentified goldsmith.
6400 Reis: 1775

W B

This countermark has not been plated in auction catalogs, only described. It may be an issue of William Bell (1729-1810), who worked in Philadelphia. Few examples of his hallmarks appear in references, but the example in *The Online Encyclopedia of Silver Marks, Hallmarks & Marker's Marks* seems to match this description.

W B Conjoined in Rectangle
6400 Reis: 1773 1779

T.D CONTEMPORARY COUNTERFEITS

This is the mark of a contemporary counterfeiter of the gold plugs that honest goldsmiths added to coins when regulating their weight (Gordon 1987: 104). In his work "T.D" removed the original gold plug and replaced it with a base metal plug.

T.D in Square
6400 Reis: 1755 1769 1779 UK

J R

This is an exceedingly unusual countermark. While all the other regulation stamps clearly were used in the New World, this countermark is known on gold dinars of the Sharifs of Morocco. Some argue that it should be assigned to Portugal. If so, "J R" indicates the Portuguese king. At least two countermarked coins exist. British Museum Catalog 272 is of unknown date, while Peus Auction 329 lot 1014 is dated A.H. 1101 (1759/60 A.D.).

In 1740 the Royal Mint in London reported on the fineness and weight of the gold coins current in its American colonies. One of these was called the "Barbary Ducat," which was common enough in the West Indies to have been mentioned in a 1688 act of Antigua and a 1707 act of Bermuda (Robert Chalmers, *A History of Currency in the British Colonies*, 1893: 397). Gordon (1987: 25) also noted that "Barbary Ducats" were used in Jamaica in 1770. No one is exactly sure what these coins were since no one who used them in the New World could read their Arabic script, but the two countermarked pieces listed below may be examples of "Barbary Ducats." To quote Chalmers (1893: 397):

The "Barbary ducat" reached the West Indies Islands from the plantations on the mainland. Speaking of Virginia before 1808, Oldmixon says "the chief of their coins are either gold of the stamp of Arabia" (or Spanish money, &c.); and he gives the Virginia rating of the "Arabian chequin" as 10 s., i.e., double... a piece-of-eight... Perhaps the introduction of these coins of the consairs may be traced to pirates. For, writing from the (Roman Catholic) colony of Maryland to the Board of Trade on 5th December 1, 01, Mr. George Larkin tells of the escape of certain comrades of the notorious Captain Kidd with their booty into (Quaker) Pennsylvania, and complains that these escaped pirates "have been hugg'd and caressed after a very strange manner by the Religious people of Pennsylvania; no money to be seen amongst them now but Arabia Gold."

J Key R
Sharifs of Morocco Gold Dinar: 1101 A.H. UK

N S

N S in Square

6400 Reis: 1739 1769

S S

These two coins may not have the same countermark. Only one was noted as being incuse.

S S (Incuse)
6400 Reis: 1749 1773

UNIQUE MARKS

These apparent regulation stamps are known from only a single coin. Most of these listings were taken from thirty to seventy-five year old auction catalogs, which provided neither photographs nor further details. A few stamps may be random countermarks without purpose. See Gordon (1987) for a discussion of the characteristics of genuine "regulation" countermarks, which often are found on clipped, plugged, and light weight counterfeit coins.

Countermark	Gold Coin
C A (Script)	1785 Eight Escudos
Eagle? / A B	Two Escudos
L B in Rectangle and Crowned	1755 6400 Reis
Crowned R Script in Depressed Shield	
I C in Rectangle	1711 Moidore
I C in Rectangle	1769 6400 Reis
L C in Rectangle	1769 6400 Reis
M C in Rectangle	1767 6400 Reis
R C in Rectangle	1769 6400 Reis
D (Script)	1761 6400 Reis
I. D.	1757 6400 Reis
J D in Rectangle	1753 6400 Reis
J.E	1747 Eight Escudos
G Eye	1779 6400 Reis
W G in Rectangle	Two Escudos
G H in Square	1785 6400 Reis
O H in Rectangle	1751 6400 Reis
S.I in Rectangle	1744 6400 Reis
F.L	1778 6400 Reis
R (Script) in Square	6400 Reis
S S in Large Heart	1749 6400 Reis
W.S in Rectangle	6400 Reis
W.T in Rectangle	1749 6400 Reis
W. T. with the J B of John Burger	1768 6400 Reis
VARNER in Shaped Depression	6400 Reis

FANTASIES

GENERAL COMMENTS ABOUT FANTASIES

While fantasies from prepared punches are not a major problem regarding merchant countermarks, more and more fantasies are appearing in antique stores and on the internet that are made from individual letter punches. On the one hand, most of the legitimate private countermarked coins made from individual letter punches have bland legends, like "To M. S. from J. R." Such pieces are not listed in this reference. On the other hand, most modern fantasies have eye-catching legends and claim to be from unusual localities.

This means that particularly interesting countermarked coins made from individual letter punches are often suspect, and bogus private countermarked coins occasionally can be a problem. Unfortunately, the only sure way to identify the sort of fantasy countermarks that are made from individual letter punches is to compare the exact style of letters on numerous countermarked coins. As soon as two different countermarks are seen to be from an absolutely identical set of letter punches, both can be labeled as fantasies. Regrettably, by that time a number of collectors "have been taken."

PREPARED STAMPS

A few high quality fantasy and counterfeit merchant countermarks are found in the Scottish monetary series. Most were made with specially prepared dies, and many are a century old. A few are of such high quality that there is no consensus on whether some Scottish countermarks are genuine; contemporary counterfeits; "modern" counterfeits made for collectors a hundred years ago; restrikes from original, but unused dies; or total fantasies of issues that never existed. These problems are noted in the text.

Some coins were countermarked with stamps used to make fantasy silver bars in the 1960s and 1970s. These include the Irrawaddy Counting House at Rangoon, Wells Fargo Express, and a number of fantasy "government" stamps. Some of these are of such high quality that anyone who has not seen a particular fantasy countermark would assume that it must be genuine. The writer paid \$200 for one that had been artificially aged, only to discover years later that it was still being made, and quantities were available for a couple of dollars. Such problems are noted in the text if they have become obvious.

Occasionally a genuine merchant stamp that was intended for a legitimate purpose "went astray" and was used to countermark coins. An example is the Pemba or Clove Island "government" countermark. It seems to have been made using a bale stamp meant to mark produce shipped out of a port in Zanzibar. Yong Kim Hong's stamps were used by a Thai jeweler. They were bought by a foreign coin dealer, who countermarked hundreds of silver coins with them. Numerous examples periodically appear at auction. It also appears almost all the "government" countermarks on "1760" Maria Theresa talers are fantasies. While these coins have the date "1760," they were made until a few decades ago, and sold for bullion. One of these stamps seems to be an Arabic jeweler's hallmark that was intended to mark his silver wares. It later was used to countermark coins, which were sold as official government issues.

A number of dealers have told the writer that in the past few years many more fantasy tokens have appeared on the market. My contributors have begun to make comments like, "Advertised on the internet as unique and valuable, but an obvious fake." One recounted that in a single week he received three letters from people who had purchased fantasy slave tags in antique malls. These are being made from prepared stamps reading CHARLESTON and other words. Most annoyingly, they are in the same letter style as the stamps that nineteenth century merchants used to countermark coins.

Assuming that it costs a few hundred dollars to get even a simple stamp cut today, it would be impractical for anyone to buy a lot of different fantasy stamps to countermark only a few coins. This is why most fantasy merchant countermarks are made from individual letter punches. Fantasies that are made from specially cut stamps eventually become obvious because to recoup one's investment their maker has to stamp so many coins that the market becomes flooded with them. While there are many fantasy government countermarks, there are far fewer fantasies, restrikes, and counterfeits of private countermarks. These issues are noted in the text:

Brazil: Dove for Religious Festivals (counterfeits).

Burma: Irrawaddy Counting House (from a stamp used on fantasy silver bars).

Canada: J O P (restrikes).

Great Britain: There are quite a few counterfeits and fantasies of Scottish monetary stamps (see Manville 2001 for photographs). These include A & Co. (fantasy made circa 1910), Adelphi Cotton Work (1930s restrike), Blantyre Works (crude "modern" counterfeit), Bradford Workhouse (restrikes), Castlecomer (modern counterfeits made circa 1920), Deanston Cotton Mill (restrikes or fantasies), A. King (modern counterfeit recently made in Asia), Tate and Lill (copies made circa 1920), Crown / G R (fantasies made almost a century ago), Richard Scurr (copies made circa 1920), South Shield (from a bale mark stamp that "went astray"). It also appears some "new" fantasies recently have been made, but the writer does not have the details on them. The status of some others is uncertain as there are numerous contemporary counterfeits of the Scottish merchant countermarks, which are discussed in the text.

Thailand: Yong Kim Hong (from a jeweler's stamps bought by a coin dealer, who flooded the market with bogus pieces).

United States: J. A. Bolen (restrikes), R F Hallmark-Style Stamp (a century old fantasy), Benjamin Franklin Civil War Die (restrikes), F. D. Kohler (restrikes), Mint (from a stamp that "went stray"), George Washington (numerous fantasies), Wells Fargo (from a stamp used on fantasy silver bars). The status of a few more is uncertain, particularly some of the pieces claimed to be from the Gold Rush era. Some may be genuine, some may be late date issues assigned by auctioneers to the Gold Rush era as a way to give them more value, some may be recent or half century old fakes.

INDIVIDUAL LETTER PUNCHES

Since legitimate merchant countermarked coins are increasingly well documented, fantasies from prepared stamps

do not seem to be a very great problem. Fantasies from individual letter punches and engraved fantasies are another matter. The era of the American Civil War, in particular, has become a major target for makers of fantasy countermarked coins.

Truly personal countermarked coins were made from individual letter punches. Numerous examples of such pieces in the alphabetical section clearly are genuine, but it is very easy to make fakes using sets of letter punches. The basic problem is this: there are so many countermarked coins from similar style individual letter punches that at least since the Civil War era it must have been possible to buy sets of standard letter punches from national retailers. Some of these punches still exist. This means that it is possible to make bogus countermarked coins using punches of the actual style used 150 years ago. This makes detecting fantasies very difficult when only a few examples can be examined.

The moral for coins countermarked with individual letter punches is caveat emptor – let the buyer beware. There are a few really "spiffy" countermarks from individual letter punches that seem to be authentic, but most genuine coins countermarked in this manner are bland phrases like "J. B. to R. G." The more elaborate and eye-catching a coin that is countermarked with single letter punches, the greater the probability that it is a fantasy made for sale to collectors.

While genuine countermarked coins may be well worn, and only a small number are in XF condition, there often is no wear at all on bogus pieces. Even though their legends proclaim that they were issued 150 years ago, it is not unusual to find that they do not have even a few nicks to the countermark. See F. D. Kohler for a good example.

David Schenkman (1999, *Numismatist* 2000: 775-776) notes a recent series of very creative fantasies. These are counterstamped "CSA" on one side of a counterfeit and holed 1860-O silver dollar. The other side is engraved with a soldier's name and Confederate unit to make it appear that the coin was used as a dog tag. Many have been found at antique shows with different engraved names, but on the same 1860-O date cast silver dollar. Schenkman (2000: 775) notes the problem in exposing such fantasies:

During the past two years, I have received letters and phone calls from several collectors who have purchased pieces such as this. In some cases, I have not been able to convince them that they have been taken. People believe what they want to believe, and it is not easy to come to grips with the fact that they have been cheated.

Other private fantasies from individual letter punches have been around for much longer, but only recently have collectors started to notice that the individual letters used to make countermarked coins supposedly issued at various times and in widely scattered locations all are from the same letter punches. In other words, there are numerous countermarked coins whose legends proclaim them to be from Burma, New Guinea, Oregon, Texas, or elsewhere, which were stamped with the same sets of letter punches!

If one has access to a set of letter punches, it is easy to make countermarked coins. A number of my friends and correspondents have done so, and the writer has noted such pieces when they might be mistaken as countermarks of nineteenth century merchants. While many legitimate keepsake countermarked coins were made from individual letter punches, most merchants and ranches used prepared punches because

of the time that was needed to counterstamp long legends on coins.

All countermarked coins that seem to be merchant or private issues, but consist of eye-catching or elaborate legends made from individual letter punches should be treated with some suspicion. While many of them are genuine keepsakes, a close inspection of early and mid-nineteenth century private countermarked coins indicates that the punches used to make them are quite different from those used in most modern fantasies.

Until the late nineteenth century many punches produced rounded edges on coins, but letters made by modern punches often are razor sharp since these punches are made from high quality steel. Therefore, if a countermark is supposed to be from the early or mid-nineteenth century, but it is made from single-letter punches that are razor sharp, it may be a fantasy. Although the writer is not certain when hardened steel punches came into common use, sharp countermarks only became very common in the US well after the Civil War, probably in the 1870s or 1880s. By then the countermarking of coins had gone out of vogue in favor of other sorts of advertising, and there are not many US advertising countermarks from the late nineteenth century.

In doing my research the writer accumulated thousands of photographs of countermarked coins. While most of them are not clear enough to reproduce here, a few years ago the writer began to notice that some countermarked coins are stamped from the same sets of letter punches. That caused me to look closely at my photos to see how many examples could be identified. Unfortunately, quite a few exist, and Russell Rulau mentions some of them in his books. Not only were the same sets of letter stamps used to produce coins whose counterstamps proclaim they are from Texas and Oregon, but two separate sets of stamps were used to make very elaborate Brazilian tokens (Rulau, *Latin American Tokens*, 2000: 333-334).

US FANTASY SERIES 1

A few years ago the writer began noticing an extensive set of fakes that were made since the 1940s. Although the legends of some of the countermarks indicate that they are from other countries, most claim an American location. They were made from at least three sets of individual letter punches. The same letter punches were used to make countermarks that proclaim they are from very different areas. The person who made some of these bogus pieces also made the infamous Union Mine fantasies, which have caused so many problems.

These fantasies have a number of distinguishing characteristics. If one examines photographs carefully, it becomes possible to spot some of these fakes. In the photographed examples almost all the letters used by the maker of these fantasies are capitals. One set of capital letters is very plain. They lack serifs, and in this respect are different in style from most genuine, early nineteenth century countermarks. A quick scan of other photos in this book indicates that only a few early US countermarks do not have serifs. Furthermore, the letters used in making these fantasies generally are stamped in a sloppy manner, at least in the examples so far identified.

Union Mine Fantasies

The most notorious of the countermarked coins produced by this maker of fantasies are the tokens that proclaim themselves from the Union Mine in Oregon Territory. A series of

articles and letters to the editor have been published on these fantasies (e.g., see McClure 1988a 1988b, Rulau 1994: 246). UNION MINE, OREG. TERR. and various denominations such as "5 Dol" appear on copper, silver, and even a few gold coins.

The reverses have been milled off and an inscription stamped on the blank area. The fantasy denomination is related to the original denomination. Higher values are stamped on gold than silver than copper coins. Rulau estimates that 35 to 50 specimens are known of a wide variety of types. All are modern fakes and no originals exist. A typical example is the following.

UNION MINE / 5 DOL. / OREG. / TERR.
US Half Dollar: 1839

Republic of Texas Fantasies

A number of fantasy Western items were made beginning half a century ago. One of the most notorious was a set of fake Republic of Texas coin dies, which were stamped on Colombia eight escudo gold coins. They were made by Paul Franklin and John J. Ford (David Bowers, *E-Sylum*, March 26, 2006). Franklin's modus operandi was to research Western history, and produce something that matched the historical record so closely that a researcher would be sure to "discover its source."

While a number of other types of Texas fantasies are made from prepared punches, this series of individual letter fantasies was made from the same punches that were used to make the Union Mine tokens. These are of a radically different style than countermarks of the 1840s. Such fantasy punches are very sharp, having been made from hardened steel stamps that produce razor-like, thin letters. The writer has noted the following examples. Many more probably exist.

* / TEXAS
US Large Cent: 1857

REPUBLIC TEXAS / CENT
US Large Cent: UK

ONE / BIT OF / TEXAS / 1841
Rev: GUESS / 1936 / ONCE
Real: UK

2 / BITS / TEXAS
Rev: 1842
Mexico Two Reales: UK (1830s)

Burma Country Club Fantasies

The writer first noticed these fantasies when reviewing the coins in Roy Van Ormer's collection in David Bowers's office in Wolfeboro when working on *American and Canadian Countermarked Coins* (1987). Only recently did the writer recognize they were made using the same set of capital letter punches as the Union Mine and Republic of Texas fantasies. The Burma Country Club fantasies also contain small case letters, and two sizes of upper case letters. In turn, this means their maker had available three sets of punches.

BURMA / O / A / D / COUNTRY CLUB (One example has "C.C" for "Country Club")

Rev: A number of different legends noted, including:

N.B. / TENNIS COURTS ONLY / FOR ENGLISHMEN / BETWEEN
/ 1200 & 1300 HOURS

DO NOT / GUN / MOTORS / WHILE MEMBERS TEE OFF

NO PARKING / ON / BOWLING GREEN

Miscellaneous Fantasies

This faker was prolific! Gene Anderson reported a fake OIL OF ICE countermark by the same faker. The stamp is uncirculated, but it appears on an 1866 nickel that is so worn its date is almost unreadable. While that is good evidence the piece is a fake, the clincher is that the letters used for this countermark are from the same set of capital letter punches that were used to make the Union mine fantasies. This annoying fact means that fakes of other well known US merchant countermarks probably exist from these letter punches!

While the writer has not seen a specimen of the TIMBUCTO / ESSEX CO. / N. - Y. countermark, Russel Rulau reports they were made from the same individual letter stamps that were used to make Western fantasy countermarks. (See that listing for more details).

US FANTASY SERIES 2

The writer noted the following pieces in going through about 5,000 photographs of merchant countermarks. They are made from a different set of letter punches than the fantasies listed above, and are very annoying because these letter punches are of the same style as some legitimate nineteenth century issues. Nevertheless, the set of punches used to make these fantasies has an unusual "N", has serifs on some of the letters, and their placement is similar to the above fantasies in being sloppy. The letters are not well aligned, and it may be that such pieces were produced before their maker figured out how to make neater legends. If so, others may exist that are much better quality fakes.

Collectors should check the style of "N" in counterstamps that were made from individual letter punches to see if it matches the "N" in these fantasies. Regrettably, this is not an absolute distinguishing characteristic as this type of "N" also appears on what seem to be a few legitimate nineteenth century countermarks. Apparently both the legitimate and bogus countermarked coins were made using a standard type of letter punches that could be obtained from such a mail order firm as Sears Roebuck.

The writer once had an example in his collection, and when he discovered that it was fantasy, he asked the dealer who sold it to him long ago if he could remember where he had gotten it. Not surprisingly, he could not, but had bought it in the 1960s. I think all the coins listed below were countermarked from the same set of stamps, but some photographs are not clear enough to be certain.

The maker of these fantasies often chose spiffy locations. The Dowell Saloon, for example, is famous in Texas history. It was run by "Uncle Ben" Dowell, the mayor of El Paso. City politics were conducted in his saloon, it was here that the vote for secession was taken at the beginning of the civil war, and in 1876 Billy the Kid visited the establishment.

BANK / OF / NEW GUINEA
Australian Penny: 1943

B. DOWELL'S / SALOON
Rev: EL PASO
US Quarter: 1854

G & D / ONE / DRIVE
US Uncertain Copper

GEM SALOON
US Quarter: 1854

C. GRAVES / DALLAS / ***
Rev: GUNSMITH
US Half Dollar: 1854

OAKES / 1864 / ATHOL
US Large Cent: UK

ONE / CENT
US Large Cent: 1798
New Jersey Cent: UK
Planchet

UPPER VILLAGE COLUMBIA around OLD / GOLD / GOLD
US Large Cent: UK

VOTE THE LAND / FREE
US Large Cent: 1846
Note: VOTE THE LAND FREE fakes also exist from another set of letter punches, and one example appears on a 1797 British cartwheel penny!

US FANTASY SERIES 3

Three of these fantasies were noted by Rulau (2001). The style of stamping of these coins is similar to US Series 2, but the letter punches are slightly different. It seems possible that US Series 2 and Series 3 were made by the same person, who had available to him a number of sets of stamps.

E / 1893
Unidentified Silver Coin that has been Hammered Flat

HILO / TOKEN / STORE / J. FARIAS
Rev: T.H / 1847 / HAWAII
Unidentified Silver Coin that has been Hammered Flat

A C HAUER / BOX I / NOGALES / ARIZ
French Copper Coin: UK

VOTE THE LAND FREE Arranged as a Circle
US Large Cent: UK
Note: Fakes also exist from another set of letter punches!

BRAZILIAN FAZENDA FANTASIES

There are lots of fantasies and counterfeits of South American government countermarked coins. Collecting them has been popular since the late nineteenth century, and numerous bogus pieces have been made for collectors. Unlike the fake government countermarks, merchant fantasies are made from individual letter stamps. They appear on old, large Brazilian copper coins, which are still cheap and plentiful. It has been claimed that they were used in fazendas stores, but the crucial evidence condemning them is that all of them were struck from two sizes of identical letter punches even though they are supposed to have been used in divergent locations.

Unlike the letters in most nineteenth century private countermarks, which tend to be rounded from the repeated use of iron stamps, the punches used to make modern fantasies are quite sharp. The style of these fazenda fantasies is unlike the legitimate private countermarks of Brazil, although they are very similar to the Union Mine, Texas, and other US fantasies.

Single letter stamps rarely were employed to make long legends because it took so much time to do so. In the case of ranch stores, using a fazenda's brand was much easier and more useful because its workers were illiterate. When individual letter punches were used by fazendas, their legends were very simple. See the unique Brazilian countermark section for numerous genuine examples.

Why would someone stamp fifty letters on a coin when just a few were needed? Ordinarily they would not, but long and fancy legends are preferred by modern "mints" since such fantasies can command high prices, whereas coins stamped only with initials may be treated as mutilations. So another moral is that any coin stamped with a long and fancy legend that is supposed to have had a mundane purpose may be a fantasy. Even in the case of advertising issues, only a few merchants took the time needed to stamp long legends from individual letter punches. Instead, they had a special stamp or stamps made for the purpose. This greatly increased the speed of their countermarking operation.

Two sizes of punches were used to mark these pieces. While Rulau had not yet recognized them as fantasies when he published his pioneering book on Latin American tokens in 1992, he did illustrate a number of specimens. It can be seen from his photos that the two styles of punch overlap on some of those coins. Since this "mint" was very prolific, it seems likely that other countermarks exist. The apparent fantasies seen so far include:

I. T. A. & in Octagonal Incuse Frame
Rev: VALE / ITA 40 & / REIS
Brazilian Copper Coins

VALE UM DIA TRABALHO around S T B
Brazilian Copper Coins

+ FAZENDA + BOA VISTA
Rev: UM DIA DE TRABALHO around B / JO
Brazilian Copper Coins

BODEGA DO MEGADO / + C. CIPO BAHIA +
Rev: + VALE + / EM GENEROS around S S S S
Brazilian Copper Coins

BRUXAXA / P. B.
Rev: ENGENHO BRUXAXA. / VALE UMA ARROBA ASSUCAR MAS
Brazilian Copper Coins

COMPANHIA PALMARES / 500 / REIS
Rev: VALE UM DIA DE TRABALHO / C P
Brazilian Copper Coins

MERCADO SAO JOSE RECIFE in Circle
Rev: VALE
Brazilian Copper Coins

PAYSANDU CIA. DEL URUGUAY *
Rev: VALABLE / EN / 10 / PESOS
Brazilian Copper Coins

U.C.R
Rev: 100 REIS
Brazilian Copper Coins

U.C.R
Rev: 200 REIS
Brazilian Copper Coins

VALE / EM / TROCO / P. U.

Brazilian Copper Coins

VALE / P.U

Brazilian Copper Coins

ASSAY FANTASIES

Prescott, Arizona

These surfaced in the late 1950s. The writer has not seen an example, but they reportedly are made from single letter punches. Like many fantasies, they have long and flashy legends that would have been impractical for stamping large numbers of advertising pieces. Not only that, but the cost of an assay is indicated as twenty cents on one piece and a dollar on the other. "A. T." means Arizona Territory, and one piece reportedly was obtained in Tucson, where they may have been sold at a "tourist trap."

5 / ASSAYS / FOR / ONE DOLLAR / PRESCOTT / A. T.

Mexican Eight Reales: 1832 1839

5. ASSAYS. FOR. \$5.00 / P.O. BOX. 153 PRESCOTT. A. T.

Mexican Eight Reales: 1878

C & M SMELTING CO. FANTASIES

Butte, Montana

These fantasies appeared during the 1990s (*TAMS Journal* 1998: 74). Although engraved, at first they seem to be countermarked.

C & M / SMELTING CO. / BUTTE CITY / M. T.

Half Dollar: 1833

Eight Reales: UK

CONFEDERATE FANTASIES

This is an annoying series of fantasies because it has fooled so many novice collectors (Schenkman 1999, *Numismatist* 2000: 775-776). Most are stamped "C S A" from single letter punches on one side of a counterfeit and holed 1860-O silver dollar. The other side is engraved in Civil War era letters with a soldier's name and unit to make it appear the coin was used as a Confederate dog tag. While a number of different names are engraved, the most commonly encountered is "Dorsey Pender" of the 1st North Carolina Regiment.

Many examples have appeared at antique malls, antique shows, and on the internet. While the engraved names usually appear on white metal cast counterfeits of the same 1860-O silver dollar, a couple of engraved large cents have surfaced that are likely from this fantasy maker. His "silver dollars" are smaller than a genuine silver dollar apparently because the base metal alloy used to cast them shrunk noticeably as it cooled (Rich Hartzog).

C S A (Single Letter Punches)

Rev: Engraving

Silver Dollar: Cast Counterfeit 1860-O (Numerous Examples)

GREENE STAGE LINES FANTASIES

Dakota Territory

The writer has not examined this flashy coin to check if its individual letter stamps are the same as those used on other fantasies. It may be by the same individual who made the Pomeroy Coach fantasy.

GREENE STAGE LINES / ONE FARE

Rev: \$5.00 / CASSELTON / IPSWICH / D T

US Large Cent: 1853

POMEROY COACH FANTASIES

Pithole City, Pennsylvania

Pithole City was a boom town in Pennsylvania oil country. Since this elaborate piece is struck from incuse individual punches, it probably is a fantasy. In fact, it may be by the same person who made the Texas and the Oregon Union Mine fantasies, but that is not certain as the only photo the writer has seen of it is unclear.

POMEROY / COACH

Rev: PITHOLE CITY / ONE / TRIP / MILLER FARM

US Large Cent: UK

OTHER LETTER PUNCH FANTASIES

Just recently, A T / & SANTA FE / R R from individual letter punches appeared on the internet; it was reported to the writer as an obvious fantasy. A large cent also appeared on the internet stamped from individual letter punches to make it appear to be a Confederate Civil War dog tag. It also was reported as an obvious fantasy. The writer has not seen the latter coin, but it may be by the same person who has engraved so many counterfeit 1860-O half dollars now found in antique malls.

A SET OF COUNTERMARKED COINS

A large lot of coins countermarked from the same set of letter punches appeared at auction two decades ago. According to a contributor, they were found in a New York antique store with no documentation, but by the time they were auctioned, they were described as "Believed to have served as 'Courier Identification' Badges for a 'Copperhead' Ring during the Civil War." This is a good example of the sort of unsubstantiated identification that often appeared in old auctions regarding countermarked coins.

The unusual aspect about these coins is that some of the names are in a sequence that is related to the dates of the large cents. ADAM on 1800 large cent, BEAN on 1801 large cent, etc. from 1800 to 1826. The auctioneer pointed to other large cents listed in *American and Canadian Countermarked Coins* (1987) that seem to be of this series, but no photographs exist of those specimens to see if his hypothesis is correct.

These are not "fantasies" because they were not made to defraud. While someone had invented an elaborate and unsubstantiated story by the time that they were auctioned, their original purpose probably was innocent. Maybe they were used as tool checks, work tallies, or game pieces. That is not clear, which is why they are not listed as fantasies in the alphabetical section of this work. The countermarked coins so far recognized from this series are: ADAM (1800 Large Cent), BEAM (1801 Large Cent), BEAR (1793 Smith Counterfeit Large Cent), DIKE (1803 Large Cent), FROG (1805 Large Cent), GABLE (1806 Large Cent), HEDGE (1807 Large Cent), IRWIN (1808 Large Cent), JACK (1809 Large Cent), LODGE (1811 Large Cent), MUST (1812 Large Cent), NEST (1813 Large Cent), OHIO (1814 Large Cent), URN (1821 Large Cent), WHIN (1823 Large Cent).

UNITED STATES

A & EAGLE

Eagle A
Rev: H
Half Cent: 1828 (6) UK (2)

A & B

A & B
Dime: Bust
Quarter: UK

A x H

A x H
Large Cent: 1797 1831

A. & M'C

A. & M'C
Large Cent: 1843
Nickel: 1868

A. S. V. K.

A. S. V. K.
Large Cent: 1802 1838
Half Dollar: 1854

A & T

A & T
Half Cent: 1850 (14)
With G.W.C
Half Cent: 1850

J A

This hallmark is part of the series of stamps indicating foreign gold coins were "regulated" to the precise weight standard for exchanging them in American banks. According to Buhler and Hood (1970 number 362), this is the hallmark of John Avery of Preston, Connecticut, who lived from 1732 to 1794, but the writer is not certain that this is correct. The stamp is unlike others used by Avery, and there are many inconsistencies in the attribution of obscure hallmarks in silversmith directories. French (1914: 5) attributes the same hallmark to "Joseph Anthony (?)" who worked in Philadelphia circa 1770. In any event, the issuer does seem to have been an American, but who used it to "regulate" gold coins is not certain, particularly since the photo in Gordon (1987 number 218) is not clear.

J A in Rectangle with W H (Script) in Shaped Rectangle hallmark of William Hollingshead.
6400 Reis Gold: 1751

M A in Cartouche

This once was interpreted as "VII", but turning the countermark upside down reveals that it is a very poorly engraved "M A" stamp.

M A in Cartouche

Large Cent: 1800 1801 1802 1803 UK

W.A

Beer Stein / W.A

Large Cent: 1795 1819 1830

GEORGE T. ABBEY
Chicago, Illinois

George T. Abbey was a Chicago gunsmith from 1858 to 1874. He specialized in heavy percussion rifles (Carey 1953: 1).

G. T. ABBEY / CHICAGO, ILL.
Quarter: 1854

M. A. ABBEY

M. A. ABBEY

Large Cent: 1796 1825 1828 1842 1846 1848 1851
Small Cent: 1859
Two Cents: 1864 1865 1866 1867 1869 UK
Nickel: 1867 (2) 1869 (2)
With H. M. GREELY
Two Cents: 1864

JOHN W. ABBOTT
Portsmouth, New Hampshire

John W. Abbot (Abbott) was born in 1790. In 1817 he bought the shop of Robert Gray in Portsmouth where he sold silver, gold, britannia and tin wares, and looking glasses. In 1828 he offered a reward for the return of stolen objects, including spoons with his "stamp on the handle." A partnership with Joseph H. Clark was dissolved in June 1835. From 1839 to 1843 he worked at 10 Market Square. Abbott died in 1850 (Belden 1980: 27, Ensko 1989: 3, Kovel 1989: 1).

J. ABBOT

Large Cent: UK

ABBOTT

ABBOTT

Large Cent: 1826 UK

J. A. ABBOTT

J. A. ABBOTT

Small Cent: 1868
Two Cents: 1864 1865
Nickel: 1868

J. M. ABBOTT
Oxford, Maine

J. M. Abbott made halfstock percussion weapons in Welchville. Both Oxford and Welchville are in Oxford County, Maine (Rulau 1991).

J. M. ABBOTT / OXFORD ME.
Large Cent: 1806

P. ABBOTT**P. ABBOTT**

Two Cents: 1862 1865
Half Dollar: 1866

R. B. ABELL**R. B. ABELL**

Large Cent: 1840 1848 UK
Canadian Token: 1820

A. ACKER**A. ACKER**

Large Cent: 1849 1851

L. ACKLEY**L. ACKLEY**

Large Cent: 1853
Quarter: 1856

E. ACKLEY

Alexandria, Virginia

This is likely a hallmark of a silversmith who worked in Alexandria, Virginia (French 1914: 3, Kovel 1989: 2).

E. ACKLEY

Large Cent: 1827

ADAMS**ADAMS**

Large Cent: 1797 1837

BENJAMIN F. ADAMS

Troy, NY

This probably is a hallmark of Benjamin F. Adams, who was a silversmith in Troy in the 1840s (Kovel 1989: 2).

B. F. ADAMS

Large Cent: 1818

C. W. ADAMS

This may be the mark of Charles W. Adams, who was a gunsmith in Haverhill, Massachusetts in the 1870s (Sellers 1983: 1).

C W ADAMS

Small Cent: 1859
Two Cents: 1869

H. D. ADAMS**H. D. ADAMS**

Half Dime: 1855
Quarter: 1853

J. ADAMS

This is perhaps a stamp of John Adams, who was a maker of clocks and watches in Newburyport, Massachusetts in the late 1850s.

J. ADAMS.

Large Cent: 1819 1837 1853 1857

JOSEPH H. ADAMS

New York City, NY

Joseph H. Adams sold hardware. He was in business from 1841. From 1870 to 1873 his firm was called Adams & Son (Pollak 1994: 25, Romaine 1960: 167).

J. H. ADAMS / 30 NASSAU ST. / NEW YORK

Large Cent: 1851

J. S. ADAMS

J. S. Adams was a silversmith in Providence, Rhode Island during the 1860s (Kovel 1989: 2). This probably is his hallmark.

J. S. ADAMS

Large Cent: 1851

WILLIAM ADAMS

New York City and Troy, NY

Between 1831 and 1843 William Adams was a silversmith in New York City (Kovel 1989: 3). His shop was at 10 Elm Street in 1835. Adams was President of the Board of Aldermen in 1842. He worked in Troy from 1844 to 1850 (Ensko 1948).

W. ADAMS / NEW YORK

Hard Times Token (1)

J. B. ADLON

Oskaloosa, Iowa

John B. Adlon was born in Germany in 1827, immigrated with his family to the United States, and was listed as living in St. Louis in the 1850 Census. By the 1860 Census he and his brother, also named John, had moved to Iowa. John B. became a jeweler and a barber in Oskaloosa, and lived there until the turn of the century. His brother became a jeweler in Albia, which is about twenty miles southwest of Oskaloosa (Michael McAllister).

J. B. ADLON. / 1876. / OSKALOOSA

Quarter: 1853

GEORGE AIKEN

Baltimore, Maryland

George Aiken was a Baltimore silversmith who first advertised in 1787, and was listed in city directories until 1823. He died in 1832. The style of letters in this countermark is similar to the hallmark illustrated in Belden (1980: 29) with the addition of a period between G and A. As with all initial countermarks, there are dozens, perhaps hundreds of different G A stamps. So unless a particular stamp matches Aiken's style, it is not one of his hallmarks.

G.A

Half Dollar: 1803

ANDREW AIRD

Troy, NY

This likely is from a stamp of Andrew Aird, who was a Troy jeweler (Green 1989: 171).

A. AIRD

Silver Dollar: 1881

AISTED
Rochester, New York?

The only person of this name who was listed in Census records until the 1880s was John Aisted, whose occupation is unknown. He lived in Rochester, New York in 1830 (Hank Thoele). Some countermarks are complete, others have a broken "A" above the cross bar, and on still others the "A" has broken completely off the stamp.

AISTED
Large Cent: 1800 1811 1817 1828 UK

JOHN AITKEN
Philadelphia, PA

John Aitken was born in 1768, and was listed in city directories from 1785 to 1814. He advertised as a "gold and silversmith, clockmaker, musical instrument manufacturer and copper-plate engraver." At first his store was at 607 Second Street, and later at 48 Chestnut Street (Ensko 1948: 32).

I. AITKEN
Half Cent: 1826 1828 1832
One Real: UK

G. W. AKIN

G. W. AKIN
Large Cent: 1802 1824 1845 1847

ALBANY
Albany, NY

This may be an issue of the Albany Agricultural Works, which issued catalogs of its products in the 1840s (Romaine 1960: 1).

ALBANY
Large Cent: 1820 1837 1849 UK
Dime: 1838
Two Reales: 1770 1774

ALBANY FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Albany, NY

In 1790 the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church ordered that 1,000 copper coins be stamped for use as church donations to "add respect to the weekly collection" by preventing the donation of underweight and counterfeit coins. These countermarked coins could be exchanged by the Church Treasurer at twelve to the shilling. Some argue the type of countermark with a letter "D" may have been used by Albany's nearby Dutch Church, but that is not certain as D for denarius also can indicate a penny denomination.

CHURCH / PENNY
Unidentifiable Copper Coin (7)

D / CHURCH / PENNY
Counterfeit George III Halfpenny
Unidentifiable Copper Coin (5)

E. D. ALBRO
Cincinnati, Ohio

The origins of E. C. Albro & Co. can be traced to the 1840s. It was a major manufacturer of hardwood furniture, and exhibited its turned wood products at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago (Hubert Bancroft, *The Book of the Fair*, 1893)

E. D. ALBRON
Large Cent: 1854
Small Cent: 1857

F. ALBURY

It seems unlikely all these pieces were issued by the same merchant, but the writer has have not seen any examples to compare the style of stamps. The 1828 half dollar has two different size stamps.

F. ALBURY
Small Cent: 1884
Half Dollar: 1828 1897

L. ALDEN

L. ALDEN
Large Cent: 1800 1802 1803 1826 UK
Two Reales: 1799

OTIS ALDRICH
Cincinnati, Ohio

Otis Aldrich & Co. was listed in the 1840 and 1842 Cincinnati directories. It was located on Main between Fourth and Fifth Streets, but what it made or sold was not noted.

O. ALDRICH / CINCINNATI
Large Cent: 1838

SAMUEL ALEXANDER
Philadelphia, PA

From 1797 to 1808 Samuel Alexander was listed as a silversmith on South Second Street. He also was a sword maker and inspector of swords (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987, Kovel 1989: 5).

S. ALEXANDER
Large Cent: 1798

SAMUEL ALFORD
Philadelphia, PA

Samuel Alford was a Philadelphia silversmith in 1840 (Kovel 1989: 5).

S. ALFORD
Large Cent: 1833

ALLCOCK & ALLEN
New York City, NY

This New York City silversmithing partnership was in business from 1832 to 1844 (Kovel 1989: 5).

ALLCOCK & ALLEN CO / 519 BROADWAY / NEW YORK
Hard Times Token (1)

D. ALLEN

D. ALLEN
Large Cent: 1848 1850

ETHAN ALLEN & CO.
Worcester, MA

Ethan Allen was born in 1810. He was one of the first makers of commercial handguns with interchangeable parts, and obtained many patents for guns from 1834 to 1868 (Carey 1953: 1, Flayderham, 1990: 45-65, Rulau, 1994: 480, H. H. Thomas, *The Story of Allen & Wheelock Firearms*, 1965). "Allen's Patent" was used as a trademark by Allen & Wheelock (1856-1865) and its successor firm, Ethan Allen & Co. (1865-1871). Ethan Allen died in 1871.

ALLEN'S PATENT / 1845

Large Cent: UK

E. A. ALLEN / MAKER

Large Cent: UK

F. L. ALLEN**F. L. ALLEN**

Nickel: 1883

Dime: 1907

Half Dollar: 1904

G. W. ALLEN**G. W. ALLEN**

Large Cent: 1826 1851

H. ALLEN**H. ALLEN**

Large Cent: 1835

Two Reales: 1815

J. ALLEN**J. ALLEN**

Large Cent: 1842

Hard Times Token (1)

**J. ALLEN
Rochester, NY**

J. Allen countermarked the hobo nickels that he made during the 1980s by using this logo-style stamp (M. Westcott, "Bumming around with the Hobo Nickel," *Numismatist* 1989: 1097-1099).

J. ALLEN

Buffalo Nickel: UK (12)

**ALLEN & STEVENS
Worthington, MA**

Lyn Horton Newell of the Worthington Historical Society reports that nothing is known about this firm. The Allens were farmers, while Stevens & Sons was a woodworking company that made barrels, embroidery hoops, drumsticks, and other wooden products.

ALLEN & STEVENS / WORTHINGTON, MASS.

Quarter: 1875 1876

**WILLIAM P. ALLISON
Middletown, CT**

William P. Allison was listed as a hammer maker in the Censuses of 1850 to 1870. He advertised in *The Sentinel and Witness*, "Axes, made and repaired in superior manner by the subscriber at his shop, one mile south of the Pameacha Bridge, on the Turnpike" (*Toolmakers of Middletown, CT*, online).

WM P. ALLISON

Large Cent: 1835

ALMONT**ALMONT.**

Large Cent: 1849 UK

Nickel: 1866

AMEAD**AMEAD / * Anchor ***

Two Reales: 1777 1789 1796

**AMERICAN CUTLERY
Chicago, Illinois**

The American Cutlery Company was in operation in Chicago from 1879 to 1923. The obverse of this piece also is countermarked "1796" and the reverse "T. T. ABBOT."

AMCAN CUTLERY

Large Cent: 1837

**AMERICAN FLASK & CAP CO.
Waterbury, CT**

This company made brass flasks for storing gun shot, and was in business from circa 1850 until 1871. This is the stamp that appears on their flasks.

AM. FLASK & CAP CO. / IMPROVED / EDDY WELLS

British Halfpenny: George III

**AMERICAN HOUSE
Belfast, Maine**

The American House was in business since at least the early 1860s. It was destroyed in a fire in 1885.

AMERICAN HOUSE / BELFAST

Quarter: 1876

**AMERICAN HOTEL
Winona, Minnesota**

Also known as Wale's Hotel, this establishment was in business from 1872 until destroyed by a fire in 1886.

AMERICAN / WINONA, MINN / HOTEL

Small Cent: 1873

Nickel: 1864 1866 (2) 1867 (5) 1868 (6) 1869 1872 (2) 1873 (3) 1874 (2) 1876 UK (5)

**AMERICAN HARDWARE CO.
New Britain, CT**

American Hardware Co. was founded in New Britain in the 1840s by Philip and Frank Corbin. Today it is part of Black and Decker.

AMERICAN HARDWARE CO. and P. B. TYLER PATENTED AUGUST 8 1854

Large Cent: UK

AMERICAN PIPE CO.

This large pipe manufacturing firm is still in business, and one sometimes can see piles of pipes marked "American Pipe Co." at construction sites.

AMERICAN / AMERICAN

Nickel: 1867 1873

AMERICAN / AMERICAN

Rev: AMN. PIPE CO. / AMN. PIPE CO.
Canadian Large Cent: 1876

AMERICAN SHEAR & KNIFE CO.
Hotchkissville, CT

This firm advertised that it won a gold medal at the Paris Exposition, and was in business from 1853 to 1914. It sold hand powered and Priest's Power Grooming and Clipping Machines for horses (Barlow 1991: 67, Rulau 2004: 601).

AMERICAN / SHEAR

Small Cent: 1857

ALF E. AMES
Minneapolis, Minnesota

The only person listed in the Censuses from 1840 to 1870 named Alfred E. Ames – or anything close – was Alfred Elisha Ames. He was born in Vermont in 1814, began studying medicine in 1832, and worked as a brick mason and school teacher until obtaining his degree from Rush Medical College of Chicago in 1845. He was elected to the Illinois State Senate in 1845. Ames moved to Minnesota Territory and served as surgeon at Fort Snelling in 1852. In 1853 he was elected to the territorial legislature, in 1854 became a probate judge, and in 1857 was a member of the state's constitutional convention. Until his death in 1874 he practiced medicine in Minnesota (Michael McAllister).

ALF E. AMES

Large Cent: 1853
Two Cents: 1865
Three Cents (Nickel): 1865

J. AMES

Rulau (1999: 614) states that all of J. Ames's countermarks have "C. STEEL" below his name, which he interprets as meaning "Cast Steel" rather than being a person's name. Rulau further notes that Ames & Co. was founded in 1859. It was located at 417 Communipaw Avenue in Jersey City, NJ and was incorporated in 1908. The 1930 Iron and Steelworks Directory listed James W. Ames as its president, and Rulau reasons that J. Ames may have been an earlier relative.

J. AMES / C. STEEL

Nickel: 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 UK

L. AMES
North Bridgewater, MA

L. Ames may have worked as a gunsmith since Rulau states that other N. BRIDGEWATER stamps are known to have been used there by the Perkins family of gunsmiths. The stamps listed below may be by different issuers. The writer has not seen them. (Also see the Bridgewater Gunsmiths listing).

L. AMES

Half Dime: 1845

L. AMES JR. / N. BRIDGEWATER

Large Cent: 1838

O. AMES
Massachusetts

As sometimes occurs with early markers marks, this stamp has been identified to two Massachusetts gunsmiths. Oakes Ames of Chicopee was born in 1804 and died in 1873 (Satterlee and Gluckman 1945: 12). Oliver Ames worked in West Bridgewater from 1803 to 1806, and then in North Easton until the 1820s (Sellers 1983: 7).

O. AMES

Large Cent: 1819 1827 UK
With E. CARR and A. STONE
Large Cent: 1838

AMMIDOWN
Southbridge, MA

This is a very unusual surname. Almost all the members of this family were located in Southbridge during the nineteenth century, and the town also has an Ammidown building, but which member of the family issued these countermarked coins is not certain. Holmes Ammidown was a prominent early citizen of Southbridge, who also was a member of the American Antiquarian Society and the historical collection in the town's library is named for him. A second possible issuer was L. H. Ammidown, who was involved in a series of spectacle shops from 1840 to 1853. The 1860 Census also listed E. B. Ammidown as a sixty-four year old "manufacturer" in Southbridge (Michael McAllister).

AMMIDOWN

Large Cent: 1801 1838

C. E. ANDERSON
Butler, PA

In 1866 C. E. Anderson was the treasurer of the Butler County Agricultural Association Fair (*History of Butler County*, 1885).

C. E. ANDERSON / BUTLER, PA. / -* - / 1867
Quarter: UK

R. ANDERSON**R. ANDERSON**

Large Cent: 1848 1849

F. S. ANDREWS**F. S. ANDREWS**

Large Cent: 1851 UK

GEORGE W. ANDREWS
Monson, MA and Woonsocket, RI

A dentist of this name worked in Monson, Massachusetts from 1884 to 1890. By 1893 his office was at 158 Main Street in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and in 1925 it was at 84 Main Street. The very wide variety of countermarked coppers suggests that they were give-a-ways. Rather than giving candy to his patients, he may have given them a stamped coin from a jar of coins sitting on his desk. The pieces might have served as a discount token for the next visit.

G. W. ANDREWS / DENTIST

British Farthing: 1862 1864 1878 1884 1885

Canadian Large Cent: 1859
 French Ten Centimes: 1854
 German Two Pfennig: 1875
 Italian Ten Centimes: 1866
 Netherlands Cent: 1878
 Norwegian Five Ore: 1876
 Swedish One Ore: 1882 1889
 Swedish Two Ore: 1888
 US Large Cent: 1853

J. H. ANDRUS

J. H. ANDRUS

Half Dollar: 1837
 British Penny: 1831

N. ANDRUS & CO.
 New York City, NY

N. Andrus and Company was a silversmithing firm in New York City from 1834 to 1837 (Kovel 1989: 8).

N. ANDRUS & CO. with BARNES & POTTER
 Half Dollar: 1834

F. ANNAN

F. ANNAN

Large Cent: 1825 UK
 Two Cents: 1864

HIRAM ANTIBUS

Hiram Antibus was born in Mansfield, Ohio, on the Fourth of July, 1829. He and his brothers William and John set out for California in 1849. John went on to Australia, while Hiram returned to Mansfield in 1858. An article titled "Mansfield of Fifty Years Ago," that was published in *The Mansfield News* of October 26, 1907, noted that Hiram became a saddle and harness maker and later ran a nursery. He died in 1912 (Bruce Mosher).

HIRAM ANTIBUS / BORN IN MANSFIELD, O. / JULY 4TH / 1829
 Half Dollar: 1828

PHILIP APPLE
 Philadelphia and West Chester, PA

From 1806 to 1839 Philip Apple worked as a coppersmith in Philadelphia (Kauffman 1968: 261). In 1808 he received a patent for a funnel. During the 1820s he also had a shop in West Chester (Rulau 1994: 47).

P. APPLE / PHILA
 Large Cent: 1810

P. APPLE / Eagle / PHILA
 Large Cent: 1818 UK
 Copper Planchet (1)

ARCADE
 Freeport, Illinois

The Arcade Manufacturing Co. was a Freeport foundry from 1902 to 1943. It made, among other things, toy waffle irons (Gregory L. Stahl, *Foundries of the Past and Present*, online).

ARCADE / USA in Horseshoe
 1903-S US Half Dollar

HENRY ARENSFELD
 Philadelphia, PA

In 1849 Henry Arensfeld was a locksmith in Philadelphia at 19 Norris Alley (Arnall 1996). He also was a whitesmith and bellhanger (Green 1989: 172).

H. ARENSFELD / LOCKSMITH
 Large Cent: 1820

H. ARENSFELD / LOCKSMITH / PHILA.
 Large Cent: 1851 UK

ARNOLD

ARNOLD
 Small Cent: 1883
 Quarter: 1853

A. C. ARNOLD

A. C. ARNOLD
 Half Dollar: 1877
 Silver Dollar: 1878

F. ARNOLD
 Baltimore, Maryland

F. Arnold was a surgical instrument maker at 111 Sharp Street in 1855 (David Bowers).

F. ARNOLD / BALTIMORE
 Large Cent: 1814

WILLIAM E. ARNOLD
 Rochester, NY or Chicago, Illinois

William E. Arnold of Rochester, New York, was granted two patents for window sash locks in 1863. He licensed their production to Potter and Arnold of Chicago, Illinois, and so it is not clear where the countermark was applied.

W. E. ARNOLD / PAT. 1863
 Large Cent: UK

ARTIST

Early photographers often stamped their photo cases with their name and "Artist" in very small letters. These coins likely were countermarked by two different photographers as the stamps do not match.

ARTIST
 Large Cent: 1843
 Three Cents (Silver): 1852

ASBURY PARK
 Asbury Park, New Jersey

James A. Bradley was a New York City brush salesman whose business countermarks sometimes are found on coins with the Asbury Park stamp. In 1870 he purchased 500 acres of land in what is now Asbury Park to build a summer resort for temperance advocates (*New Jersey: A Guide to Its Present and Past*, 1946: 682). So these Asbury Park countermarks probably advertise his land development.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
 Large Cent: 1838
 Small Cent: 1875

Dime: 1872 1873 (13) 1876 (5) 1877
 Half Dollar: 1873 (5)
 With BRADLEY & SMITH BRUSHES, N. Y.
 Half Dollar: UK (2)
 With BRADLEY & SMITH BRUSHES, N. Y. and TIFFANY & CO.
 Half Dollar: 1873

J. ASHBORN
 Torrington, CT?

John Ashborn was listed in the 1880 Census as a metal pattern maker in Torrington and an employee of a lock shop in Plymouth. He also was listed in the 1889 to 1893 Torrington city directories as a metal pattern maker (Hank Thoele).

J. ASHBORN (Microscopic)
 Large Cent: 1838
 Small Cent: 1863 1875 1879

C. C. ASHBY
 Philadelphia, PA

C. C. ASHBY
 Three Cents (Silver): 1852

C. C. ASHBY / PHILA.
 Large Cent: 1797 179X
 Silver Dollar: 1847
 Two Reales: 1773 1793
 French Silver Twenty Centimes: 1853

ASHLAND HOUSE

This countermark may refer to the New York City hotel, which was located at 4th Ave and 24th Street, Park Avenue South. It was a popular establishment from 1869 to the 1890s ("Manhattan, A Walking Tour with Glimpses of the 1880s and 1890s: The Letters of E. J. Phillips, 1886-1897," online). There also were, however Ashland Houses in Candor, NY, Lexington, KY, and the towns of Ashland in PA, KY and Maine.

ASHLAND / HOUSE
 Half Dollar: 1876

GEORGE ASHLEY
 Little Falls and Burlington, N. Y.

George Ashley was a wooden plane maker from 1845 to 1870. He worked in Little Falls and Burlington, New York (Pollak 1994: 34).

G. ASHLEY
 Large Cent: UK

J. ASHLEY

J. ASHLEY
 Large Cent: 1833 1845 UK
 Canadian Token (2)

WILLIAM ASHMEAD
 Philadelphia, PA

William Ashmead worked as a Philadelphia silversmith from 1797 to the 1810s.

ASHMEAD
 Large Cent: 1818

ASHMEAD / PHILA

Large Cent: 1806

ASHWORTH & CO.
 Lowell, MA

An advertisement for S. Ashworth & Co. appeared in the 1865 Boston Business Directory (Michael McAllister). The firm made files on Fletcher Street and advertised "Old Files Re-Cut Equal to New."

ASHWORTH / & CO
 Large Cent: 1847
 Small Cent: 1858

W. ASPINWALL

W. ASPINWALL
 Large Cent: 1809 1811

ATHOL
 Athol, Massachusetts

These coins were perhaps countermarked by the Athol Machine and Foundry Co. of Athol Depot, Massachusetts (Barlow 1991: 29, 91). The company manufactured tools, and Standard Tool Co. was a subsidiary firm (Cope 1999: 36).

ATHOL - MASS.
 Large Cent: 1818 1835 1843 1845 1853 UK

HORACE ATKINS

HORACE ATKINS
 Large Cent: 1817 1834

I. ATKINS & CO.
 Bristol, CT

Irenus Atkins began making clock faces in the 1820s. During his lifetime he was involved in at least twelve clock making and manufacturing firms. When one of his earlier business partnerships was dissolved (Atkins, Allen & Co. – see that listing), I. Atkins & Co. continued manufacturing saws under this new company name. It went bankrupt in 1856 (Bruce Mosher).

I. ATKINS
 Dime: 1871

I. ATKINS & CO.
 Large Cent: 1843

I. ATKINS & CO. / BRISTOL CT
 Hard Times Token (1)

I. ATKINS & CO. / EXTRA
 Large Cent: 1842

W. H. ATKINS
 Ithaca, NY

W. H. Atkins was a clockmaker in Ithaca (David Bowers). He and Joseph C. Burritt – who also countermarked coins – were granted a patent for a perpetual calendar clock in 1854. One specimen is reported to also have his "W. H. A." initials stamp.

W. H. ATKINS
 Large Cent: 1817 UK

ATKINS, ALLEN & CO.

Bristol, CT

This firm was organized in 1837 by Orsamus Allen and Irenus, Rollin and George Atkins. It made saws, cotton gins, and clock making machinery. One of its advertising broadsides is known from the middle 1840s giving the prices of its various saws. The firm ceased operations under this name when Allen sold his stake in the company (Bruce Mosher). A portion of the firm then became I. Atkins & Co. – see that listing.

ATKINS, ALLEN & CO / BRISTOL / CONN

Large Cent: 1837

J. F. ATKINSON

J. F. ATKINSON

Large Cent: 1847 1851 1852

ATLANTA FIRE OF 1917

Atlanta, Georgia

The great Atlanta fire of May 21, 1917 destroyed 300 acres, 73 city blocks, and displaced 10,000 people.

ATLANTA / FIRE / MAY 21 / 1917

Nickel: 1903

J. N. ATWOOD

J. N. ATWOOD

Two Cents: 1864

Nickel: 1868

T. AUBRY

T. AUBRY

Large Cent: 1837

Canadian Token (1)

AUBURN

A possible issuer was the Auburn Tool Company of Auburn, New York (Barlow 1991: 120).

AUBURN.

Large Cent: 1794 1816 1817 UK

AULT & SON

Bellaire, Ohio

This may be a stamp of Thomas Ault & Son of Bellaire, Ohio. It apparently was a glass works on Union Street (*Bellaire, Ohio: The Glass City*, 1889). Another Ault & Son was listed in the 1851 *Thomson's Maryland Mercantile & Professional Directory* at 30 S. Calvert Street in Baltimore. The latter was a "last and tree manufacturer." This Lima two reales also is engraved with the date "1882 Oct 16."

AULT & SON

Two Reales: 1780

C. AUSTIN

Rochester, NY

C. Austin's firm manufactured stoves in Rochester.

C. AUSTIN. / ROCHESTER

Large Cent: 1824

G. AUTEN

G. AUTEN

Large Cent: 1830 1832

NATHANIEL AUSTIN

Boston, MA

This hallmark was used by Nathaniel Austin, who was born in 1734 in Charlestown. It is a match to the illustration in French (1917: 7). In 1760 Austin had a shop in Fourth Ward, and was listed in the city directories until 1816. He died in 1818.

N.A

Half Cent: 1807

Large Cent: 1797 1803 1807 UK

Half Dollar: 1807

AVERY

AVERY

Small Cent: 1858 1863

Two Reales: 1785

E. N. AVERY

E. N. AVERY

Large Cent: 1818 1839 1853 1855

SAMUEL AVERY

Preston, CT

Samuel Avery lived from 1760 to 1846. He was a silversmith in Preston who invented a nail-cutting machine (Kovel 1989: 12, Rulau 1981a 3rd ed, Flynt and Fales 1968: 148).

S. AVERY with WM. E. COWLES, F. CURTIS, R.T, and A R stamps.

Half Cent: 1793

WILLIAM AVERY

The complete stamp reads "WM. AVERY", but only AVERY appears on the small cents. The stamp was bigger than these coins, which is why the complete name sometimes is not evident.

WM. AVERY

Small Cent: 1858 1859 1865

Nickel: 1863

Two Reales: UK

AYER

AYER

Dime: 1821

Two Reales: 1774

J. AYERS

J. AYERS

Large Cent: 1835 UK

R. A. AYERS

R. A. AYERS

Large Cent: 1835 UK

B

Medium size identical "B" counterstamps have been noted on three copper coins. (For a minimal quality photo see Brunk 1987: 19). Presumably the "B" countermark turned them into trade tokens or work tokens.

B

Half Cent: 1833

Large Cent: 1835 (2)

SCRIPT B

Te "Script B" countermarks on Portuguese, Brazilian and occasionally other types of gold coins that are listed in older references actually are of three types. The most often seen countermark really is a "J B" Script Monogram, which previously was described as a "Script B, whose flourishes overlap." This stamp was issued by John Burger, who "regulated" gold coins to the New York standard. See his listing for details.

The other two countermarks of this sort really are versions of "Script B", but the weights of the gold coins on which at least one type of these stamps are found do not correspond to the New York standard. That is why Gordon (1987) believed at least one type of these "Script B" countermarks – and perhaps both – was issued in the West Indies. See Regulated Gold Coins for these "Script B" stamps and more information about the practice of "regulating" gold coins.

B & H

Mny firms had these initials, and there is no obvious candidate issuer.

B & H

Large Cent: 1820 1831 1841 1843 (2) 1849 1850 1851 (2)
UK (2)

Small Cent: 1881 1888

B & W**B & W**

Large Cent: 1803 1811

A.B

Mst, but perhaps not all, of these coins also are stamped with "G W H" in a rectangle.

A.B in Serrated Rectangle

Large Cent: 1795 1800 1804 1817 1818 (2) 1819 1824
1826 1827 1830 1832 1833 1837 1838 1840 1842
1843 1845 1849 UK

With G W H

Included above

A.B

Tis "A.B" is in a much larger serrated rectangle than the above stamp, and seems to be from a different issuer. It is in the same style as the "A:S in Serrated Rectangle." (See Brunk 1987: 14 for minimal quality photographs). At least two minor varieties exist to this "A.B" countermark.

A.B in Large Serrated Rectangle

Half Cent: 1803 1828 1855 UK

British Penny: 1807

A B MONOGRAM**A B Conjoined**

Half Cent: 1823 1826 1828 (3)

Large Cent: 1854

A H B**A H B in Serrated Rectangle (Smaller Size)**

Large Cent: 1795 1803 (2) 1818 1830 UK

A. H. B. in Serrated Rectangle (Larger Size)

Included above

B.B & CO.**B.B & CO**

Large Cent: 1837 1846 1847 1848 1850 UK

B. J. B.**B. / J. * B.**

Dime: 1843 1853 1854 1856 (2)

G B**G B in Serrated Diamond**

Half Cent: 1826

Large Cent: 1816 1825 1826 UK

G. M. B. & CO.**G. M. B. & CO.**

Half Dollar: 1818

Two Reales: 1787

H.B**H.B**

Large Cent: 1795 1817 UK

H. D. B.**H. D. B. / 5**

Small Cent: 1858 (2)

I.B & NUMBER

The numbers so far noted with the I.B countermark are 3 and 6.

I.B / Number

Half Cent: 1809 UK

I. B.**I. B. in Square Depression**

Large Cent: 1802 1819 1821 1826

I. B. B.

This may be another issue of Isaac B. Burbbayge of St. Louis, Missouri, who is known to have made tin and copper wares, but the style of letters here is different from his known stamp. See that listing.

I. B. B. / Star

Dime: 1856 UK

I. C. B.**I. C. B.**

Large Cent: 1838 1854 UK

J.B

This countermark has been reported as a hallmark of James Boyce, who was a silversmith in New York and Philadelphia from 1825 to 1849. The writer has not seen an example to verify this is his hallmark. (For J.B in Oval hallmark see J. Bower).

J.B in Rectangle

Large Cent: 1803 1807 UK

Dime: UK

Hard Times Token (1)

L. B. & CO.
Ashford, CT?

L. B. & CO. / ASHFORD appears on 1808 contract flintlock muskets. While its issuer has not been identified precisely, gun collectors believe the firm was located in Ashford, Connecticut (Flayderman 1990: 432).

L. B. & CO. / CAST STEEL / WARRANTED
Canadian Token (1)

M. B. CO.

M. B. CO.
Large Cent: 1830 1848
Dime: 1874

M B & CO
Large Cent: 1830
Two Reales: 1793

NATHANIEL BUTLER
Savannah, Georgia and Utica, NY

This "N B" in depressed rectangle countermark seems to have been used by Nathaniel Butler (Belden 1980: 92). He worked in Savannah from 1790 to 1797, and in Utica from at least 1805 to 1815 (Kovel 1989: 59).

N B
Large Cent: 1797

P.B ON CUT COINS

For many years the classic "P.B" countermarked fourth segments of eight reales were thought to be issues of Puech, Bein & Company from the Hard Times period. Instead, they are earlier, and were made by the Planters Bank of New Orleans – see that listing.

P.B IN HEART

Although not an exact match to any silversmith's stamp listed in a hallmark directory, it has been suggested this may stamp have been used by Peter Barbier. He was a Philadelphia silversmith in the 1820s (Kovel 1989: 20).

P.B in Serrated Heart
Large Cent: 1800 1807
Quarter: 1806
Half Dollar: 1795

R.C.B

R.C.B (Incuse)
Half Cent: 1805 1808

S B

Following an oral history account, Rulau (1983) attributed these to Sam Bloom, a lumberman whose business supposedly was close to Stillwater, Minnesota during the 1860s and 1870s. A local genealogist told the writer that he was unable to confirm that such a person had lived there, and suggested confusion with the well known Sam Bloomer, who issued Stillwater's only Civil War token. The small cents were turned into nickel trade tokens and the two cent pieces into dimes.

S B
Rev: 5
Small Cent: 1868 1871 (3) 1875 1876 UK

S B
Rev: 10
Two Cents: 1864

S.B & CO.
New York City, NY

S.B & CO
Large Cent: 1832

S.B & CO / NEW YORK
Large Cent: 1848

W. A. B. & CO.
Connecticut

One of these coins also is stamped with an eagle. The issuer seems to have been an arms manufacturer. A number of field guns and cannon at Civil War battlefields have these initials and also are marked "State of Connecticut."

W. A. B. & CO.
Large Cent: UK
Half Cent: UK

G. F. BABB

G. F. BABB
Two Cents: 1865
Dime: 1868

CHARLES BABBIT
Taunton, MA

Charles Babbit was a silversmith in Taunton, who was born in 1798 and died in 1890 (Belden 1980: 39, Kovel 1989: 14).

C. BABBIT
Large Cent: 1800

BENJAMIN BABCOCK, JR.
Troy, NY

In 1844 Benjamin Babcock was a tin and coppersmith at 286 River Street in Troy. Babcock apparently died in 1894.

B. BABCOCK JR. / TROY, N. Y.
Large Cent: 1816 1818

BABSON & REPPLIER
Boston, MA

Barlow (1991: 135) notes two plow planes with this firm's stamp, which have the patent dates 1867 and 1870.

BABSON & REPPLIER / 7 DOANE ST. BOSTON
Large Cent: UK**BACON & CO.**
Norwich, CT

Thomas K. Bacon was first employed as a gun maker by Ethan Allen in the 1840s. He later became a manufacturer, and three companies bore his name. The first was Bacon & Company, which was formed sometime between 1847 and 1850, and remained in business until 1857. It made underhammer pepperboxes, single shot pistols, and single shot bar hammer and ring trigger percussion pistols. These stamps were used on some of its guns. His subsequent ventures included the Bacon Manufacturing Co. and the Bacon Arms Co. He died in 1873 (Flayderman 1990: 372).

BACON & CO
Large Cent: UK**BACON & CO / NORWICH CT / CAST STEEL**
Large Cent: 1846**J. M. BADGER****J. M. BADGER**
Large Cent: 1795 1853**S. P. BADGER****S. P. BADGER**
Large Cent: 1833
Small Cent: 1857
Dime: 1854 1856 1857**BAILEY & CO.**
Philadelphia, PA

Joseph T. Bailey was a silversmith in Bailey & Kitchen from 1832 to 1846, and then in Bailey & Co. He died in 1854, but the latter firm continued in business until 1878. It advertised "watches, diamonds, pearls, silver and plated wares" on its struck tokens. The 1858 *Presbyterian Historical Almanac* praised its goods as being of the "highest British standard: and every article of their sterling stamp is warranted of that fineness," i.e., 0.925. It also made 0.900 "pure coin" silverware, and high quality presentation swords (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 3).

BAILEY & CO.
Large Cent: UK**BAILEY & CO. / 136 / CHESTNUT ST. PHILA**
Large Cent: UK**BAILEY & CO. / 326 / PATENT / STERLING**
Shield Nickel: UK**J. BAILEY / Eagle / PURE COIN**
1817 US Large Cent**G. BAILEY****G. BAILEY**
Large Cent: 1810 1833**GILBERT L. BAILEY**
Portland, Maine

Bailey advertised in the 1860 *Maine Stated Directory* as a "dealer in guns, rifles, revolvers, fishing tackle, and all kinds of sporting goods. Repairing and stencil cutting faithfully and promptly attended to." First located on Fore Street, he later had two stores on Exchange Street. Bailey was president of the city council, and his obituary appeared in the March 7, 1904, *Daily Eastern Argus*.

Gilbert L. Bailey, one of the most ingenious mechanics who ever lived in Portland... established himself in the gunsmith business as far back as 1849... When he started in business he was the only dealer in guns and sporting goods of all kinds east of Boston and for years continued to hold a practical monopoly... There is another side of Mr. Bailey's life that ought not to go unnoticed. He was the inventor of almost countless articles... Bailey invented the first automatic door check... The next was an improved fishing reel... (and he) was a little in advance of the times in the invention of a ballot box for the secret ballot as that system was not then in use. In all he took out twenty-one patents.

G. L. BAILEY
Large Cent: 1833
With J. W. SAWYER
Large Cent: 1839**G. L. BAILEY / PORTLAND / Flintlock Pistol**
Half Dollar: UK**H. F. BAILEY**

This may be a countermark of the Henry F. Bailey, who worked in the 1870s and 1880s (Hank Thoele). His advertisement in the 1889 *New England Business Directory* stated "Manufacturer of Wagons and Carts, Wheels, Poles and Shafts, Rims, Spokes, Etc. Sanford and East Court Streets, Springfield, Mass. Painting and Varnishing of Light Carriages. Repairing Thoroughly and Promptly Done."

H. F. BAILEY
Large Cent: 1852 UK
Half Dollar: UK**LEBBEUS BAILEY**

Three individuals named Lebbeus (Lebbus) Bailey worked in Portland. In 1839 the firm of Bailey, Ripley & Smith was granted a patent for a magazine gun. In the 1840s and 1850s this Bailey was the keeper of the Powder House. Two other Baileys were silversmiths (Flynt and Fales 1968: 150). One was born in 1763 died in 1827; he also was listed in a 1792 document as a clockmaker. The other was his son Lebbeus Bailey Jr., who was born in 1791 and died in 1849. The two were partners in Lebbeus Bailey & Son. They advertised in the January 2, 1816, *Portland Gazette* as clockmakers, brass founders, jewelry makers and silversmiths. Complicating matters further, there also was a plane maker in Boston having this name.

L. BAILEY
Large Cent: 1839 UK
Silver Dollar: 1795**W. H. BAILEY****W. H. BAILEY**
Large Cent: 1824 1839 1844 1845 1847

J. BAIRD**J. BAIRD**

Large Cent: 1816 1831 1849

B. L. BAKE**B. L. BAKE**

Quarter: 1854

Half Dollar: 1854

BAKER**BAKER**

Large Cent: 1819

Two Cents: 1864

DR. BAKER

A patent medicine bottle's label reads "Dr. Baker's Grape Cure (Trade Mark) Formula of Paul Baker, M.D. A Grape Extractive, Analgesics, Digestives, Alternative and Tonic. Sold by Druggists. Prepared only by Baker Chemical Works, Meriden, Conn. U.S.A. Price \$1.00 – 6 Bottles \$5.00."

CONSULT / DR. BAKER

Half Dollar: 1856

B. L. BAKER**B. L. BAKER**

Large Cent: 1848

Quarter: 1854

GEORGE BAKER

Providence, RI

George Baker moved to Providence from Salem in 1811. He advertised in the November 23, 1811, *Providence Gazette* as opening a watchmaking and goldsmith shop in Puttman's store, opposite the Baptist meeting house. The 1824 Providence Directory stated that his teasetts, spoons, ladies, sugar tongs, gold beads, etc. were "made in the best manner, and most approved style, constantly on hand, and made to order." He served in the state house, and remained in business until 1867 (Flynt and Fales 1968: 151, Kovel 1989: 17).

G. BAKER

Large Cent: 1805 1821

R. BAKER**R. BAKER**

Large Cent: 1817 UK

THOMAS BAKER

Concord, New Hampshire

Thomas Baker was born circa 1793 and worked as a silversmith in Concord until 1820 (Flynt and Fales 1968: 151). He advertised in the January 1, 1819, *Concord Observer* that he made gold beads and silver spoons (Belden 1980: 43).

T. BAKER

Half Cent: 1800 1805

Portuguese or Colonial Ten Reis: 1805

JOSIAH BAKEWELL

Middletown, NY

In 1857 Josiah Bakewell was a partner in the saw making company of Wheeler, Madden and Bakewell (Rulau 1994: 203).

JOSIAH BAKEWELL / 104 ELM ST / *

Large Cent: 1840

H. A. BALCH

Joliet, Illinois

H. A. Balch was a Joliet photographer from 1864 to 1884 (Rulau 1986).

H. A. BALCH / ARTIST

Quarter: 1853 1857 (2)

Half Dollar: 1854

H. A. BALCH / ARTIST / JOLIET, ILL.

Dime: 1854

Quarter: 1847 1853 (2) 1854 (2) 1857 (2)

Half Dollar: 1853

Two Reales: UK

H. A. BALCH / JOLIET, ILL.

Large Cent: 1849

F. H. BALDIE**F. H. BALDIE**

Nickel: 1890

Swedish Two Ore: 1892

D. P. BALDWIN

This may be an issue of the Baldwin Steel Co. of Lawrence Harbor, New Jersey.

D. P. BALDWIN / CAST STEEL

Large Cent: 1817 UK

J. B. BALDWIN**J. B. BALDWIN**

Large Cent: 1839

Half Dollar: 1813

J. C. BALDWIN**J. C. BALDWIN**

Large Cent: 1832 1850

JOSEPH BALDWIN & CO.

Newark, New Jersey

A patent was granted to Alexander P. Baldwin of Newark for chain nippers in 1874. These are tools consisting of a chain attached to two T-shaped grasps, which allow unwieldy objects to more easily be moved. The chain nippers were manufactured by Joseph Baldwin, Alexander's father, and were stamped "JOS B & CO" for Joseph Baldwin & Co. (Jack Tanis, *Specialized Hand Tools*, online).

JOS. B & CO

Small Cent: 1873

BALDWIN & JONES

Boston, MA

Jabez L. Baldwin and John B. Jones became partners as clock makers and silversmiths in 1810. Jones continued to use the partnership's name after Baldwin's death in 1819. A

successor firm was still operating in the late 1880s (Drepperd 1947: 201, Flynt and Fales 1968: 15, Rainwater 1975: 155).

BALDWIN & JONES in Rectangle
Large Cent: 1796 1800 1808 1819

BALDWIN & JONES. in Scroll
Included above

BALDWIN & SMITH
Newark, New Jersey

The partnership of Samuel Baldwin and Richard Smith was founded in 1810. It was called Baldwin and Smith from 1850 to 1853, and then operated under a variety of other names until 1890 (Belden 1980: 45, Rainwater 1988: 33).

BALDWIN & SMITH / NEWARK
Large Cent: 1849

BALL, BLACK & CO.
New York City, NY

Henry Ball and William Black were partners in this New York City firm that sold silverware and jewelry (Kovel 1989: 18). It was located at various addresses on Broadway from 1851 to 1876.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
Large Cent: 1803

CALVIN S. BALL
Syracuse, NY

Calvin S. Ball, Jr. was Seymour Stone's partner in Stone and Ball (Rulau 1986, also see Stoeffing 1990). According to Ball's 1880 trade card, he was located in the White Memorial Building (Green 1989: 173). His father Calvin S. Ball, Sr. had been a silversmith in Pompey, New York, around 1825 (Herbert Darling, *New York City Silversmiths* 1964: 22). So this countermark most likely is that of the son.

C. S. BALL.
Large Cent: 1796 1818 1829 1832 1837 1838
Hard Times Token (1)
British Guiana Stiver: 1813
Canadian Token (4)
Two Reales: 1779

D. BALL

D. BALL
Half Cent: 1805 1809
Large Cent: 1822 1838
Half Dollar: 1830
Silver Dollar: 1800
Hard Times Token (1)
Canadian Token (1)
Four Reales: 1781

WILLIAM BALL
Baltimore, Maryland

The "W BALL" countermark is an exact match to the photograph in Belden (1988: 47) and is a known hallmark of William Ball (1763-1815). Ball was born in England, and first advertised in the 1790 *Maryland Journal* to announce the dissolution of the partnership of Johnson & Ball. He continued to be listed in city directories until 1815. An example of the "WM BALL" stamp, which also is hallmark style, has not been

traced in any hallmark directory, but the same issuer seems likely.

W BALL
Half Cent: 1810

WM BALL
Half Cent: 1808

A. A. BALLARD

Only one "A" shows on some examples because the stamp was slightly too large for the small cents.

A. A. BALLARD
Small Cent: 1858 1865
Two Cents: 1867

J. E. BALLARD

J. E. BALLARD
Large Cent: 1829 1837

L. BALLOU

L. BALLOU
Quarter: 1835
Half Dollar: 1823

P. E. BALLOU
Fostoria and West Mill Grove, Ohio

Perry Eugene Ballou was born in 1850 in Erie County, NY.. His family moved to Beldon, Michigan in 1865. From the late 1860s P. E. lectured on phrenology until public interest waned in the late 1870s. (Phrenology was the "science" of predicting a person's behavior from the shape of one's head). In 1881 he obtained a degree from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, practiced homeopathic medicine in Fostoria, and after a few years moved to West Mill Grove. He retired in 1900, and died in 1913 (Swoger 1991). Rulau (1994: 482) reported that his brother Clark prepared the stamp used to countermark these coins, which were distributed at public lectures. While some countermarks are well worn, others do not seem to have circulated after stamping, and they probably are from a small hoard.

P. E. BALLOU / PHRENOLOGIST
Large Cent: 1846 1847 1854 UK
Small Cent: 1863 1864 (2) 1866 1873 UK (2)
Two Cents: 1865 1870
Three Cents (Nickel): 1870
Nickel: 1871

BALTM

BALT
Large Cent: 1842 1851

BALTM

These dotted lines have been called an oyster shucker's crate or a fire grate. But since "Baltm" is a surname, these tokens may not be from Baltimore, as most have assumed (Hank Thoele).

6 Five Dotted Lines / BALTM.
Half Cent: 1797 1809 1825 1828 1834

BALTO

"Balto" is an old abbreviation for the city of Baltimore, but this stamp also could be a surname.

BALTO

Half Cent: 1828

Large Cent: 1813 1831 1853 1854 UK

England Halfpenny: 1826

BANFIELD, FORRISTALL & CO.
Boston, MA

A. Winslow Banfield and P. J. Forristall were partners in this fancy goods company. The 1865 Boston Directory noted that it had shops, one at 30 Federal Street and the other at 105 Congress.

BANFIELD / - & CO. - / FORRISTALL

Two Cents: 1864

JACOB BANGASSER
Buffalo, NY

Jacob Bangasser was listed in the 1850 Census in Buffalo (Hank Thoele). His occupation is not known.

J. BANGASSER

Canadian Cent: 185X

US Large Cent: 1849

BANGOR**BANGOR**

Large Cent: UK

Hard Times Token (1)

Canadian Large Cent: 1876

BANGOR, MAINE**BANGOR, ME**

Large Cent: 1851

Two Cents: 1864

S. S. BARBER**S. S. BARBER**

Large Cent: 1853

Small Cent: 1864

T. P. BARBER**T. P. BARBER**

Small Cent: 1858 1859

Half Dime: 1853

Dime: 1835

Silver Dollar: 1872

BARD & BROTHERS
New York City, NY

This New York City pen manufactory was founded in 1843. It merged in 1873 to form Mable, Todd & Bard, which survived until the 1960s.

BARD / - & - BROTHERS / AD / 1861 / APPLIED FOR

Large Cent: 1835

CONRAD BARD
Philadelphia, PA

Conrad Bard was listed in various directories as a Philadelphia silversmith beginning in 1825. By 1850 he was working at 205 Mulberry; the street's name later became Arch, which is how it appears in this hallmark stamp (Belden 1980: 48).

C. BARD / 205 ARCH ST.

Large Cent: 1851

J. V. BARHITE
Hartland, Ohio

Jacob V. Barhite was listed in the 1860 Census as a forty-four year old farmer and blacksmith in Hartland, Ohio (Michael McAllister).

J. V. BARHITE

Large Cent: 1825 UK

BARLOW**BARLOW**

Large Cent: 1831 1852

HENRY H. BARNARD
Rochester, NY

Henry H. Barnard was born in 1816 and died in 1878. At his shop at 4 Front Street he sold paints, oils, and hardware. In 1877 Barnard patented a shot carriage (Rulau 1994: 534).

H. H. BARNARD

Civil War Token (1)

G. W. BARNES
Rockford, Illinois

George W. Barnes ran the Empire Daguerreian Gallery in the Davis and Enoch Block in 1856. In 1857 his address was on State Street, and in 1859 and 1860 his business was Barnes & Co. in partnership with Denniston Town at the Corner of First and State Streets (*Craig's Daguerreian Registry, online, online*).

G. W. BARNES

Large Cent: 1855 UK (2)

J. L. BARNES
Bryan, Texas

J. L. Barnes must have operated his saloon in Bryan in the mid-1870s. Why? The latest known date of coin with his countermark is 1874, he acquired the Capital Hotel in Houston in the late 1870s, and the 1880 Census listed him as an hotel keeper in Houston. The Census also noted that he was then forty-five years old, and had been born in Alabama (Hank Thoele; *Houston History, online*).

J. L. BARNES / SALOON / BRYAN. TEX.

Quarter: 1853 1858 UK

Half Dollar: 1858 1873 1874

Mexican Two Reales: 1847

J. L. BARNES / SALOON / BRYAN. TEX.

Rev: J. L. BARNES

Quarter: 1853

Half Dollar: 1868 1873

W. & J. BARNES
Rockford, Illinois

W. F. and John Barnes began making saws in 1869, and incorporated their firm in 1872. It specialized in pedal-powered equipment, especially scroll saws and drill presses. It began distributing trade catalogs of its woodworking tools by at least 1876, and continued publishing them for many years (Roe 1916: 273, Barlow 1991: 276, 230). The firm was purchased by Babcock-Wilcox in 1964, and was sold to Le Blond Ltd. in 1998.

W. & J. BARNES / 429 6 AVE
Mexican Centavo: 1842

WALLACE BARNES

Wallace Barnes began making clock springs in 1857 in Bristol, Connecticut, and the 1885 *New England Business Directory* printed one of his advertisements. He may be the issuing merchant.

WALLACE BARNES

Large Cent: 1798 1817 1818 1820 1822 1824 1831 (4)
1834 1835 1837 1839 1841 1842 1843 1845
Cut Large Cent: 1825 large cent cut in half to make a half cent
Quarter: 1834 1847
Eight Reales: 1737 UK
Bolivian Eight Sueldos: 1837
With J. H. ROOT
Large Cent: 1820

WALTER BARNES

WALTER BARNES

Large Cent: 1834 1841

BARNES & POTTER
New York City, NY

This firm made watch cases at 6 Lincoln Green in 1834 and 1835. One of the partners was Charles L. Barnes, and the other may have been Samuel S. Potter, who was a brass founder at 63 Willett Street in 1835 (Rulau 1994: 106).

BARNES & POTTER with N. ANDRUS & CO.
Half Dollar: 1834

BARNES & POTTER / N. YORK / 1835
Large Cent: 1827

A. L. BARON
Bellaire, Ohio

The Baron Manufacturing Company was incorporated on Oct. 15, 1871, with two of its stock holders being Alfred A. Baron and his brother S. S. Baron (Bruce Mosher). "The object of this company when first started was to manufacture an improved railroad lantern, but they extended and enlarged their capacity by adding machinery until now they manufacture a full line of pressed tinware. They employ on an average about one hundred hands" (J. A. Caldwell, *The History of Belmont and Jefferson Counties, Ohio*, 1880). A. L. Baron and W. G. Rufer, founded the Ohio Lantern Company in 1881.

A L BARON / DEC / 3 / 1867
Rev: BELLAIRE / OHIO
Large Cent?

E. C. BARR
Springfield, MA

Edwin C. Barr was born in 1828, and began work as a shoe maker in Oakham. In the 1860 Census he was listed as running an "ice cream parlor" in Springfield, in 1870 was a confectioner, and by 1880 had become very wealthy. He then owned a "fancy bakery" and employed eight household servants. In the 1892 Springfield Directory he advertised his restaurant, bakery, catering service, ice cream, fruits, confectionery, etc. at 384 Main Street. Barr lived until at least 1910 (Michael McAllister).

E. C. BARR / SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Quarter: 1857
Silver Dollar: 1884

BARR & LONG
Port Glasgow, NY?

John Barr worked as a clock maker in Port Glasgow in the 1840s (Drepperd 1947: 202). Barr and Long seems to have been a later partnership.

BARR & LONG
Half Real: UK

BARR & LONG / DEALER IN / WATCHS CLOCKS &C
Quarter: 1855

JAMES BARRETT
New York City, NY

The style of "I B" in this stamp indicates it is the hallmark of James Barrett. He was a silversmith in New York City in 1805 who "regulated" foreign gold coins (Kovel 1989: 22, Swoger 1992).

I B (Script) in Rectangle
British Gold Guinea: 1670

STANDISH BARRY
Baltimore, Maryland

An eight escudos stamped twice with Standish Barry's distinctive hallmark (with ornamental flourishes on the "S") sold for almost \$220,000 at auction in 2005. Barry was in business from 1763 to 1844 as a watch and clockmaker, engraver and silversmith. He is best known to numismatists for his silver threepence that is dated July 4, 1790.

S B in Oval
Eight Escudos (Gold): 173X

J. & C. BARSTOW
Exeter, New Hampshire

Joshua and Charles C. Barstow were partners in gunsmithing from 1808 to 1812. They marked the lock plates on their muskets with the small "EXETER" stamp that appears on this large cent (Rulau, 1981a 3rd ed). Charles was still in business in 1820.

EXETER
Large Cent: 1798

ROSWELL BARTHOLOMEW
Hartford, CT

From 1804 Roswell Bartholomew was a partner of James Ward – who also countermarked coins – in the silversmithing trade. In 1814 the firm became Ward, Bartholomew and Brainard. It kept that name until Brainard's death in 1830.

The July 24, 1806, *Hartford American Mercury* listed Ward and Bartholomew as a military store that sold, "Infantry, Cavalry & Matross Swords; guns, cartouch boxes, pistols, caps, holsters & valises; epaulettes & Sergeant's knots, sashes, feathers, laces, & cards; cockades, priming wires & brushes; French & bugle horns, trumpets, drums & fifes; standards, etc..." (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 88). They also sold real estate, iron and copper goods (Flynt and Fales 1968: 153). Bartholomew used a serrated rectangular "R B" hallmark (Kovel 1989: 23), and this oval serrated stamp is likely his, as well, but may have been intended for something besides his silverware. Perhaps his swords?

R B in Serrated Oval

Half Dollar: 1808 1809 1811 (2)

Silver Dollar: 1799 1802

Eight Reales: 1746 1791 1797 1799 1801 1803

RICHARD H. BARTLETT

Boston, MA

Richard H. Bartlett was a daguerreotype photographer active from the 1840s to the 1860s. According to the 1861 Boston Directory his address was 168 Hanover Street. (*Craig's Daguerreian Registry*, online, online).

BARTLETT

Rev: ARTIST

Quarter: 1853

C. A. BARTLETT

C. A. BARTLETT

Large Cent: 1848

Quarter: 1835

BARTON, VERMONT

BARTON, VT.

Half Dime: 1850

Canadian Token (1)

DAVID R. BARTON

Rochester, NY

David R. Barton was born on the Fourth of July, 1805. He moved to Rochester when he was twenty-one, and worked a block from the Erie Canal making edged tools. In 1832 he founded a blacksmithing, wooden plane and edge tool making firm. The company had many partners over the years, and at one point employed 200 people. The firm, which was located at 136 Mill Street, eventually was purchased by Mack and Company, which continued to use Barton's name as a trademark until about 1880. (Barlow 1991: 16, Pollak 1994: 46-47; *Davistown Museum for the Study of Early Tools*, online).

D. R. BARTON / ROCHESTER

Large Cent: 1842

G. W. BARTON

Bath, Maine

George W. Barton was listed as a Bath "craftsman" in the 1850 Census (Michael McAllister). At least one of these coins is countermarked with a large stamp of the sort that would have been used by a blacksmith.

G. W. BARTON

Large Cent: 1845 1849 1853

G. W. BARTON / BATH.

Large Cent: 1851

JOSEPH BARTON

Stockbridge, MA and Utica, NY

This probably is the hallmark of a silversmith and clock maker who lived from 1764 to 1832 (Belden 1980: 51). Joseph Barton first worked in Stockbridge, Massachusetts until circa 1804, and then moved to Utica, New York. His advertisement in the February 1791 *Western Star* noted that "Joseph Barton in Stockbridge, clock- and watchmaker, takes this method to inform the public in general that he also carries on the goldsmith business in its various branches and makes all kinds of silver and plated wares" (Flynt and Fales 1968: 154).

J. BARTON

Large Cent: 1804

P. BARTON

Cairo, Illinois

These coins are countermarked with two large stamps having crude letters of the sort that might have been used by a blacksmith.

P. BARTON / * CAIRO *

Large Cent: 1817 1830

T. BASCOM

T. BASCOM.

Large Cent: 1819 (2) 1833 1836 1837 1838 1839 1846 UK (5)

Quarter: 1853

BASSETT

BASSETT

Large Cent: 1843

Two Cents: 1864

BASSETT & ASSOCIATES

Albany, Elmira and Schenectady, NY

Nehemiah B. Bassett was a silversmith in Albany from 1795 to 1819. He was a partner in Bassett and Warford from 1800 to 1805 with Joseph Warford, and they also made musical clocks. Bassett worked in Schenectady from 1820 onward, and apparently had a shop in Elmira at one time as well (Kovel 1989: 24, Rulau 1994). The only known example of the "N. B. BASSETT" stamp once was in the writer's collection, and was so weakly struck that it was almost illegible.

N. B. BASSETT

Eight Reales: 1807

BASSETT & / WARFORD

Large Cent: 1803

POTTER & / ELMIRA N Y / BASSETT

Large Cent: 1816

Two Reales: 1795

D. BAST

D. BAST

Dime: 1843

Half Dollar: 1853

A. BATES**A. BATES**

Large Cent: 1834
Two Cents: 1864

H. BATES**H. BATES**

Large Cent: 1816
Nickel: 1884

BATH**BATH / BATH**

Large Cent: 1845
Half Dime: UK

JOHN T. BATTS
Grand Rapids, Michigan

The patent noted in the second countermark was granted to John T. Batts in 1907 for an extension bracket. He made clothing cabinets, and in 1918 was listed in Michigan business directories as a maker of "wardrobe systems" (Rulau 1991: 851).

J. T. BATTS

Canadian Large Cent: 1886

PAT. APRIL 23 07 / J. T. BATTS / GRAND RAPIDS MICH

Canadian Large Cent: 1886

H. BAXTER**H. BAXTER**

Nickel: 1868
Canadian Token (1)

BAY STATE TOOL CO.
Boston and Worcester, MA

This firm made wrenches. In 1907 it was reorganized as Walden Manufacturing Company (Cope 1999: 44).

BAY STATE / TOOL CO.

Large Cent: 1856

JOHN BAYLEY
Philadelphia, PA

John Bayley worked as a silversmith in Philadelphia, and advertised from 1754 to 1783. This countermark is an exact match to the photo of his hallmark in Belden (1980: 52). The stamp indicates that Bayley "regulated" gold coins to the New York weight standard.

Many of the gold pieces that circulated in the New World during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were counterfeit or clipped, and often substantially underweight. The problem was so severe that some Caribbean island governments employed silversmiths to assay coins in circulation and bring them up to standard by the insertion of a gold plug (Pridmore 1965, Gordon 1987). In the United States numerous silversmiths also "regulated" coins to the standard of US state banks (Gordon 1987, Swoger 1992 1999). Note the gold plug on this piece, which was used to bring it up to the acceptable weight.

I.B in Rectangle

6400 Reis Gold: 1747 1773 1777
Two Escudos Gold: UK

SIMEON A. BAYLEY
New York City, NY

Simeon (Simon) A. Bayley was a silversmith in New York City from 1784 to 1799. His shop was at 242 Queen Street, and he also sold military goods (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 5, Belden 1980: 52, Kovel 1989: 25).

BAYLEY

Large Cent: 1795

W. BAYNE**W. BAYNE**

Large Cent: 1828 1840

C. BEACH**C. BEACH**

Large Cent: 1803
Small Cent: 1857

V. E. BEACH**V. E. BEACH**

Large Cent: 1847 1851

B. F. BEAL**B. F. BEAL**

Large Cent: 1848 1850 1854

A. BEALS**A. BEALS**

Large Cent: 1831 1846
Half Reales: 1806

A. J. BEALS
New York City, NY

Albert J. Beals was born in 1821 in Connecticut. In 1844 he opened a daguerreian gallery in Charleston, South Carolina. He came to New York City in 1846 and for the next decade moved his gallery back and forth from various addresses on Broadway. He was located at 156 Broadway – as in this stamp that also appears on the back of his photographs – from 1846 to 1847 and later from 1850 to 1854 (*Craig's Daguerreian Registry, online*). Beals left New York in 1856 and by 1863 had opened a gallery in Gold Hill, Nevada (Michael McAllister).

A. J. BEALS

Rev: 156 BROADWAY
Large Cent: 1846

BEAM**BEAM**

Large Cent: 1801 1853

JACOB C. BEAM
Philadelphia, PA

Jacob C. Beam was a silversmith in Philadelphia from 1818 to 1822 (Kovel 1989: 23).

J. BEAM

Large Cent: 1818 UK (2)

H. E. BEAMAN**H. E. BEAMAN**

Large Cent: UK (2)

L. BEARD**L. BEARD**

Large Cent: 1842

Peruvian Two Reales: 1830

B. C. BEARDSLEY

Litchfield, Illinois

The two initials are so small that they sometimes were read as "E. C." Hank Thoele solved the mystery by discovering that B. C. Beardsley was listed in the 1880 *Illinois State Gazetteer* as a watchmaker in Litchfield.

B. C. BEARDSLEY

Quarter: 1876 1877

Half Dollar: 1847 1864 1876 (3) 1877

Silver Dollar: 1843 1871 1879 (2)

Prussian Vereinsthaler: 1865

WILLIAM BEATTY & SON
Chester and Philadelphia, PA

Barlow (1991: 12) noted that William Beatty made axes in Chester and Philadelphia. In the 1860 Census he was listed as a thirty-six year old maker of edge tools in Oakdale, just outside of Philadelphia. He and his sons, W. C. and J. C. were listed in the 1859 to 1870 Philadelphia City Directories as makers of edged tools at 501 Commerce Street (Michael McAllister).

BEATTY & SON

Large Cent: 1814

BEAVER FALLS CUTLERY CO.
Beaver Falls, PA

Beginning in 1867, this firm made knives and tableware. In 1872 its striking employees were replaced by two hundred Chinese from New Orleans, who remained in Pennsylvania until 1877. The company went out of business in 1886 (Korchnak 1994).

BEAVER FALLS CUT. CO.

Half Dollar: 1875 UK

CHRISTOPHER BECHTLER
Rutherfordton, North Carolina

Christopher Bechtler was born in Germany and came to the US in 1829. He and his son August were metallurgists in Rutherfordton from 1830 to 1852. They minted the first US gold dollars. Christopher also was a general gunsmith, and this may his gunsmithing stamp (Carey 1953: 8).

C. BECHTLER, N. C.

US Half Eagle (\$5.00 Gold): 1834

H. BECKER**H. BECKER**

Small Cent: 1890 1907

P. D. BECKFORD

Carlisle, PA

P. D. Beckford was born in Connecticut in 1830, served in the Civil War, and was living in Carlisle according to the 1870 and 1880 Censuses. The initials "AOKMC" indicate the Ancient Order of the Knights of the Mystic Chair, a fraternal organization, probably a splinter group of the Knights of Pythias. Beckford was employed in a shoe factory, which explains the engraved boot (Bruce Mosher).

**P. D. BECKFORD, CARLISLE, PA. X 1875 X X around A. O. K. OF
M. C. NO. 57 XXX around Engraved Boot, Edge Stars**
Canadian Tiffin Token

BEDFORD MILLS
Bedford, Michigan

The Bedford Mills grist mill was located in Bedford, just north of Battle Creek, Michigan.

BEDFORD MILLS

Silver Dollar: 1880

CALL FOR / BEDFORD / MILLS / FLOUR

Dime: UK (Liberty Seated)

JAMES W. BEEBE
New York City, NY

James W. Beebe worked as a silversmith from 1835 to 1845 (Belden 1980: 55). In 1835 his shop was at 89 Race Street, and in 1837 it was at 101 Reade Street. From 1846 he was a partner in Beebe and Costar, which advertised as hatters. He likely also used a J. W. B. hallmark that often is attributed to Joseph W. Boyd of New York City circa 1820. But the identification to Boyd must be wrong since the stamp is found on large cents minted twenty years later, and Belden (1980: 55) was correct to assign the stamp to James W. Beebe.

Beebe also used pseudo-hallmarks on his silverware. These stamps imitate British hallmarks, and were designed to convince buyers that his goods were high quality, British imports. Belden (1980: 55) illustrates one of his teaspoons with the pseudo-hallmarks of anchor, star and an unidentifiable symbol. Two of his countermarked large cents have a different set of pseudo-hallmarks in small squares or rectangles. These include a lion passant (walking right with raised paw), Bust of King George III (or IV?), "G" and Sheaves of Wheat. See "Pseudo-Hallmarks" for more information.

J. W. B. in Rectangular Depression

Large Cent: 1820 1834 1838 1842

With MOTTS

Large Cent: 1831

**J. W. B. in Rectangular Depression and Bust of King George III,
Lion Passant, and G**

Large Cent: 1838

**J. W. B. in Rectangular Depression and Lion Passant, Sheaves
of Wheat and G with A. C. BENEDICT / 28 BOWERY N. Y.
and E. T. PELL**

Large Cent: 1820

J. W. BEEBE

Large Cent: 1810

R - BEEBE

R - BEEBE

Half Cent: 1802 1804 1807

E. BEECHER**E. BEECHER**

Large Cent: 1820 1832 1838 1839

British Halfpenny Token: 1792

BEERS**BEERS**

Large Cent: UK

Nickel: 1875

WILLIAM BEGG**WM. BEGG**

Small Cent: 1857 1858 (2)

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS BEHN
Philadelphia, PA

This stamp appears to have been used by Gustavus Adolphus Behn, who was listed in the 1850 US Census as living in Reading and was the son of a doctor. He studied photography under Thomas Sully in Philadelphia, and apparently moved to Texas.

AMBROTYPE / BY BEHN / 260 CHESTNUT ST.

Large Cent: 1842

BELCHER & BROTHER
New York City and Providence

According to Barlow (1991: 34, 47, 125, 168) this firm manufactured tools from 1850 to 1877. It apparently was the successor of T. & W. Belcher of New York City, which was organized circa 1825. In 1860 William Belcher of 233 Pearl Street in New York City issued a trade catalog that noted the firm sold boxwood and ivory rules, measuring tapes, thermometers, sandpaper, steel squares, braces and bits, gauges, spokeshaves, try-squares, etc. The Providence branch of this firm issued a shell store card in 1867 advertising "Hardware, Jewelers Supplies, etc."

BELCHER & BRO * in Circle

Unidentified Copper Coin (1)

BELL & BROTHERS
San Antonio, Texas

Samuel Bell was born near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in 1798. He was apprenticed to an arms maker and became quite skilled in making knives. He moved to Knoxville, Tennessee circa 1820, and became its mayor. He moved to Texas in the 1850s, and his obituary in the March 3, 1882, *San Antonio Light* noted that "in 1851 he met reverses of fortune and removed with his family to this city and began business as a jeweler and silversmith" (Cecilia Steinfeldt, *Early Texas Furniture and Decorative Arts*, 1973).

His three sons went into business with Samuel. The original name of their partnership firm was J. G. & D. Bell, but by 1863 it had become Bell and Brothers. It had a cover advertisement in the first city directory of San Antonio, which was published in 1877. Bell and Brothers was then located at 283 Commerce Street. *The Historical and Descriptive Review of the Industries of San Antonio* (San Antonio 1885) praised its operations.

Every city can boast one extensive jewelry establishment, one which is "sui generis," especially prominent. New York has Tiffany's, St. Louis Jaccard's, in San Antonio unquestionably the highest rank is occupied by Bell & Bro's. Their store, which is situated in Kampmann's building, the handsomest edifice in the city, is, as well, the handsomest store room in the city... They claim special expertness in repairing watches and jewelry... The Messrs. Bell are in every respect among the most prominent and enterprising citizens of San Antonio.

BELL & BROS / -o- / SAN - ANTONIO / TEXAS

Small Cent: 1864

Nickel: 1867

D. BELL**D. BELL**

Large Cent: 1820 1824 UK

J. G. BELL**J. G. BELL**

Large Cent: 1824 1840

WILLIAM BELL
Centre County, PA

A number of Bellefonte and associated companies were located in Centre County, Pennsylvania. This large cent is stamped retrograde so that it can be used as a seal.

BELLEFONTE / INCORPORATED / 1870 / IRON CO. (Retrograde)

Large Cent: UK

WILLIAM BELL
Erie, PA

In 1889 William Bell was selling dry goods on Park Row. By 1865 he was in partnership with a Mr. Warner. Bell's Civil War countermarks are unusual because they were produced by first milling off the reverse of Indian head cents. Then his advertisement was stamped on these coins in very small letters (Fuld-360A).

FOR / BARGAIN S/ IN / DRY GOODS / GO TO / W. BELL'S, / 5 EXCHANGE / ERIE, PA.

Small Cent: 1859 (15) UK

S. C. BEMIS
Philadelphia and Springfield, MA

S. C. Bemis was listed as a Philadelphia hardware dealer and maker of small tools and knives in 1838. He moved to Springfield, Massachusetts in 1838, where his firm thrived. In 1928 Bemis & Call acquired the important Coes line of wrenches (Cope 1999: 46-47).

S. C. BEMIS

Large Cent: 1837

BENDER'S EATING SALOON
Philadelphia, PA

It once was believed that the countermarks of Bender's Eating Saloon and Bender's Star Hotel were issued by the same person, but that proved not to be the case (Michael McAllister). The 1860 Philadelphia Directory noted that Thomas S. Bender ran an "eating house" at the corner of Third and Chestnut. His

countermarked coin was made from a die that also was used to strike incuse tokens. The reverse of these struck tokens reads "Good for 38 Cents," which is an odd denomination roughly equal to three bitts (Bowers and Merena, April 12, 1986, lot 4603).

BENDER'S / S. E. COR. 3D & / PHILA / CHESNUT/ EATING SALOON
Large Cent: 1802

BENDER'S STAR HOTEL
Philadelphia, PA

Philadelphia City directories indicate from 1840 to 1860 that Charles W. Bender ran the Star Hotel at 71/73 and later 229 Dock Street (Michael McAllister).

BENDER'S STAR HOTEL. / CHAS. W. BENDER / PHILADA
Large Cent: UK

BENEDICT & CO.
Chicago, Illinois

George H. Benedict & Co. were engravers, electrotypers and designers at 175-177 Clark Street.

BENEDICT & CO. / CHICAGO
Nickel: 1895

ANDREW C. BENEDICT
New York City, NY

Andrew C. Benedict was a silversmith at 28 Bowery from 1828 to 1836 (Belden 1980: 56). The firm continued in business until 1880.

A. C. BENEDICT / 28 BOWERY N. Y. with E. T. PELL, J. W. B. in Rectangle and three pseudo-hallmarks of Lion, Sheaves of Wheat, and G
Large Cent: 1820

J. H. & A. BENEDICT
New York City, NY

This partnership was a New York City silversmithing firm in the 1820s and 1830s (Kovel 1989: 30).

J. H. & A. BENEDICT
Large Cent: 1819
Two Reales: 1796

MARTIN BENEDICT
New York City, NY

Martin Benedict was a silversmith and jeweler in New York City from 1823 until 1839 (Kovel 1989: 30).

M. BENEDICT
Large Cent: 1806 1835

SAMUEL W. BENEDICT
New York City, NY

From 1829 to 1864 Samuel Benedict was a watch maker, silversmith and jeweler. He was located variously at 30 Wall Street, at the corner of Bowery and Seventh Streets, and at 276 Bowery (Belden 1980: 56). The firm continued in business until 1888.

BENEDICT

Large Cent: 1826 Off Center

BENEDICT WALL ST.
Two Reales: 1793B

BENEDICT & BARNEY
Syracuse, NY

The 1853 Syracuse Directory noted that this firm made gold pens at 1 East Genesee Street. Its partners were A. Benedict and George and James Barney.

BENEDICT / & / BARNEY
Quarter: 1841

B. H. BENHAM
Fort Wayne, Indiana

B. H. Benham was first listed as a photographer in Newark, Ohio in 1853 (*Craig's Daguerreian Registry*, online). His Ambrotype Gallery and Stock Depot was located at 106 Columbia Street in Fort Wayne from at least 1858 to 1862.

A longer advertisement appeared in the Oct. 8, 1858, *Dawson's Fort Wayne Weekly Times* (Michael McAllister). Benham advertised his "Acromatic Camera for making family Photographs, Ambrotypes &c." and the sale of stereoscopes and sphereotypes.

B. H. BENHAM / ARTIST / FT. WAYNE / IND
Quarter: 1825

BARZILLAI BENJAMIN
Connecticut and New York

Barzillai Benjamin was born in 1774 and died in 1844. He worked as a silversmith and clock maker in New York City and in Bridgeport, New Haven, and Milford, Connecticut (Drepperd 1947: 204, Flynt and Fales 1968: 156, French 1914: 12, Kovel 1989: 30).

B. BENJAMIN
Half Cent: 1807

C. BENNETT

C. BENNETT
Large Cent: 1826
Two Cents: 1864

ORRA BENNETT
Lyons, NY

Orra Bennett made percussion halflock guns in Lyons, New York. His stamp is found on a two reales also stamped by A. Henshaw, who was a gunsmith in the nearby community of Newark. This unique piece is listed as a Hard Times token by Rulau (2001).

O. BENNETT / LYONS with A. HENSHAW
Two Reales: 1789

BENRUS WATCH CO.
New York City and Waterbury, CT

This company was founded in 1921 by three brothers who immigrated from Romania: Benjamin, Ralph and Oscar Lazrus. The firm owned a factory in Choux de Fond, Switzerland, where the movements were assembled, the watch cases were made in Waterbury, and final assembly was done at first in the

Hippodrome Building on 44th Street in Manhattan. By the 1950s Benrus was the third largest watch maker in the US, but went bankrupt in 1977 (*The Watch Guy*, online).

TIMED IN USA BY BENRUS WATCH CO

Dime: 1938

W. R. BENSON

W. R. BENSON

Small Cent: 1861

Quarter: 1853

D. G. BENTLEY & CO.

Norwich, CT

These pieces were reported to the writer at about the same time, and may, in fact, be the same piece. The writer only has seen a photograph of the 1838 large cent.

D. G. BENTLEY & CO. / PERRSCOPIC GLASSES

Rev: PERRSCOPIC GLASSES

Large Cent: UK

D. G. BENTLEY & CO. / NORWICH

Rev: PERRSCOPIC GLASSES

Large Cent: 1838

R. W. BENTLEY

R. W. BENTLEY

Large Cent: 1855

Small Cent: 1858

R. C. BENTON

R. C. BENTON

Large Cent: 1817 UK

BERENHART, JACOBY & CO.

San Francisco, California

From 1851 to 1856 Berenhardt Jacoby & Co. were general merchants and importers, first as 70-72 Montgomery Street and by 1856 on the second floor of 2 Laura Place.

BERENHART, JACOBY & CO.

Bolivian Silver Coin: 1830

E. V. BERGEN

E. V. BERGEN

Large Cent: 1817 1831

J. P. BERGER

Washington, DC

J. P. Berger worked as a Washington, D. C. coppersmith at 1108 E Street from 1888 to 1895.

J. P. BERGER / 1108 E. ST. N. W. / WASHINGTON, D. C.

Half Dollar: 1877

BERJEW'S DINING SALOON

New York City, NY

In 1859 Charles F. Berjew was the operator of an eating house at 743 1/2 Eighth Street. He may have been the same person who stamped coins for Berjew's Oyster Saloon, but that is not certain.

BERJEW'S / DINING SALOON / 53 FULTON. ST. N. Y.

Two Reales: UK

Four Reales: 1808

BERLIN

BERLIN stamped over a Circle

Large Cent: 1847 1854

C. M. BERRY SALOON

Philadelphia, PA

The Philadelphia directories from 1848 onward noted that Casper (Caspar) M. Berry was an agent, innkeeper or tavern keeper, but his restaurant only was located at 5th and Chestnut Streets from 1859 to 1861. In June of the latter year Berry enlisted in the 26th Pennsylvania Infantry at the age of thirty-eight. He was mustered out in 1862, re-enlisted in the 60th Pennsylvania Infantry in 1863, and had risen to the rank of major by the time of the Battle of Williamsburg in 1862. He was mustered out again in late 1863 after serving with distinction, and the 1864 Philadelphia Directory noted that he was running a hotel at 106 South Sixth Street (Michael McAllister).

Spanish two reales rarely circulated in the US, and it is unusual to find one with an American countermark. This is because they have less silver than coins of the colonial mints, and were only worth twenty, rather than twenty-five cents. After most of Spain's New World colonies revolted, many of these "Sevillanas" flowed into Cuba, where they were valued equally with colonial two reales. In 1841 they were countermarked in Cuba with a lattice and star to indicate they actually had a lesser value.

C. M. BERRY / N. W. C. 5TH & / PHILA. / CHESNUT / SALOON

Large Cent: 1853 UK

One Real: UK

Two Reales: 1773 1771 1773 1775 1777 1779 1781 1787

(2) 1789 (2) 1790 (2) 1791 1792 1795 1796 (2) 1799

1805 1812 UK (4)

Mexican Two Reales: 1826

Copper Planchet (1)

With A. KNIGHT'S / MINERAL / WATER / SALOON / 99 / BALTO STREET

Two Reales: 1773

With J. M. TAYLOR / BROKER / BROOKLYN, L. I.

Two Reales: 1788

With the 1841 Cuban Lattice and Star government stamp.

Spanish Two Reales: 1812

J. CONGER BERRY

New York City, NY

J. Conger Berry was a tool maker at 33 Attorney Street from 1844 to 1853. By 1859 he was located at 428 Grand Street.

J. CONGER BERRY / 33 / ATTORNY ST. N. Y.

Large Cent: 1851

BERSON

Franklin and Brownsville, Tennessee

This hallmark probably was used by William or Solomon Berson. The former was in business in Franklin and Brownsville, Tennessee from 1834 to 1838. The latter worked in Brownsville from 1834 to 1858 (Kovel 1989: 32).

BERSON

Dime: 1820

W. B. BERTINE**W. B. BERTINE**

Large Cent: 1837 1848

W. BESSAC
Hudson, NY

This is a hallmark of W. Bessac. He worked as a silversmith in Hudson beginning in the 1820s (Belden 1980: 60). Kovel (1989: 32) lists another of his hallmarks which gives his name as H. W. Bessac.

W. BESSACLarge Cent: 1825 1833
Hard Times Token (1)**E. P. BESSE****E. P. BESSE**Large Cent: 1850
Small Cent: 1858**W. BESSE****W. BESSE**

Large Cent: 1846 1848 1850 1853

BEST**BEST**Large Cent: 1850
Silver Dollar: 1887**V. R. BEST**

"V R" might be the initials of a merchant, but "V R" also could mean something quite different. These initials often are seen on nineteenth century British products. They indicate *Victoria Regina*, which is Latin for Queen Victoria, who ruled from 1837 to 1901.

V. R. / BEST in Crowned Shield

Large Cent: 1838 1854

L. L. BEVAN EATING SALOON
Pottsville, PA

Lewis L. Bevan was also the postmaster of Pottsville in 1857 (Herbert Bell, *History of Northumberland County*, 1891).

L. L. BEVAN / EATING SALOON / POTTSVILLE, PA.Two Reales: 1781 1784
Four Reales: UK
Silver Dollar: 1847**B. W. BIATHROW****B. W. BIATHROW**Quarter: 1854
Half Dollar: 1832 1875**J. BIDDLE**
New York City, NY

J. Biddle was apparently a maker of medical instruments in New York City.

J. BIDDLE / N. Y.**Large Cent: 1822 1856****OLIVER BIDWELL**
Middletown, CT

Oliver Bidwell was born in 1732. He worked in Hartford from 1770 to 1808, and then moved to Middletown, where he became one of its first gunsmiths, having his manufactory on the Upper Pameacha. He held a US contract for 4,000 Model 1808 flintlock muskets, but only delivered 1,025 of them. His name countermark is from one of the stamps that he used on these guns (Flayderman 1990: 430, Sellers 1983: 28). It is not obvious why "PHILADA" appears twice on the second coin, unless Bidwell used the wrong punch by mistake.

O. BIDWELL / Eagle / MIDDLETOWN / US / 1811
Large Cent: UK**PHILADA / MIDDLETON / PHILADA / 1811**Rev: Eagle
Large Cent: UK**L. BIGGIO**

A possible issuer was Lawrence Biggio. His saloon was listed at 30 W. Randolph Street in the 1887 Chicago Directory (Joe Schmidt).

L. BIGGIO

Large Cent: 1851

BIL-MAR
Treasure Island, Florida

Hank Thoele solved the puzzle of this enigmatic countermark. Treasure Island is a small community in Florida that is located to the west of St. Petersburg on an island connected to the mainland by the Treasure Island Causeway. In 2000 its population was 7,500. It had two hotels, a Howard Johnson and the Bilmar Beach Resort. Thoele located an advertisement that reads "VIP Club & Authentic Mexican Grill... located on Gulf Blvd across from the Bilmar Hotel on Treasure Island..."

BIL-MAR / TREASURE / ISLANDBritish Penny: 1918 1919 (2) 1920 (2) 1938 (2) 1939 1944
1948**I. S. BINGHAM****I. S. BINGHAM.**Large Cent: 1822 1849 1851 1854
Canadian Token (1)**BINGHAMTON CUTLERY CO.**
Binghamton, New York

The Binghamton Cutlery Co. is known to have imported straight razors for resale from circa 1888 to 1894 (M. Springate, *Straight Razor Manufacturers and Dates of Operation*, online).

BINGHAMTON CUTLERY CO

Small Cent: 1880

E. BIRD

A possible issuer was Elias Bird, who was a gunsmith from Ohio who moved to Iowa in the 1860s. He was listed in the Oskaloosa city directories beginning in 1865, and by the late

1880s was a partner in E. Bird and Son (Sellers 1983: 28). Another gunsmith named Edward Bird worked in Toronto, Ontario from 1861 to 1882 (Robert Merchant). Either one could have stamped this large cent since such US coins commonly circulated in Canada.

E. BIRD
Large Cent: UK

I. M. BIRD

I. M. BIRD
Large Cent: 1830 1848

J. BISBEE

J. BISBEE
Large Cent: 1848 1853

C. BISHOP

C. BISHOP
Large Cent: 1837 1852

G. BITZER
Iowa

For years this countermark was attributed tentatively to Iowa. Why? One example is known on a Cedar Rapids bridge token that is in the style of a Civil War Token, and two of the three known pieces were found in Iowa. But since Bitzer is a Scandinavia name, and another example of his stamp is found on a Norwegian two ore, the Bitzer countermarks also are listed in some Scandinavia references. Until recently the connection to Iowa was uncertain. Then a search of Civil War induction records indicated that two people named "G. Bitzer" enlisted in Muscatine County. One of them apparently stamped these coins two decades later.

G. BITZER
Cedar Rapids, Iowa Bridge Token: 1867
Norwegian Two Ore: 1876
Jamaican Farthing: 1882

C. M. BIXBY

C. M. BIXBY
Two Cents: 1864
Nickel: 1867

BLACK

BLACK
Small Cent: 1889
Nickel: 1856
Half Dime: 1853
Dime: 1854

G. H. BLACK

G. H. BLACK
Half Dollar: 1858 1875 1876

J. BLACK
Philadelphia, PA

Unlike the next countermark by another person of this name, this "J. BLACK" stamp is rectangular, hallmark style. Belden (1980: 62) lists three Philadelphia silversmiths of this

name who worked between 1795 and 1850, and could have used this hallmark.

J. BLACK (Hallmark Style)
Large Cent: 1814

J. BLACK

This style of "J. BLACK" is in large, incuse letters, and is not the sort of stamp that would have been used on silverware.

J. BLACK (Large Incuse Letters)
Large Cent: 1831 1848
Half Dollar: 1854

BLACK, STARR & FROST
New York City, NY

This was one of the most important silversmithing and jewelry firms in the United States. It was founded in 1824, and was called Black, Starr & Frost from 1876 to 1929. The firm struck a number of medals and also made military and fraternal insignia (Bazon and McGuinn 1987: 7, Kovel 1989: 35, Rainwater, 1988: 45).

BLACK, STARR & FROST / NEW YORK
Nickel: 1866

T. BLAIR

The countermark on the 1874 nickel was reported as being "microscopic."

T. BLAIR
Two Cents: 1864
Nickel: 1874

B. L. BLAKE

B. L. BLAKE
Large Cent: 1848
Half Dollar: 1854

ELI WHITNEY BLAKE
New Haven, CT

Eli Whitney Blake was the nephew of Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin. The former managed his uncle's firearms firm, and in 1836 Blake and his brothers formed a hardware company, which held a number of patents for door locks (*Dictionary of American Bibliography*, 1943, Vol 20: 340, Flayderman, 1990: 245). This stamp may have been intended for use on their locks.

Eagle / NEW HAVEN
Large Cent: 1817 1840
French Crown: 1785

R. E. BLAKE

R. E. BLAKE
Large Cent: 1852
Silver Dollar: 1878

BLANCHARD HOUSE
Monmouth, Illinois

From 1858 to 1870 Edward Blanchard was the saloon keeper and owner of the Blanchard House. He also issued a

struck token reading "Ed Blanchard – Bar Check," and on the reverse "Monmouth, Ills. – 1865" (Wright-1340).

BLANCHARD HOUSE / MONMOUTH / ILL

Large Cent: 1847
Quarter: 1853 (2) 1854 (2) UK (3)
Half Dollar: 1826
Two Reales: 1753 1786 1793 1809 UK (2)

BLISS

BLISS

Small Cent: 1863
Nickel: 1893

J. C. BLISS & CO.
New York City, NY

John Bliss & Company was a maker of scientific instruments in New York City from 1854 to 1870 (Robert Merchant).

J C BLISS & CO
Large Cent: 1839

SIG. BLITZ
Philadelphia, PA

Signor Blitz (1810-1877) was the stage name of Antoni van Zandt, a famous magician, juggler, ventriloquist and bird trainer (Michael McAllister). He was listed in the 1850 Census as Antino Blitz of Brooklyn, New York, appeared in the 1860 Census in Philadelphia as Signor Blitz, and in the 1870 Census also in Philadelphia as Antonio Blitz. According to *The History of Philadelphia 1609-1884*, he worked at Peale's Museum from 1847 until at least the 1860s. Blitz wrote *Fifty Years in the Magic Circle* (1871), and was so important that an entire chapter of Milbourne Christopher's *Illustrated History of Magic* (1973) is devoted to Blitz.

In fact, Signor Blitz was so famous that a dozen other magicians performed under the name "Blitz" to capitalize on his fame, which included catching bullets in his mouth and an act which included 500 canaries. Although performing under another person's name might seem odd today, the same was true for some of the writer's distant relatives. Brunk's *Comedians* was the best known tent show extravaganza in the American Southwest from the 1910s to the 1950s. They often advertised as the "Real Brunks" because other shows were using their name (Jerry L. Margin, *Henry L. Brunk and Brunk's Comedians: Tent Repertoire Empire of the Southwest*, 1984).

Among others, David Batents performed under the name Signor Blitz after the real Blitz died in 1877. When the latter died in 1889 in an insane asylum, the *Boston Post* published his obituary, mistaking him for the original magician! Two of Blitz's sons went on to become performers, one a magician and another an exhibitor of oddities (Bruce Mosher).

SIG. BLITZ / MAGICIAN

Connecticut Cent: 1787
Colonial Coin: UK (May be the same piece)

J. L. BLODGETT
Fitchburg, MA

A person named John L. Blodgett was listed in the 1880 Census as a forty-six year old machinist in Fitchburg, Massachusetts (Michael McAllister).

J. L. BLODGETT
Nickel: 1866
Quarter: 1853

CHARLES BLOODGOOD
Groton, MA

The 1856 *New England Business Directory* listed Charles Blood as a tinsmith in Groton, Massachusetts.

CHAS. BLOOD
Large Cent: 1851

LYNOTT BLOODGOOD
Albany, New York City and Utica

Lynott Bloodgood began silversmithing in Albany circa 1805, and soon went into partnership with James A. Bloodgood in Utica, where he remained until 1810. He later worked in New York City (Kovel 1989: 38, Rulau 1994: 43).

L BLOODGOOD
Large Cent: 1807 1819
Half Dollar: 1823
Two Reales: 1794 1822

L. M. BOARDMAN

L. M. BOARDMAN
Two Cents: 1864 1866

S. BOARDMAN

There were two possible issuers. Sherman Boardman was a pewterer in New York City from 1822 to 1827, and in Hartford, Connecticut from 1828 to 1854 (Rulau 1981a 3rd ed). Stephen Boardman was born in 1792 and died in 1855. He was a silversmith in Eastport, Maine, and had a shop opposite Market Wharf (Flynt and Fales 1968: 159).

S. BOARDMAN
Large Cent: 1807
Two Reales: 1800

B. B. BODFISH

B. B. BODFISH
Large Cent: 1848 1852

PETER S. BOGARDUS
Albany, NY

Peter S. Bogardus was listed in the 1833 Albany Directory as a silversmith (Kovel 1989: 39).

BOGARDUS
Large Cent: 1803 1831

WILLIAM BOGERT
Albany, NY

This probably is the hallmark of William Bogert, who was a silversmith in Albany in the early 1840s (Kovel 1989: 39).

W. BOGERT
Large Cent: 1835 1842

J. A. BOLEN RESTRIKES
Springfield, MA

J. A. Bolen was a medalist and diesinker who worked from 1858 to 1874. He came to Springfield, Massachusetts in 1850, and first was employed by Rumrill's Gold Chain Shop. An early member of the American Numismatic Society, he struck many tokens and medals, including copies of colonial coins. Bolen died in 1907.

In 1983 Rulau suggested that these countermarked coins were test strikes of Bolen's name stamps. Then it was discovered that his stamps had not been destroyed after his death. Some of the stamps had appeared in the 1977 auction of Maurice Gould's collection, and another was sold by Bowers and Merena in 1990. At least two size stamps exist. Rulau (1994: 477) reported the "rest of the story" in this way:

An old Boston coin dealer, Harold Whiteneck, who had a shop downtown, told Kenneth Hallenbeck that his brother possessed a group of genuine Bolen punches and "punched up" some U.S. large cents, with which he teased counterstamp specialist Maurice M. Gould, then head of Copley Coin Co. in Boston.

J. A. BOLEN

Large Cent: 1847 1851 UK (2)

Restrikes
Aluminum Planchet
Restrikes

J. A. BOLEN (Retrograde)

Large Cent: UK
Restrikes
Aluminum Planchet
Restrikes

BOLIVAR HOUSE Philadelphia, PA

William Carels managed this establishment from 1828 to 1848. He also counterstamped coins for Carel's Restaurant, which was at the same address. These countermarked coins were struck with the hub die that had been made for the Bolivar House's brass tokens (Rich Hartzog).

BOLIVAR / 8TH AND CHEST STRT

Quarter: 1807
Two Reales: 1784 1789 UK

A. BOLKCOM Seekonk or Mansfield, MA

The likely issuer was either Alfred Bolkcom, who was listed in the 1820 and 1830 Censuses in Seekonk, or Alexander Bolkcom, who was listed in the 1830 Census in Mansfield (Hank Thoele). Both towns are in Bristol County, Massachusetts.

A. BOLKCOM in Large Serrated Rectangle
Silver Dollar: 1799

BOLLES & CHILDS Hartford, CT

Edward W. Bolles (Bulles) and Lucius B. Childs were partners in this firm, which was formed in 1841 (Kovel 1989: 54, Rulau 2001). They advertised as "wholesale dealers in staple and fancy dry goods, silver and German silver spoons, spectacles, jewelry, cutlery, combs, needles, etc."

BOLLES & CHILDS
Two Reales: 1796

J. E. BOND

J. E. BOND

Large Cent: 1848
Two Reales: 1774

BONDY BROTHERS New York City, NY

This firm was located on William Street from 1852 to 1857 according to New York City directories. It made belts, gloves, shirts and military goods (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 8).

BONDY BROS & CO. / BELT MANUFACTURERS, N. Y.
Large Cent: 1851

C. BONFOE

C. BONFOE

Large Cent: 1813 1832

BOOTH & MILLS Philadelphia, PA

Booth and Mills made braces, bits, spoke shavers, screwdrivers, squares, and edge tools in Philadelphia beginning in the mid-1850s (Barlow 1991: 189, Kauffman 1972: 117). In 1856 they won gold medals from both the Franklin Institute and the American Institute for their tools.

BOOTH & MILLS / CAST STEEL
Large Cent: 1796

D. S. BOOTHBY Livermore, Maine

David Boothby was a gunsmith in Livermore, Maine from 1860 to 1884 (Russell Rulau).

D. S. BOOTHBY
Twenty Cents: 1875

D. S. BOOTHBY / WARRANTED
Two Cents: 1864

E. K. BOOTHBY Portland, Maine

Boothby was born in 1819, and had become a gunsmith by 1858 when his shop was located at 19 1/2 Market Square. He worked for a time for Gilbert L. Bailey, who also countermarked coins. Boothby died in 1889 (Dwight B. Demeritt, *Maine Made Guns and Their Makers*).

E. K. BOOTHBY
Large Cent: 1828 1852

BOSTON

Many of these coins were produced from the same stamp, which means that Boston is the name of a person or firm, rather than the city. A possibility is the Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry. It was founded in 1817, and was still in business in 1892 (Romaine 1960).

BOSTON

Half Cent: 1826 1828 (2) 1829
Large Cent: 1801 1805 (2) 1806 1813 1817 1819 1820
1826 1827 (2) 1828 1831 1832 (2) 1841 1847 1850 UK
(7)

Dime: 1857
 Half Dollar: 1831 1875
 British Halfpenny: UK
 Two Reales: 1797
 Mexican Eight Reales: 1834
 Italian Five Lire: 1813

7 BOSTON

7 / BOSTON / MASS
 Large Cent: 1854 UK

BOSTON FIRE OF 1872
 Boston, Massachusetts

A number of countermarked coins are struck from the same set of individual letter punches, and commemorate the great Boston fire of November 9, 1872. The blaze destroyed sixty-five acres of the downtown, over 700 buildings, including most of the financial district, and caused almost 75 million dollars in damage. Both Alexander Graham Bell and Oliver Wendell Holmes witnessed the fire, whose glow was seen by sailors off the coast of Maine.

GREAT FIRE / AT / BOSTON / NOV 9.
 Rev: 1872
 Nickel: UK

BOSTON / NOV / 9-72 / FIRE
 Two Cents: 1868

GREAT FIRE BOSTON / NOV 9 / 1872
 Two Cents: UK

THROUGH. THE FIRE / BOSTON. / NOV / 9. / 1872.
 Two Cents: 1867

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD

This railroad ran along the Atlantic coast from Boston to Portland, and had extensive tracks in New Hampshire. These countermarked coins were made from "railroad sealers," which were plier-like tools used to emboss the lead seals that were put on boxes and bags shipped by rail. Larger sealers were used to seal large containers and boxcar doors. Apparently each depot, engine, etc. had its own special sealer.

B. & M. R. R. / CM 17
 Large Cent: 1810

B. & M. R. R. / SEAL & PRESS CO.
 Small Cent: UK

ZALMON BOSTWICK
 New York City, NY

From 1846 to 1852 Zalmon Bostwick was a New York City silversmith. The 1848 *New York City Mercantile Register* reported Bostwick "would inform the public generally that he has made extensive preparation for the manufacture of silverware" (Kovel 1989: 40).

Z. BOSTWICK
 Large Cent: 1843 1844 1845

L. P. BOSWORTH
 Pawtucket, Rhode Island

L. P. Bosworth founded the Bosworth Machine Co. to make jeweler's tools, presses, etc. in 1858 (*History of the State of Rhode Island*, 1878).

L. P. BOSWORTH
 Large Cent: 1821 1840 1852
 Half Dollar: 1855

J. K. BOTSFORD & CO.
 Chicago, Illinois

The 1850 US Census listed J. K. Botsford, who was then thirty-eight years old. The 1850 *Social Statistics Census for Cook County* noted that he was a dealer in tin. The 1867 Chicago Directory listed J. K. Botsford and Sons as wholesale hardware and cutlery dealers (Hank Thoele).

J. K. BOTSFORD & CO.
 Half Dollar: 1865

R. BOUTRELL
 Amherst, New Hampshire

Robert Boutell was listed in the 1850 and 1860 Censuses as a whip manufacturer living in Amherst (Michael McAllister).

R. BOUTELL
 Large Cent: 1846

R. BOUTELL / AMHERST N. H.
 Large Cent: 1843

JOHN BOUTIER
 New York City and Troy, NY

John Boutier began work as a silversmith in New York City, and later moved to Troy. After his death in 1818 his widow continued the business until 1826 (Belden 1980: 69).

J. BOUTIER with W. ROE and Crown / W R
 Large Cent: 1816

A. M. BOUTON
 New Canan, CT

Alexander Malachi Bouton of New Cannan was born in 1807 and was a tool maker (Russell Rulau). His "A. M. BOUTON WARRANTED" stamp is unusual in being a circular band with an open center. This suggests that when it was applied to tools that another stamp was then used in the blank portion to indicate the type or quality of the tool.

A. M. BOUTON. WARRANTED. in circular band around CAST STEEL / CAST STEEL
 Half Cent: 1797

A. C. BOWE

A. C. BOWE.
 Large Cent: 1848
 Dime: 1873
 Quarter: 1876

P. BOWE

P. BOWE
 Large Cent: 1803

P. BOWE / COOPER / COOPER
 Half Reales: UK

B. B. BOWEN
Bethel, Vermont

Benjamin Bowen was listed in the 1850 Census as a thirty-six year old gunsmith in Bethel, Vermont (also see Carey 1953: 12).

B. B. BOWEN
Large Cent: 1848

J. BOWER
Philadelphia, PA?

These pieces seem to have been struck from hallmark stamps. While no reference lists "J. Bower," a person named "John Bowen" was a Philadelphia silversmith circa 1809 (Kovel 1989: 41). Unfortunately, no reference illustrates his hallmark, but these pieces may have been made from his stamps.

J.B in Oval / J.B in Oval
Half Dollar: 1809

J.B in Oval / J. BOWER / J.B in Oval
Two Reales: UK

D. B. BOWLER
Boston, MA

D. B. Bowler advertised in the 1830 Boston Directory as a jeweler (Belden 1980: 70).

D. B. BOWLER
Half Cent: 1808 1809
Large Cent: 1804

W. E. BOWMAN
Ottawa, Illinois

William Emory Bowman was born in Pennsylvania in 1834, and in 1857 became a student of the famous photographer Dewitt Rawson in Peru, Illinois. He first worked as an itinerant, but by 1859 had galleries in both Peru and Lasalle in partnership with Rawson. In 1865 he moved to Ottawa (*Craig's Daguerreian Registry*, online). Bowman was still in business in 1892 as one of his photographs of that year noted that his gallery was on Court Street in Ottawa.

BOWMAN
Dime: 1835
Quarter: 1852 1856
Half Dollar: 1857 1877

BOWMAN / OTTAWA, ILL
Quarter: 1876
Canadian Half Dollar: 1870

BOWMAN / OTTAWA, ILL. / PHOTOGRAPHER
Half Dollar: 1860

BOWMAN / PHOTOGRAPHER / OTTAWA, ILL.
Half Dollar: 1855 1857 1860 (3)

GERADUS BOYCE
New York City, NY

Geradus Boyce was a silversmith who lived from 1795 to 1880 (Belden 1980: 70). He was active in New York City from 1814 to 1857. Boyce was a partner in Boyce and Jones between 1825 to 1830 (Belden 1980: 70, Kovel 1989: 42).

G. BOYCE / NEW YORK
Large Cent: 1831**JOHN Q. BOYCE**

BOYCE IOHN
Vermont Cent: UK

JOHN Q BOYCE
Novo Constellatio Cent: 1783

BOYD'S DIRECTORIES
New York City, NY

This well known countermark defied all attempts at attribution until Michael McAllister noticed that the letter style of "Boyd" is identical to the typeface used by *Boyd's Directories* on the cover pages of its publications and in its advertisements. William H. Boyd of New York City was well known from the middle to late nineteenth century for publishing city and state business directories.

BOYD
Half Cent: 1831
Large Cent: 1827
Quarter: 1838 1854 1857 1861 1875 (4) 1876 (8) 1877
Half Dollar: 1814 1843 1854 1874 (2) 1875 1876 (2) 1877

F. E. BOYD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

In 1870 Francis Everett Boyd of Boston was granted this patent for a metallic cartridge.

F. E. BOYD / PAT. / 99,528 / FEB 8 1870
Two Cents: 1864

R. BOYD

R. BOYD
Large Cent: 1851
Small Cent: 1860

G. F. BOYDEN

G. F. BOYDEN
Small Cent: 1862

G. F. BOYDEN / PATENT
Large Cent: 1847

BOYER

BOYER
Half Dime: 1844 1853
Dime: 1845 1853 1861

J. A. BOYER

J. A. BOYER
Large Cent: 1827 1840 1854
Half Dollar: 1855 1858
British Penny: UK
Canadian Token (3)

A. P. BOYNTON
Chicago, Illinois

Andrew Parker Boynton was a watch maker at Twelfth and State, and later at 282 1/2 State Street in Chicago (Ehrhardt and Meggers 1987: 239). He made pocket watches until 1872, and at one time was in the partnership of Austin Boynton and Brother.

A. P. BOYNTON / WATCH MAKER

Dime: 1837 1838 1840 1843 1845 1849

Quarter: 1796 1806 1837

Half Dollar: 1849

Baden, Germany Gulden: 1839

W. A. BRABINER Boston, MA

William A. Brabiner was born in England in 1795. He was listed in the 1818 Boston Directory as a watch and clock maker at 135 Broad Street. He died sometime after 1850 as his wife was listed as a widow in the 1860 Census (Michael McAllister).

W. A. BRABINER

Large Cent: 1795 1818 1826

THEOPHILUS BRADBURY Newburyport, MA

These countermarked coins probably are from the hallmarks of Theophilus Bradbury, who was born in 1763 and died in 1803. It is less likely that they are by Theophilus Bradbury II, who was born in 1793 and died in 1848. Both of them were Newburyport silversmiths (Belden 1980: 71, Flynt and Fales 1968: 162-163). The eagle stamps in the countermarks are of two different sizes.

BRADBURY

Large Cent: 1803

BRADBURY and Eagle in Oval Depression

Large Cent: 1793

BRADBURY and Four Eagles in Oval Depressions

Large Cent: 1801 1802

BRADBURY and Four Eagles in Oval Depressions with DAVIS & BROWN

Rev: T. BRADBURY around Eagle

Large Cent: 1801

C. A. BRADFORD

C. A. BRADFORD

Large Cent: 1827 1847 1851

BRADLEY HOROLOGICAL SCHOOL Peru, Illinois

This seems to be a commemorative issue of the Bradley Horological School, which was an Illinois watchmaker's academy.

BRADLEY 19 06 HOROLOGICAL Hourglass

Small Cent: UK

ANER BRADLEY Watertown and New Haven, CT

From 1774 to 1783 Aner Bradley was a silversmith in New Haven. His tombstone in the Watertown cemetery reads:

He was a hero in the Revolutionary War who served under Captain Benedict Arnold and retired a colonel. From 1783 to the end of his life, Bradley was a silversmith in Watertown. He was its town clerk for thirty years and was a representative in the State Assembly of 1797 (Belden 1980: 71, Ensko 1948: 26, 235, Flynt and Fales 1968: 163, Kovel 1989: 44, John Kenyon Lamond, "Abner Bradley, Colonial Silversmith," *Antiques* 1954, Vol 65: 148).

* A. BRADLEY *

Large Cent: 1800 1818 UK

E. F. BRADLEY

E. F. BRADLEY

Half Dollar: 1806

Eight Reales: 1808

JAMES S. BRADLEY New York City, NY

In 1855 James S. Bradley's business was listed at 154 William Street, with his residence at 55th and Broadway.

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY / JAS. S. BRADLEY / GILDER & FRAME / MAKER / 154 WM ST N. Y.

Mexican Two Reales: 1826

With J. M. TAYLOR / BROKER / CHATHAM ST. / COR. JAMES N. Y.

Two Reales: 1781

FINE PICTURES / JAS. S. BRADLEY / GILDER & FRAME / MAKER / 154 WM ST N. Y. / FINE PICTURES

Two Reales: 1780 1786

FINE PICTURES / CHEAPEST IN THE CITY / JAS. S. BRADLEY / GLIDER & FRAME / MAKER / 154 WM ST N. Y. / & MIRRORS

Two Reales: 1780 1781

JAS. S. BRADLEY, N. Y.

Two Reales: UK

JAS S. BRADLEY, N. Y. / FINE PICTURES / CHEAPEST IN THE CITY

Mexican Two Reales: 1826

JAS. S. BRADLEY, N. Y. / FINE PICTURES / FINE PICTURES

Two Reales: 1780

JAS. S. BRADLEY / GILDER & FRAME / MAKER / 154 WM ST N. Y.

One Real: UK

Two Reales: 1735 1767 1776 1777 1781 1783 1785 1787 1789 1791 1792 1793 1796 1799 1801 1808 1814 1815 (2) 1818 1819 1826 UK (6)

Mexican Two Reales: 1834

With ADMIT / TO / WOOD'S / MINSTRELS / 444 BOWWAY / N. Y.

Two Reales: 1806

JAS. S. BRADLEY / GILDER & FRAME / MAKER / 158 WM ST N. Y.

Two Reales: 1778

JAS. S. BRADLEY / GILDER & FRAME / MAKER / 154 WM ST N. Y. / CHEAPEST IN THE CITY

Quarter: 1806

One Real: UK

Two Reales: 1759 1781 (2) 1789 1796 UK (2)

BRADLEY & SMITH
New York City, NY

This firm's 1867 advertising shell token reads: "Bradley & Smith Manufacturer & Importer of Brushes, 251 Pearl St. N. Y." The partners were James A. Bradley and Alfred H. Smith (Swoger 1991). Bradley also developed Asbury Park as a New Jersey temperance resort, which explains the dual countermarks.

BRADLEY & SMITH BRUSHES, N. Y.

Half Dollar: 1873 (6)
With ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Half Dollar: 1873 (3)
With ASBURY PARK, N. J. and TIFFANY & CO.
Half Dollar: 1873

N. H. BRAGG & SON
Bangor, Maine

Norris H. Bragg and Summer Basford came to Bangor in 1854. They opened a store at 4 Broad Street where they sold iron and steel, blacksmith tools and coal. Bragg bought out his partner and the firm became Norris H. Bragg in 1863. On his death in 1867 one of his sons was made its manager. In 1871 another son joined the firm, which then became N. H. Bragg and Sons (*Knowles Bangor Business Almanac* 1875). It is still in business today.

N. H. BRAGG & SON / BANGOR ME.

Large Cent: 1845

E. BRAINARD

E. BRAINARD.

Large Cent: 1801 1805 1851 UK

O. G. BRAINARD

O. G. BRAINARD

Large Cent: UK
Canadian Token (1)

J. BRAMBLE

Many of Brambles' countermarks are on XF condition half cents. On some of them both of the letters "B" are broken at the top. A possible issuer was James Bramble, who appeared in the 1850 Census as a Philadelphia innkeeper. He was then forty-four and had real estate valued at \$10,000 (Hank Thoele).

J. BRAMBLE / *

Half Cent: 1851 (15) 1853 (3) 1854 (8) UK
Large Cent: 1803

J. W. BRANDOW

J. W. BRANDOW

Large Cent: 1818 1851
Hard Times Token (1)

M. BRANNEN

Below Brannen's name there appears a numeral. So far "3" and "5" have been noted.

M. BRANNEN / Number

Large Cent: 1820 1841

EPHRAIM BRASHER

New York City, NY

Ephraim Brasher was born in New York City in 1744. For a long time numismatists believed these marks were stamped when he and David Ott assayed foreign gold coins for the US government (Breen 1958). In part, this is because *The American State Papers* recorded that in 1792 the Mint paid \$27.00 to John Shield, Brasher's assignee for assaying. Instead, Brasher followed the West Indies practice of increasing the weight of clipped coins by inserting plugs. Less commonly, a coin might be reduced in weight to bring it to just above a minimum weight standard by filing the edge. Coins with Brasher's stamp are found with edge scratches, indicating that they were rubbed against a test stone to check their fineness. Such test scratches commonly appear on "regulated" gold coins.

William Swoger (1992) discovered a number of interesting facts about such counterstamped gold coins. The first piece of evidence is a table of minimum weights for foreign gold coins that would be accepted by the Bank of New York. The table was published in *The New York Packet* on June 7, 1784.

If a coin did not meet a bank's standard, the presenter would lose money in his transaction. By analogy to the monetary history of the Caribbean, we can infer the reason for such regulations was that banks could not take the time to carefully assay each coin as it was presented to them. Instead, they established a few categories of gold weight, and within these categories there was room for variation. Such rules led to the "regulation" of coins, which was the practice of setting their fine gold weight as close as possible to the table weight. If a coin was even slightly light, it would not be accepted at full value, but if it was heavy, it only would be accepted at the table weight, and the presenter would lose any additional intrinsic value.

Modern numismatists did not realize that US silversmiths "regulated" gold coins until Swoger discovered even more evidence. John Burger advertised in the January 1, 1784, *New York Packet* that he offered such services. In fact, many goldsmiths sold their assaying services to people who wanted to maximize the amount of money received when presenting foreign gold coins to American banks. Given this revelation, a cryptic comment about such countermarked coins by an early numismatist now makes sense. G. F. Hill wrote, "I consider the stamp(s) on plugged gold coins (to be) the endorsement of the person responsible, rather than the government responsible. We have it on absolute record that this happened in New York..." (Hill 1916: 279).

We now have a general explanation for the US hallmarks that are found on foreign gold coins and why these coins may be of inferior quality (Gordon 1987). Portuguese, Brazilian, Spanish American and English gold coins were "regulated" to be just above table weights. This means that many of the hallmark style stamps that some older writers labeled as "suspicious" because they could see no purpose for them actually are genuine (Pridmore 1965b). As Ralph Gordon noted, what is particularly important to recognize is that such "regulation" countermarks should be found largely on inferior quality coins.

In fact, many "regulation" stamps are found on light weight contemporary counterfeits. Many such counterfeits, particularly in the West Indies, were made from genuine 6400 reis that had been beaten flat until they were perhaps only a third of their original weight. These flattened disks of good gold were then stamped with counterfeit dies (Gordon 1987). The result is contemporary counterfeits that have the same purity of gold as

genuine coins. This is because they were made from genuine coins! What such counterfeits lacked was weight, not purity.

As a result of this means of counterfeiting, "regulation" countermarks often appear on counterfeit coins, and sometimes appear on counterfeit coins having dates never used by official mints. Many such coins are clipped, and it is common to find "regulation" countermarks on coins whose weight has been increased by insertion of a gold plug. The coins that circulated in the West Indies often were in particularly bad shape.

E.B in Oval

Brasher Gold Doubloon (9)

6400 Reis Gold: 1727 1747 1753 1754 1757 1774 UK

British One-Forth Gold Guinea: 1718

British Half Gold Guinea: 1760 1780

British Gold Guinea: 1713 1716 1731 1734 1744 1749 (2)
1750 (2) 1751 1759 1760 1766 1779 UK

French Louis d'Or: 1745

Spanish American Gold Half Escudo: 1740

Spanish American Gold Eight Escudos: 1775 1787

6400 Reis Gold: 1735 1750 1754 1755 (3) 1757 1766
1767 1769

With John Burger's J B (Script) hallmark

6400 Reis Gold: 1757 1768

British Gold Guinea: UK

With the F & G hallmark

6400 Reis Gold: 1739 1745 1758

With John Burger's J B (Script) hallmark and the F & G hallmark

6400 Reis Gold: 1768

With the F & G hallmark and the T P hallmark of Thomas Pons

6400 Reis Gold: 1760

With S three times for the island of St. Vincent; G three times for the island of Grenada, J R Script hallmark of a silversmith from that island, and B (Script in Oval) with Die Break at 4:00, which is by a West Indies goldsmith.

6400 Reis Gold: 1763

With the T P hallmark of Thomas Pons

6400 Reis Gold: 1760

BRASS IVORY IRON

A number appears with these countermarks, whose purpose is not known. So far the numbers "20" and "30" have been noted.

BRASS / IVORY / IRON / Number

Half Cent: UK (2)

BRATTLE HOUSE

Cambridge, MA

From 1856 to 1861 the Brattle House operated in Cambridge (Hank Thoele).

BRATTLE HOUSE

Large Cent: 1849

Silver Dollar: 1796

C. BRAUN

C. BRAUN

Large Cent: 1847 1852

W. J. BRIAN

W. J. BRIAN

Large Cent: 1826 1832

BRIDGEPORT GUN & IMPLEMENT CO.

Bridgeport, CT

The Bridgeport Gun & Implement Company was organized in 1878. It made knives, golf clubs, sporting guns, gun cleaning implements and bicycle wrenches. It was in business until 1905 (Cole 1999: 63, Peterson 1958, Romaine 1960).

BRIDGEPORT G. I. CO.

Quarter: 1876

BRIDGEWATER GUNSMITHS

Bridgewater and N. Bridgewater, MA

Rulau (1981b 4th ed: 48) identifies these as gunsmith stamps of the Perkins family of North Bridgewater, Massachusetts. In the stamps the town is spelled both as "Bridgewater" and "Bridgwater." While these may be gunsmith stamps, it is not certain if they are issues of the Perkins family. This is because a large cent also is known stamped "L. AMES JR. / N. BRIDGEWATER." Apparently Ames was another gunsmith or metal worker from the same town. In any event, the countermark's year indicates a model or delivery date.

BRIDGEWATER

Large Cent: 1798

BRIDGWATER

Large Cent: 1817

N-BRIDGWATER / 1841

Spanish Eight Reales: 1814

G. W. BRINK

A possible issuer was George W. Brink, who was listed in the 1870s Census as owning a variety store in Ithaca, New York (Michael McAllister).

G. W. BRINK

Large Cent: 1848

Silver Dollar: 1879

BRINDSMAID & HILDRETH

Burlington, Vermont

This hallmark was used by the Burlington silversmithing partnership of Brindsmaid (Brinsmaid) and Hildreth circa 1830. Although Abram Brindsmaid died in 1811, his firm stayed in business until 1854 (Belden 1980: 76, Kovel 1989: 47).

BRINSMAID'S

Silver Dollar: 1795

A. W. BRITTON

A. W. BRITTON.

Large Cent: 1832 1848

Half Dollar: 1858

HOLLIS BROAD

CHINA, MAINE

Hollis Broad was born in 1812. He moved from Orono to China Village in 1848, where he was a blacksmith until his death in 1881 (Rulau: 176). Two sizes of "H. BROAD" stamps are known, while CHINA often appears on the reverse of a coin, rather than under his name.

H. BROAD / CHINA

Large Cent: 1807 1849 1853

L. BROAD

L. BROAD *

Large Cent: 1809
Half Dollar: 1807
Two Reales: 1754

BROADWAY VARIETIES New York City, NY

An advertisement for Parisian Varieties indicated that it was a burlesque house, and so the Broadway Varieties also may have been a "strip joint."

ADMIT TO / BROADWAY / VARIETIES

Two Reales: 1722(?) 1773 1775 1776 1782 1789 1792
1809 1817

J. BROCK

J. BROCK

Small Cent: 1863
Nickel: 1863
Dime: UK

BROOKLYN WATCH CASE CO. Brooklyn, New York

Most US pocket watch cases were made by a different firm than made the movement. One of them was the Brooklyn Watch Case Company, which began work in Brooklyn in 1866. It used the first stamp listed below on its 14 carat gold cases, and the second with the trade name "WINDSOR" on gold filed cases introduced circa 1902. In the 1890s the Joseph Fahys Watch Co. noted in its advertisements that it was the principal sales agent for Brooklyn watch cases, and purchased the firm circa 1900 (Warren H. Niebling, *History of the American Watch Case*, 1971).

WARRANTED / - 14 K - / TO ASSAY / B. W. C. CO.

Half Dollar: 1907

WINDSOR / GUARANTEED / 20 YEARS / B. W. C. CO. / 100

Small Cent: 1913

BROOKS

BROOKS

Small Cent: 1862 1864

BROOKS HOUSE Brattleboro, Vermont

This hotel was built at the corner of Main and Brattleboro Streets in 1871. Today it is on the National Registry of Historical Buildings, but is no longer a hotel.

BROOKS HOUSE

Dime: UK (Liberty Seated)

C. BROOKS

C. BROOKS

Half Cent: 1853
Large Cent: 1848 1854

R. BROOKS Berlin, CT

The 1870 Census listed Roswell Brooks as then a forty-five year old blacksmith (Michael McAllister).

R BROOKS / BERLIN C

Large Cent: 1845

S. DOUGLAS BROWER Albany, NY

Brower was a silversmith in Albany from 1837 to 1850. He also worked in Troy and New York City (Kovel 1989: 49).

S. D. BROWER / ALBANY / 1837

Large Cent: 1797

BROWN

BROWN

Large Cent: UK
Small Cent: 1858
Canadian Token (1)

A. B. BROWN

A. B. BROWN

Large Cent: 1797 1810 1817 1834 UK

A. P. BROWN

A. P. BROWN

Small Cent: 1881
Two Cents: 1865

C. BROWN

C. BROWN

Columbian Exposition Half Dollar: 1893
Silver Dollar: 1879

C. D. BROWN

C. D. BROWN

Small Cent: 1888 1905

C. L. BROWN

C. L. BROWN

Large Cent: 1802 1853

CHARLES OLIVER BROWN Olivet, Michigan

According to Mary Jo Blackport of Olivet College, Charles Oliver Brown enlisted in the Union army as a bugler at the age of nineteen, saw action in twenty-five battles, and was a member of the group that captured Jefferson Davis. He enrolled in Olivet College in 1871, obtained a B.A. in 1875, then an M.A. and a Doctorate in Divinity. He served as Vice President of the J. E. Fellers Publishing Company in Chicago, and then was a pastor in various Congregational churches around the country. Brown was nominated as the Republican candidate for US Senate when he lived in Dubuque, Iowa, and almost won the seat.

C. O. BROWN / OLIVET MICH.

Three Cents (Nickel): 1873
Half Dollar: 1875

DAVID BROWN

Brockway Center, Michigan

The 1870 Census listed David Brown as a twenty-seven year old cabinet maker in Brockway, which is in St. Claire County on the St. Claire River that flows between the US and Canada. Brown was a Canadian immigrant who was born in 1843. In 1900 he was listed as a carpenter (Michael McAllister).

DAVID BROWN. / BROCKWAY, / CENTER / MICH.
Canadian Quarter: UK (Victoria)

E. BROWN

E. BROWN
Small Cent: 1863
Two Cents: 1864

F. C. BROWN

F. C. BROWN
Large Cent: UK (2)

GEORGE A. BROWN

A gunsmith named George A. Brown worked in Rochester at 43 Main Street circa 1845 (Carey 1953: 13). The first coin may have been made from his stamp. The others may be from different merchants.

GEO. A. BROWN
Large Cent: 1824
Quarter: 1876
Newfoundland Half Dollar: 1881

H. M. BROWN
St. Louis, Missouri

H. M. Brown was a gunsmith at 26 Olive Street between 1838 and 1842 (Carey 1953: 13, Kauffman 1952: 15).

H. M. BROWN / ST LOUIS MO
Half Dollar: 1803

J. BROWN

This stamp is so large that "J." does not appear on the 1820 half dollar.

J. BROWN
Large Cent: 180X 1846 1850 UK
Half Dollar: 1820

JOHN BROWN
Fremont, New Hampshire

John Brown and his son were prominent gunsmiths. A note in the September 9, 1861, *Exeter Newsletter* announced John Brown's Rifle Factory was a recruiting office for Union sharpshooters (Matthew E. Thomas, *Fremont, N. H. Gunsmiths: John and Andrew Brown*, 1987). Born in 1806, he began work in 1845 and died in 1895. His home and shop still stand on Route 107, west of the Fremont United Methodist Church. His countermarked coins were struck after July of 1854 when the name of the town was changed from Poplin to Fremont to honor John Fremont, the Western explorer and 1856 Republican presidential candidate. An article on the Browns appeared in the September 23, 1873, *Haverhill, Massachusetts Weekly Bulletin*.

One of the best Gunsmiths in New England is Mr. Andrew Brown... Mr. B. occupies the establishment formerly owned by his father, Mr. John Brown, whose reputation as an excellent Gunsmith is unquestioned. The name of John Brown is well and favorably known among the sportsmen for miles around. The present proprietor has the happy faculty of enjoying the same confidence among his many patrons. A large share of his stock is of foreign manufacture, being purchased in its rough state, mostly in England, Germany and Belgium. Mr. B is in constant receipt of orders from all parts of the country... Every kind of single and double barreled gun and rifles are manufactured of the best material. Mr. B. also does extensive business in the line of repairing.

J. BROWN / FREMONT, N. H.
Large Cent: 1849 1853
Small Cent: 1858

J. W. BROWN

J. W. BROWN
Half Dollar: 1807 1824

S. BROWN

The writer has not seen either example. They may have been stamped by different individuals.

S. BROWN
Large Cent: 1818
Small Cent: 1865

S. C. BROWN
Hartford, CT

S. C. Brown worked as a gunsmith in Hartford at 29 Potter Street circa 1850 (Carey 1953). Two size punches appear on this token.

S. C. BROWN / S. C. BROWN
Canadian Bank Token

SETH E. BROWN
Concord, NH, and Boston, MA

From 1844 to 1848 Seth E. Brown was a Concord silversmith who also sold military goods at 174 Main Street. From 1849 to 1864 he worked in Boston, where he was a partner in Jones, Ball & Co. (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 10, Belden 1980: 80, Kovel 1989: 51). The latter firm also countermarked coins.

S. E. BROWN
Two Reales: 1797

T. H. BROWN
Corry, Pennsylvania

T. H. Brown served in the Civil War, and became a gunsmith in Corry in 1870 (History of Erie County, 1884).

T. H. BROWN
Small Cent: 1874
Nickel: 1866 1874

THOMAS WILLIAM BROWN
Wilmington, North Carolina

Thomas William Brown was born in 1803. He was a partner in the silversmithing firm of Brown and Anderson from 1850 to 1871. T. W. Brown and Sons was formed circa 1872 (Kovel 1989: 52).

T W BROWN
Large Cent: 1819

WILLIAM BROWN
Philadelphia and Albany

This is the hallmark of William Brown, who was a Philadelphia silversmith from 1823 to 1837 (Belden 1980: 81). An individual of the same name worked in Albany, New York, from 1845 to 1849 (Kovel 1989: 52). His advertisement in the 1845 Albany Directory gave his occupation as "silver plater."

W. BROWN
Large Cent: 1803 1837 1848
British Cartwheel Penny: 1797

W. A. BROWN

The beat up 1858 half dollar also was counterstamped with a lily by the Spanish colonial government of Puerto Rico in 1884.

W. A. BROWN
Half Cent: 1807
Large Cent: 1845
With Puerto Rico's Incuse Fleur-de-lys
Half Dollar: 1858 1871

WILLIAM BROWN
Newark, New Jersey

William Brown was listed in the Newark directories of 1844 to 1854 as a cutler (Bruce Mosher).

WM BROWN / NEWARK / N.J
Large Cent: 1817

BROWN & POMEROY
Bristol, CT

The Forestville Manufacturing Company was founded in 1835 by Jonathan C. Brown, Chauncey Pomeroy and their partners to make clocks. This half dollar probably was struck by a predecessor firm.

BROWN & / POMEROY / BRISTOL / CT
Half Dollar: 1827

BROWNE & SEAL
Philadelphia, PA

This silversmith firm was active in 1810 and 1811. Its partners were William Seale, Jr. and Liberty Browne (Belden 1980: 81, Kovel 1989: 52).

BROWNE & SEAL
Large Cent: 1803

BRUEN & CO.
Newark, New Jersey

There are two possible issuers. The first was E. Bruen & Co., which was listed in the 1855 Newark Directory listed as a dry goods business at 121 Market Street. The second was D. B.

& G. H. Bruen, who operated an iron foundry in Newark from circa 1850 to 1861 (Bruce Mosher).

BRUEN & CO / NEWARK - N. J.
Large Cent: UK

RICHARD P. BRUFF
New York City, NY

Richard P. Bruff was a gun dealer in New York City from at least 1860, and also sold tools. Since his countermark is found on a 1921 silver dollar that also has the trademark of the Colt Firearm's Co. and the flaming bomb of the US Ordinance Corps, there are two possibilities. Either some old stamps were employed or "R. P. BRUFF / N. Y." was a trademark used long after Bruff had died.

R. P. BRUFF / N. Y. with Horse Rampant Left in Circle / COLT
(Colt Firearm's Trademark)
Rev: Flaming Bomb of US Army Ordinance Corps
Silver Dollar: 1921

PETER BRUNKER
Ottawa, Illinois

From 1840 to 1882 Peter Brunker was a gunsmith in Ottawa who specialized in percussion weapons (Sellers 1983).

.BRUNKER / OTTAWA
Quarter: 1853
Half Dollar: 1856

S. B. BRUSH

S. B. BRUSH
Half Dollar: 1824 1854 (2) 1855 1858

BRYAN

There are two sorts of "BRYAN" stamps. The silver coins struck circa 1896 and circa 1933 refer to presidential candidate Williams Jennings Bryan and the "free coinage" of silver. The large cents seem to be merchant issues from the early nineteenth century.

BRYAN
Large Cent: 1812 1822

WILLIAM W. BRYAN
Rochester, NY

William W. Bryan was born in 1811. He was a hardware merchant from 1836 to 1848, and was listed as an edged tool maker until 1855 (Pollak 1994: 71).

W. W. BRYAN / CAST STEEL / WARRANTED / ROCHESTER, N Y
Large Cent: 1838

F. S. BRYANT
Kennebunkport, Maine

This is the hallmark of a silversmith from Kennebunkport, Maine. He was active in the early 1860s (Kovel 1989: 53).

F. S. BRYANT
Large Cent: 1802
Half Dollar: 1853
Mexican Two Reales: 1842

PATRICK BRYANT

Chesterfield, MA

The 1870 Census noted that Patrick Bryant of Chesterfield was a sheet iron worker. He was born circa 1806, built his first sawmill in 1828, and by the 1860s he and his three sons were very active in the metal trades. Patrick operated a wood and iron works, machine shop, cider mill, foundry, distillery, and saw mill (Michael McAllister). The dates on his countermarked coins would be model years or delivery dates for his products, which included sieve hoops and stove pipes.

P. BRYANT

Large Cents: UK

P. BRYANT / CHESTERFIELD, MASS. / 1862

Large Cents: 1851

P. BRYANT / CHESTERFIELD, MASS. / 1867

Half Dollar: 1856

P. BRYANT / CHESTERFIELD, MASS. / 1868

Half Dollar: 1860

D. BUCK**D. BUCK**

Large Cent: 1848

Dime: 1855

D. BUCK / MAKER

Large Cent: 1811

BUCKET OF BLOOD SALOON

Victor, Colorado

This 1980s issue could be confused for a nineteenth century countermark. The saloon also issued elongated cents, and may have had a rolling machine in its bar during the 1980s.

THE BUCKET OF BLOOD SALOON / VICTOR, COL. / S. MORRISON, PROP. / MERRY GOOD FOR ONE DRINK CHRISTMAS

Silver Dollar: 1887 1904

RALPH BUCKLEY

Media, Delaware

Ralph Buckley was mentioned in the April 13, 1855, *Delaware County Republican*, which noted that his store had been moved to the corner of State and Olive Streets in Media. He advertised "warm air furnaces, cooking ranges, gas ovens, parlor and cooking stoves, and all kinds of fine copper and sheet iron work, life and force pumps, water wheels and hydraulic rams." He purchased a cotton mill in 1865, which was destroyed by fire in 1867. The 1870 and 1880 Censuses listed him as a tin smith or tin ware manufacturer who had been born in England in 1830 (Michael McAllister and Bruce Mosher). In 1878 Buckley was building a house on State Street which was hit by a tornado while he was inside, and he was seriously injured (Henry Graham Ashmead, *History of Delaware County*, 1884).

RALPH BUCKLEY / MEDIA / DEL. CO.

Chilean Centavo: 1853

BUEHLER & HOWARD

Philadelphia, PA

Martin Buehler and his brother were listed in the 1851 Philadelphia Directory as operating a hardware store at 195 High Street. By 1859 the firm had become the wholesale hardware business of Buehler and Howard at 441 Market with Robert H. Howard as a partner. By 1870 it was Buehler, Howard & Co. with three more partners and shops at 427 Market and 416 Commerce

BUEHLER / & HOWARD with LEWISTOWN / WM MANN

French Five Francs: 1831

H. H. BUELL

A possible issuer was Henry H. Buell, who was listed in the 1860 Census as a machinist in Franklin, New Hampshire (Michael McAllister).

H. H. BUELL

Large Cent: 1851

Small Cent: 1858

J. BULL**J. BULL**

Large Cent: 1838 1851

SAMUEL BULLEN

Bradley, Maine

The 1870 Census listed Samuel Bullen as a fifty-seven year old blacksmith living in Bradley (Michael McAllister)

S. BULLEN

Two Cents: 1864

S. BULLEN / BRADLEY ME

Two Cents: 1868

A. H. BUNKER

The 1883 patent that is noted in one of Bunker's countermarks was for stove fire-box linings, but the patent actually was granted to Edgar E. Bunker of Dubuque, Iowa. Apparently A. H. Bunker was a relative, who manufactured the stoves.

A. H. BUNKER.

Small Cent: 1858

A. H. BUNKER. / PAT. MAR 20, 1883

Small Cent: 1883

W. BUNN

This may be a stamp of William Bunn, who operated a New York City boarding house at 139 Cedar Street according to the 1874 New York City Directory (Hank Thoele).

W. BUNN

Small Cent: 1863

Two Cents: 1864

Nickel: 1866

J. BUNTING**J. BUNTING**

Civil War Token (1)

Canadian Token (1)

SAMUEL C. BUNTING

Philadelphia, PA

Samuel C. Bunting was listed as a hardware merchant or real estate broker from 1852 to 1870 (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 11). The only known example of his piece was found in Philadelphia using a metal detector (Rulau 2004: 792).

S. C. BUNTING / PHIL
Half Dime? UK

BURBANK HOTEL

Burbank, California was not established until 1887, and only had a population of 500 in 1911. So this hotel probably was located in some other city.

BURBANK HOTEL
Half Dollar: 1875

HOTEL BURBANK
Saxony Taler: 1843

A. F. BURBANK
Worcester, MA

A. F. Burbank was a jeweler, who sold silverware and watches during the 1840s at 341 Main Street in Worcester (Green 1989: 178, Kovel 1989: 54).

A. F. BURBANK
Large Cent: 1802

W. H. F. BURBANK
Sandwich, MA

According to the Sandwich Bay View Cemetery records, W. H. F. Burbank died in 1876 at the age of forty-nine. His occupation is not known.

W. H. F. BURBANK / SANDWICH
Large Cent: 1829 1851 UK

ISAAC B. BURBBAYGE
St. Louis, Missouri

This early merchant operated a general agency and intelligence office in St. Louis. He was listed in directories from 1839 to 1860, advertised a wide variety of goods, maps of Western rivers, and sold slaves. Burbbayge noted in the 1854 *Illinois and Missouri State Business Directory* that his business was "established between ten and twenty years ago." In 1840 he was a partner in Burbbayge & Keller, which manufactured tin and copper goods at 160 North Main Street. The countermark "I.B.B. / Star" may also be his as such a stamp would be appropriate for tin and copper goods. (See that listing).

I. B. B. / ST. LOUIS / MO
Half Dime: 1836 (2) 1839 1852
Dime: 1828 1834 1838 (3) 1841
Quarter: 1853
Half Dollar: 1852 1853
Two Reales: 1789 1803 1807

CALVIN BURDEN
Philadelphia, PA

Calvin Burden was a gunsmith in Philadelphia circa 1819 (Sellers 1983: 46).

C. BURDEN

Half Cent: 1809
Large Cent: 1818 UK

W. BURDICK

W. BURDICK
Small Cent: 1863 1895

HENRY H. BURGER & CO.
Richmond, Virginia

The 1860 Richmond Directory listed the saw manufactory of Burger & Boyle at the corner of Arch and 8th Streets. Henry R. Burger, one of its partners, later was involved in Toland & Burger, and one of that firm's advertisements is in the Carnegie Mellon University Library collection. (The Toland of the partnership may have been William Toland – see his listing – who was a saw and tool maker in Baltimore).

HENRY R. BURGER & CO. / RICHMOND - VA. / EXTRA
Large Cent: 1838

JOHN BURGER
New York City, NY

John Burger was born in New York City in 1749, apprenticed to Myer Meyers to learn silversmithing, and by 1775 had a shop on Maiden Lane. Burger left when the British occupied the city, but returned in 1783 (Swoger 1992 1996). He advertised in the January 1, 1784, *New York Packet* that he would "regulate" foreign gold coins to the weight specifications of the Bank of New York (Swoger 1992). Regulation was the practice of setting the amount of gold in a foreign coin as close as possible to a local standard. If a coin was light, it was discounted, and any gold value over a minimum weight was not paid to the owner.

J B (Script) Monogram

In the past this countermark was called a "Script B." But upon close inspection it actually is seen to be a script "J B" monogram.

While a number of varieties of what have been called letter "B" countermarks in the numismatic literature were known on gold coins, almost everyone assumed that they were the product of the same goldsmith. Close examination of the stamps and weight comparisons of the coins have shown this tentative conclusion to have been quite wrong:

1. On the first type – which is now called a "J B (Script) Monogram" – the flourishes of what once was thought to be a single "B" overlap. This type occurs in both circular and oval depressions.
2. On the second type the flourishes do not overlap, and the stamp often is more of a shaped oval that follows the outline of the letters.
3. On a third type the stamp has broken at 4:00 on the known specimens.

Gordon (1987) notes that the weight standard of the regulated gold coins marked with the second stamp – which really is a "Script B" – is quite different from the New York standard. He believes the second mark is from the West Indies. The third countermark from a broken die may either be American or Caribbean. Unfortunately, past catalogers have not noted these subtle differences, and listed all three marks without distinguishing among them. So a few of the coins listed

below actually may be the West Indies "Script B" issues, rather than pieces regulated by John Burger. For more information interested readers should consult Gordon, who presents enlargements of the various countermarks (1987: 92, 99, 108).

J B (Script) Monogram

6400 Reis Gold: 1736 1742 1746 1748 1750 1753 1754
1757 1766 1769 1770 1772 (2) 1778 1779
British Gold Guinea: 1700 1734 1760 1731 1773 UK
Spanish American Gold Eight Escudos: 1764
12,800 Reis Gold: 1732
With Brasher's E.B hallmark
6400 Reis Gold: 1757 1768
With Brasher's E.B hallmark and the F & G hallmark
6400 Reis Gold: 1768
With the F & G hallmark
6400 Reis Gold: 1739 1758
With the F & G hallmark and Thomas Underwood's T U hallmark
6400 Reis Gold: 1760
With Martinique's governmental countermark of 20 over Eagle.
6400 Reis Gold: 1775 1788
With the W. T. in Rectangle of an unidentified goldsmith.
6400 Reis Gold: 1768

16 in Oval

Swoger (1999) identified a number of eight escudos with a "16" in oval countermark over the eye of the Spanish monarch in the same way that Burger's "J B" appears over the monarch's eye on smaller size gold coins. Each coin is holed through the eye, and then filled with a gold plug. The weight of these eight escudos was adjusted from 417.6 to 431.5 grains. This turned them into \$16.00 gold pieces, and thus "16" represents their American value.

16 in Oval

Eight Escudos Gold: 1754 1761 1774 1776 1778

N. York

This unusual style "N. YORK" countermark is one of Burger's hallmarks (Belden 1980: 84-86), but why he used it to stamp copper coins is unknown. Nevertheless, some of the hypotheses advanced by Scott (1975) for countermarking British copper coins may be relevant here. Such oddly countermarked pieces may be receipts for goods left for repair or discount tokens that could be applied to the next purchase.

N. YORK (Script)

Large Cent: 1800 1802 1805 1806
Connecticut Cent: 1787 1788
New Jersey Cent: UK
New York Cent: 1788
Vermont Cent: 1787 1788
Counterfeit British Halfpenny: 1733

H. S. BURGESS Maine?

H. S. Burgess' stamp broke, and the top of the "B" is missing on many of his countermarked coins. Rulau (1994: 459) states that a Burgess was a silver plater in Baltimore. Unfortunately the silver plater who was listed in the 1860 Baltimore Directory was named James Burgess, rather than H. S. Burgess.

Frank Thoele reports that a search of Census records reveals many Burgesses lived in Maine in the 1850s and 1860s. Among them, Henry S. Burgess was listed in the 1860 Census as a Portland auctioneer, and had a son who also was named Henry, occupation unknown. Another person listed as H. Burgess

in directories was a blacksmith in Rockland in 1855 and in East Vassalboro in 1860. So Maine was a more likely location for this merchant than Baltimore.

H. S. BURGESS

Large Cent: 1803 1805 1807 1817 (2) 1818 (3) 1820 1821
1822 1825 1826 1827 (4) 1828 (2) 1829 (2) 1830 1831
(2) 1832 1835 (4) 1837 (5) 1838 (5) 1839 (4) 1840 (2)
1841 1842 (6) 1843 1844 (3) 1845 (7) 1846 (4) 1847
(13) 1848 (6) 1849 (3) 1850 (5) 1851 (8) 1852 (7) 1853
(9) 1854 (7) 1855 (3) 1856 1857 UK (9)
Small Cent: 1857 1858 UK (2)
Dime: 1830 UK
Quarter: 185X
Half Dollar: 1817
With G. GREEN
Large Cent: 1853
With G. W. KING / ARTIST
Large Cent: 1831

P. BURK

P. BURK

Large Cent: 1837 1852

W. H. BURK

W. H. BURK

Large Cent: 1822 1851

BURKE

BURKE

Large Cent: 1855 UK
Prince Edward Island Cent: 1871

K. A. BURNELL

K. A. BURNELL

Large Cent: 1832 1841

C. E. BURNHAM Binghamton and Utica, NY

Charles E. Burnham was a Utica silversmith and jeweler. In 1853 his address was 5 Liberty Street. Sometime later he moved to Binghamton.

C. E. BURNHAM / BINGHAMTON

Hard Times Token (1)

T. R. BURNHAM Boston, MA and Portland, Maine

In 1859 T. R. Burden was listed as an ambrotype photographer at 96 Middle Street in Portland, Maine. By 1860 he was operating the Burnham Brothers Gallery of Art with his brother J. U. P. Burnham in Boston (*Craig's Daguerreian Registry*, online). A number of cartes de visite (photographic business cards) from the middle 1860s are marked "T. R. Burnham, Boston."

T. R. BURNHAM

Quarter: 1821

JAMES BURNS Philadelphia, PA

James Burns was a silversmith in Philadelphia during the early 1810s (Kovel 1989: 56)

BURNS / PHILAD
Half Dollar: 1811

J. BURNS

J. BURNS
Nickel: 1867
Quarter: 1854

EZEKIEL BURR
Providence, RI

Ezekiel Burr was born in Providence in 1765. He was apprenticed to Samuel Yates, a silversmith in Newport. Burr married Yates' daughter in 1785 and then returned to Providence where he held various public offices, including tax collector and deputy sheriff (William Swoger). The December 8, 1792, *Providence Gazette* reported that he was a partner of his brother William "a few doors south of the Baptist Meeting House." The partnership was dissolved the next year. Around 1825 he left silversmithing and became a grocer. Ezekiel Burr died in 1846.

E B in Rectangular Depression
Quarter: 1818 UK
Half Dollar: 1818 1819 1835
Silver Dollar: 1795 1799
Real: 1776
Two Reales: 1750 1794

H. BURRILL

H. BURRILL
Large Cent: 1850 1852 1853

J. BURRITT & SON
Ithaca, NY

Joseph Burritt was a silversmith who moved to Ithaca from Connecticut in 1816. His son Joseph C. Burritt joined the firm in 1838. They had a store on State Street. It became Burritt, Clark and Company in 1864, and was located at 34 Oswego Street. Burritt, Brooks and Co. was a partnership of J. C. Burritt, E. J. Burritt and F. W. Brooks that was located at 80 East State Street. It advertised "American and Swiss watches, clocks, jewelry of all kinds... gold chains, beads, pocket cutlery, musical instruments, strings, spy glasses, microscopes, scissors and fancy goods." He also was an early photographer (Dewitt Historical Society, *With a Jeweler's Eye: The Photographs of Joseph C. Burritt*, 1988).

J. BURRITT & SON
Half Dollar: 1834

J. BURRITT & SON / ITHACA
Half Dollar: 1809
Hard Times Token (1)

J. H. BURT & CO.
Philadelphia, PA

Jacob H. Burt was a Philadelphia silversmith during the nineteenth century.

J. H. BURT & CO.
Large Cent: 1848

C. BURTON

C. BURTON
Large Cent: 1842
Two Cents: 1869
Nickel: UK

J. BUSBY

J. BUSBY
Quarter: 1857
Half Dollar: 1854

BUSH'S ALLEGHENY HOTEL
Philadelphia, PA

From 1855 to 1857 Charles Bush was listed at 280 Market Street. By 1860 the Allegheny Hotel was owned by James Ott (Russell Rulau).

BUSH'S / ALLEGHENY / HOTEL / PHILA.
Quarter: 1853

A. BUSH

A. BUSH
Large Cent: 1838
Nickel: 1867 UK

OLIVER H. BUSH
Fall River, MA

Oliver H. Bush obtained patent 9,567 in 1861 for a door bolt. The 1850 and 1860 Censuses listed him as a resident of Fall River, but did not note his occupation. The 1870 Census, however, indicated that he was a "brass foundry master" (Bruce Mosher).

OLIVER' / H'BUSH / FALL' RIVER / MASS
Large Cent: 1825

JOSEPH M. BUSHEY
Brandon, Vermont

According to the 1870 Census, Joseph M. Bushey was then twenty-two years old and "works in scale shop" (Michael McAllister).

J. M. BUSHEY
Large Cent: 1848
Two Cents: 1864
Overstruck by DEVINS / & / BOLTON / - / MONTREAL
Large Cent: 1853

BUTLER

BUTLER
Large Cent: 1854
British Penny: George III

Z. BUTLER

Z. BUTLER
British Halfpenny: 1806
Quarter: 1856

BUTTON WARRANTEES

Rich Orange, Rich Color, Rich Gilt, and similar slogans often appear in circles stamped on the backs of nineteenth century metal buttons. In the United States the manufacturer of such buttons was concentrated in Connecticut. All these

countermarked pieces seem to have been made by putting large cents, which were roughly the size of such buttons, into button presses. Another example of this means of countermarking coins is "SCOVILL'S DOUBLE GILT" (See that listing).

DOUBLE GILT * NO 2 * around Circular Design
Rev: Same Stamp Retrograde
Large Cent

RICH /... COLOR ... around Circular Design
Large Cent: 1833

RICH / GILT around Circular Design
Large Cent: 1819

RICH ORANGE (Retrograde in Circle)
Large Cent: 1825

E. A. BUTTRICK

E. A. BUTTRICK.
Large Cent: 1819 1826

W. D. BUTTS
Peabody, Massachusetts?

A possible issuer was William D. Butts, who was listed in the 1870 Census as an engine builder, and in the 1880 Census as a machinist in Peabody, Massachusetts (Michael McAllister).

W. B. BUTTS
Large Cent: 1847
Two Cents: 1864

J. B. BYRNE

This also was reported as "J. E. BYRNE"

J. B. BYRNE
Dime: 1876
Silver Dollar: 1878

C IN DIAMOND

C in Diamond
Quarter: 1854 1859

C. & G. A. H.

C. & G. A. H.
Half Cent: 1828 (5)
Large Cent: 1802

A. B. C.

A. B. C. *
Large Cent: 1827
Hard Times Token (4)
German Coin (1)

A. W. C.

A. W. C.
Large Cent: 1828
Hard Times Token (1)

E C

E C (Heavy Serif Letters)

New Jersey Cent: 1786
Massachusetts Cent: 1787

F.C

F.C

Half Cent: 1807 1808 1809 1818 1825 (2) 1826 (3) 1828
(5) 1829 1832 1833 1834 (9) 1835 (4) 1847
Two Reales: UK

G.W.C

More than one merchant having these initials countermarked coins with this style of letters: 1. G. W. Collins was a photographer in Urbana, Ohio in the 1850s. 2. G. W. Capron used hallmark-style stamps with relief letters, but where he worked is not known. 3. A person named George W. Chapin was an arm's inspector whose initials are found on swords, but the writer has not seen an example of his stamp to see if it is in this style of letters.

G.W.C (Often Stamped Many Times)

Half Cent: 1803 (4) 1804 1808 1809 1825 (4) 1826 (2)
1828 (3) 1832 (5) 1833 (4) 1834 (3) 1835 (7) 1845 1849
(3) 1850 (6) 1851 (2) UK

Two Cents: 1864

With A & T

Half Cent: 1850

H W C Massachusetts?

The first three types of pieces appear to be work tallies indicating that a person had picked one or two pints of berries, etc. Rulau does not think that the H W C / MASS countermark on the 1824 half dollar is related to the others, but the letter style of all these pieces is the same.

H W C

Large Cent: 1829

1 / H W C / PT

Large Cent: 1848 1850 1851 1855 1856

2 / H W C / PT

Large Cent: 1848 1854 1855

With S. L. PHELPS, J. H. PROAL, and a number of unique countermarks

Large Cent: 1852

H. W. C. / MASS

Half Dollar: 1824

I.C

I.C in Serrated Rectangle

Half Cent: 1809
Large Cent: 1803

J C IN MAPLE LEAF

J. C. in Depressed Maple Leaf

Half Cent: 1835 (6)

J. C.

J C in Serrated Rectangle

Large Cent: 1803 1818 1819 1820 1821

J. C. in Serrated Rectangle

Included above

T. C.

This appears to be a silversmith's hallmark. The likely issuer was Thomas Carson, who worked in Albany from 1810 to 1850, and was a partner in Carson and Hall from 1810 to 1818 (Kovel 1989: 66).

T. C. in Depressed Rectangle

Large Cent: Type of 1796-1797

Silver Dollar: 1802

W C

While these small stamps seem to be hallmarks, they could be the work of more than a single silversmith. Some of the stamps may be versions of the trademark of William Gale and his various successors since the "G" in his trademark looks very much like the letter "C" (Rainwater 1978: 56). Gale began work in New York City in 1824, and almost 120 years later the firm that he founded became part of the Gorham silversmithing empire in 1961. Another possible issuer was William Cleveland, who worked as a silversmith in six different states and died in 1837 (Kovel 1989: 113).

W C in Depressed Rectangle

Large Cent: 1803 1805 1821

British Shilling: Queen Anne

W.C in Serrated Rectangle

Half Cent: 1804

Large Cent: UK

JAMES E. CADOW & CO.

Baltimore, Maryland

The 1864 Baltimore Directory listed "James E. Cadow (JEC & Co.)" His firm apparently was a retail jewelry store as this "J. E. C. & CO." stamp has been noted on a piece of silverware.

J. E. C. & CO.

Rev: BALTO

Large Cent: 1844

E. CADY**E. CADY.**

Large Cent: 1802 1818 UK

E. CAIN**E. CAIN**

Half Cent: 1828 (18)

Large Cent: UK

Canadian Token (1)

CAIRNS & BROTHER

New York City, NY

William and Jasper Cairns were the partners in this firm. Its first listing was as a "military ornament-maker" at 40 Reade Street in the 1851 New York City Directory. It was on Grand from 1859 to 1883, and made military caps (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 12).

CAIRNS & BRO. / - 143 - / GRAND ST. N. Y.

Quarter: 1854

J. E. CALDWELL**Philadelphia, PA**

According to the *Jewelers' Circular Weekly* of Feb. 2, 1919, James E. Caldwell began work as a Philadelphia silversmith in 1832. He was a partner in Bennett and Caldwell from 1843 to 1848, when J. E. Caldwell & Co. was organized. The firm also sold pocket watches at 902 Chestnut Street (Ehrhardt and Meggers 1987: 249, Green 1989, Kovel 1989: 61, Rainwater 1988: 56). Caldwell was an excellent diesinker and struck a number of medals. All three counterstamps are so similar in the style of their letters that they must have been issued by his successive companies, and the firm that he founded is still doing business.

CALDWELL

Half Dollar: 1795

CALDWELL & SON

Small Cent: 1860

J. E. CALDWELL / - & CO - / PHILADA with BOSTON / DURAND and N O & SON

Large Cent: 1851

CHARLES W. CALEF**CHAS. W. CALEF**

Large Cent: 1816 1853

I. CALL**I. CALL**

Large Cent: 1802 UK

F. W. CALLEY**F. W. CALLEY**

Large Cent: 1849

Quarter: 1862 1876

J. C. CALL

These countermarked coins were perhaps struck John C. Call, who was a wagon maker in Indian Ford, Wisconsin from 1883 to 1890 (Rulau 2004: 855).

J. C. CALL

Small Cent: 1863

Twenty Cents: 1875

W. CAMERON**W. CAMERON**

Large Cent: 1852

Half Dollar: 1827

CAMPBELL**CAMPBELL**

Two Cents: 1864

Nickel: 1867

F. S. CAMPBELL**F. S. CAMPBELL**

Large Cent: 1838 UK

PETER H. CAMPBELL

Mount Union, PA

Peter H. Campbell was born in 1830 and died in 1872. He was a druggist, jeweler, and carpenter during his career, and signed the 1867 petition for a Mount Union borough charter.

P. H. CAMPBELL. / X X X / STENCIL CUTTER, / 1869 / MT. UNION, PA.

Large Cent: 1854

CHARLES CANNON
Dubuque, Iowa

The only information that could be located about Cannon from city directory advertisements noted that Charles and Henry Cannon sold groceries at 41 Main Street from 1857 to 1860. Then Josiah Konzett's *Recollections of People and Events of Dubuque Iowa, 1846-1890* was put on the internet by a genealogist. Konzett noted that, "Next to the (American) hotel, Geo. Starr had a grocery store. Here my brother Jacob worked the winter of 1847/48. Next to that the Cannon Bros, Bill, Chas. and Henry, also had a grocery store."

The pieces often are very weakly struck, The stamp was too large to produce good impressions when stamped by hand. Perhaps its original intent was to mark wooden boxes of goods much like a branding iron.

C. CANNON. / GROCER / NO. 41 / DUBUQUE, IOWA.

Quarter: 1853

Half Dollar: 1854 (2) 1858

Two Reales: 1808

Unidentified Copper Coin: 1788

J. CANNON
Philadelphia, PA?

This seems to be the "talking arms" of a person named J. Cannon. The coins must have been stamped before 1838 since the 1836 change in the silver standard quickly caused earlier coins to disappear from circulation. Hank Thoele suggests the issuer was James Cannon, who was listed in the 1849 Philadelphia Directory as a tinsmith at 240 Callowhill.

J Cannon

Half Dime: 1832

Dime: 1827 1835

Quarter: 1815 1818 1819

Half Dollar: 1819 1824

G. W. CAPRON

Russell Rulau notes that a number of Capron counterstamps appear on New Orleans coins, which suggests Capron was a Southerner. Hank Thoele reports that the 1860 Census listed a G. W. Capron in Houston, Texas, and a George W. Capron in Attleborough, Massachusetts. The "G.W.C" countermarks are of a similar letter style, although incuse, and may be Capron's issues, as well.

G. W. CAPRON

Half Cent: 1809

Dime: 1838 (3) 1839 1840 1842 UK

Quarter: 1853 1854 (2) 1856 (2)

Half Dollar: 1854 (2) 1858 (2) UK

G. W. CAPRON ("N" Retrograde)

Included above

CARDEN & CO.
New York City, NY

Robert A. Carden was first listed in 1853 as a daguerreian in R. Carden & Co. at 293 Broadway in New York City. By 1856 he had moved to California and had opened a gallery at the corner of Clay and Kearny Streets in San Francisco (*Craig's Daguerreian Registry*, online).

CARDEN & CO. / 293 B'WAY

British Halfcrown: 1817

CAREL'S RESTAURANT
Philadelphia, PA

This restaurant was operated by William Carels, who also stamped coins for the Bolivar House. From 1828 to 1848 he managed both establishments at Eighth and Chestnut Streets.

CAREL'S / N. E. C. 8TH & / PHILA / CHESNUT / RESTAURANT

One Real: 1754

JAMES H. CARLETON & CO.
Haverhill, MA

The first hallmark is clearly that of James H. Carleton, who was a silversmith in Haverhill from 1849 to 1853 (Belden 1980: 188). "Carleton & Co." also appears in hallmark lists with the comment "issued c. 1800, town unknown." A comparison of this hallmark (French 1917: 24) to photos of James Carleton's hallmark (Belden 1980: 98) indicates that they are the same style. Therefore they likely are by the same issuer, or by a father and son.

CARLETON

Large Cent: 1802 1817 1846 UK

CARLETON & CO

Large Cent: 1803

J. P. H. CARLETON

Large Cent: 1832 1847

J. P. H. CARLETON

Rev: J. P. H. C. and 5

Large Cent: 1852

D. CARLILE

D. CARLILE

Large Cent: 1849

Quarter: 1856

Half Dollar: 1858

J. CARLIN

J. CARLIN

Large Cent: 1817

Half Dollar: 1839

CARLTON

CARLTON

Nickel: 1868

Half Dollar: 1875

J. CARLTON

J. CARLTON

Large Cent: 1852 1853 UK

CARPENTER

CARPENTER

Large Cent: 1834
Half Dime: 1824

P. L. CARPENTER**P. L. CARPENTER**

Small Cent: 1857 (2) 1858 (2)
Nickel: 1883
Half Dollar: 1812

E. CARR**E. CARR**

Large Cent: 181X
With O. AMES and A. STONE
Large Cent: 1838

J. W. CARR**J. W. CARR**

Large Cent: 1837 1853
Quarter: 1854

CARRIER CUTLERY CO.
Elmira, New York

This firm made tools and cutlery. Its address was listed as 206 Steele Memorial Building in the 1900 Elmira Directory.

CARRIER / CUTLERY CO. / ELMIRA, N. Y.
Nickel: 1900

CARSON & HALL
Albany, NY

Thomas H. Carson and Green Hall were the partners of this firm, which advertised in the 1810 *Albany Gazette*. The American Antiquarian Society has one of their trade cards, which notes they were watchmakers, silver smiths and jewelers at 34 State Street. Their partnership was dissolved in 1819 (Belden 1980: 100; Kovel 1989: 66)

CARSON & HALL

Four Reales: 1776

CARTER DIAMOND TOOL CORP.
Willoughby, Ohio

This countermark was designed by Edmond Kucia to commemorate the eightieth anniversary of Carter Diamond Tool in 2000. It is nicely done in the style of early tool maker stamps, and might be mistaken as pre-Second World War. Some varieties include "CARTER" in a logotype stamp with 2 mm tall letters. Others have the initials of individuals who worked for the company stamped on a quarter minted in the year that they were hired. The original stamp had "1920 - 2000" on a middle line, but that was effaced in 2001, and more coins stamped, including several hundred 2002 Ohio commemorative quarters.

CARTER DIAMOND TOOL CORP. / 1920 - 2000 / WILLOUGHBY.
OHIO, sometimes with initials or CARTER in 2 mm high logotype punch
Various Coins and Tokens

C. CARTER

A possible issuer was Charles Carter, who was a Fitchburg, Massachusetts gunsmith in 1850 (Kauffman 1952: 16). An alternative possibility is Charles Carter, who made wooden

planes in Troy, Syracuse, and Auburn, New York from 1847 to 1863 (Pollak 1994: 83).

C. CARTER

Large Cent: UK
Two Cents: 1864

F. C. CARTER**F. C. CARTER**

Large Cent: 1819 UK

J. H. CARTER
New Market, NY

This may be the hallmark of J. H. Carter, who was a silversmith in New Market, New York (Belden 1980: 100).

J. H. CARTER

Large Cent: 1838

LEWIS CARY
Boston, MA

Lewis Cary was a Boston silversmith. He was born in 1798, apprenticed to Churchill and Treadwell, and was listed in the 1821 Boston Directory as a silversmith. Cary became a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association in 1828 and died in 1834 (Enkso 1948: 35, Belden 1980: 101).

*** L. CARY ***

Large Cent: UK
Two Reales: UK

CARY, BOYNTON & WOODFORD

The hallmark of this silversmithing firm is known on well executed spoons and sugar tongs made circa 1820, but the firm's location has not been traced.

CARY, BOYNTON & WOODFORD

Large Cent: 1812

CASE

This may be a stamp of Case Brothers cutlers, but the writer has not seen an example to determine if it is the sort of stamp that would have been used on knives.

CASE

Large Cent: 1854
Small Cent: 1860

CASE BROTHERS
Little Valley, NY

This cutlery company used the name Case Brothers from 1889 to 1900. It is still doing business as today W. R. Case & Sons.

CASE BROS. / LITTLE VALLEY / N. Y.

Quarter: 1894

C. E. CASE**C. E. CASE**

Quarter: 1858
Half Dollar: 1856 1858

CAST STEEL

"Cast Steel" was a commonly used guarantee of quality goods. The term came into use as an implied warrantee after 1830 when steel started to replace cast iron in tools. All the coins listed below appear to have been struck from different stamps, which may mean they were made by workers as souvenirs. Some of these coins probably were stamped in England, where this guarantee also was common.

CAST STEEL

Large Cent: 1795 1798 1801 (2) 1810 1812 1816 1817 (3)
1819 1820 (3) 1822 1823 1824 1825 1826 1827 1828
1829 (2) 1831 (3) 1832 (2) 1837 (2) 1838 1844 1846 (3)
1847 1848 1849 1850 1853 (2) 1854 1856 (3) UK (20)

Small Cent: 1916 1953

Nickel: 1895 UK

Quarter: 1815

Half Dollar: 1854

Hard Times Token (2)

Connecticut Cent: 1786 UK

New Jersey Cent: 1786

British Halfpenny: 1806

British Cartwheel Penny: 1797

Isle of Man Penny: 1798

CAST STEEL / WARRANTED

Large Cent: 1829 1848 1851

CAST STEEL & EAGLE

Unlike the previous generic countermarks, this stamp is quite detailed. It seems to be a trademark.

CAST . STEEL / Eagle

Large Cent: 1816 1824

Quarter: UK

Half Dollar: 1826

CASWELL**CASWELL**

Large Cent: 1840 1854

N. CATE**N. CATE**

Large Cent: 1818

Small Cent: UK

T. CATLEY

One of the 1831 large cents listed below also is countermarked with a pipe. Therefore, Catley may have been a tobacconist.

T. CATLEY

Large Cent: 1831 (2) 1852 UK

Hard Times Token (2)

Connecticut Cent: UK

JOSEPH CATROW

Germantown, Ohio

Joseph Catrow was a photographer in Germantown in 1859 (*Craig's Daguerreian Registry*, online).

JOS. CATROW / ARTIST

Half Dollar: 1856

CATSKILL**CATSKILL**

Large Cent: 1831 1847

CATTARAGUS CUTLERY CO.

Little Valley, NY

This firm was founded in 1882 by B. F. Champlin. It made all sorts cutlery including knives, razors, etc.

CATTARAGUS / CUTLERY CO. / LITTLE VALLEY N. Y.

Small Cent: 1891

J. CAWLEY**J. CAWLEY**

Quarter: 1876 (2)

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD

The Central Vermont Railroad ran from south of Montpelier into southern Quebec, stopping at Iberville. Its name was changed from the Vermont Central to the Central Vermont in 1873. Its "C.V.R.R." stamp is so large that it barely fits on the coins. Robert Merchant reports that the *A. F. Spaulding* was Engine 21 on the North New London Line of the railroad; the engine was sold for scrap in 1899.

C. V. R. R.

Large Cent: UK

French Ten Centimes: 1854

C. V. R. R. / A. F. SPAULDING

Canadian Token: 1850

A. F. SPAULDING

Canadian Large Cent: 1876

CENTURY OF PROGRESS EXPOSITION

Chicago, Illinois

This is the sort of novelty item that might have been made in a souvenir machine at this world's fair.

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS, CHICAGO, 1934 (On Edge of Coin)

Small Cent: 1934 (3)

H. CHALMERS**H. CHALMERS**

Large Cent: 1847 1851

D. CHANDLER

New York City, NY

This countermark may have been the work of a silversmith who was a partner in Chandler & Darrow in New York City from 1843 to 1861 (Kovel 1989: 69). Unfortunately, references do not indicate that person's first name, nor illustrate his stamp. Nor are reports of the countermarked coin consistent; there may be a second piece dated 1814. There also is an 1845 large cent countermarked "CHANDLER." that might be by this issuer.

D. CHANDLER / NEW-YORK with same stamps on edge of coin

Rev: NEW YORK

Large Cent: 1819

ALEXANDER CHAPIN

Hartford, CT

Alexander Chapin was a Hartford silversmith and button maker from 1846 to 1851.

A. CHAPIN.

Large Cent: 1817 1831 1827 1837 1847 1850 1851

A. CHAPIN. / Stars around Eagle / A. CHAPIN.

Large Cent: 1820

E. J. CHAPIN
Clyde, NY

E. J. Chapin was a jeweler, clock, and watch dealer in Clyde, N. Y. He used a variety of separate punches to counterstamp coins.

E. J. CHAPIN (sometimes stamped two or three times)
Quarter: 1838 1853 1854

E. J. CHAPIN / CLYDE N. Y.
Large Cent: UK

E. J. CHAPIN / CLYDE, N. Y. / DEALER / WATCHES, CLOCKS / & JEWELRY
Large Cent: UK

E. J. CHAPIN / DEALER / IN / WATCHES/ CLOCKS &/ JEWELRY / CLYDE, N. Y.
Rev: E.J. CHAPIN / CLYDE, N. Y.
Large Cent: UK

J. CHAPIN

The 1803 large cent is made from single letter punches. The writer has not seen any of the others.

J. CHAPIN
Large Cent: 1802 1803 1807
Half Dollar: 1877

PHILIP CHAPIN
Baltimore, Maryland

Philip Chapin was one of the most prolific wooden plane makers of Baltimore. He was in business from circa 1830 to 1860 (Barlow 1991: 113, 136, Pollak 1994: 91). In the 1835 city directory he was listed at 36 Light Street.

P. CHAPIN
Large Cent: 1801 1807 1822 1827 1829

S. P. CHAPIN

The patent noted in Chapin's countermark was for a type of sewing machine.

S. P. CHAPIN / PATENTED / FEB 19, 1856
Large Cent: UK
Dime: 1853

S. CHAPMAN

S. CHAPMAN
Large Cent: 1822 1852
Nickel: 1866

WILLIAM A. CHAPMAN

WM. A. CHAPMAN

Large Cent: 1855
Quarter: 1853 1854
Half Dollar: 1858
Canadian Token (1)

CHASE BRASS & COPPER CO. Waterbury, CT

The trademark of this company was "CHASE USA" and a mythological centaur – half-man, half-horse – holding a bow and arrow. The firm made art deco copper, brass and stainless steel items, including lamps, ashtrays, bar shakers, napkin holders, etc.

Centaur Holding Bow and Arrow / CHASE / USA
Small Cent: 1929

CHASE MILLS Lowell, MA?

This stamp may refer to the Chase Mills of Lowell, Massachusetts, which made "fancy cassimeres" according to *Nason & Varney's Massachusetts Gazetteer* of 1890. Alternatively, it could refer to a mill in Chase Mills, NY, but no obvious mill there has been identified.

CHASE - / MILLS
Small Cent: 1868
Two Cents: 1864 1865

H. P. CHASE

H. P. CHASE
Large Cent: 1802 1849

J. CHASE

J. CHASE
Large Cent: 1800 1843
Nova Scotia Cent: 1861

R. CHASE

R. CHASE
Large Cent: 1807 1847

MILO CHATFIELD Bloomington, Illinois

Milo Chatfield was a grocer who advertised in the 1855 Bloomington Directory as "Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign & Domestic Cigars, all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Also Dealer in Confectioneries, Candies, Nuts, Raisins, &c."

M. CHATFIELD / BLOOMINGTON / - ILL. -
Quarter: 1853 (2) 1854 1856
Half Dollar: 1854 (2)
Two Reales: 1780 1781 1821 1828 UK

CHATHAM LOCK CO. Boston, MA

In 1862 Samuel N. Long of South Chatham was granted patent 37,135 for a lock, which was manufactured by Chatham Lock Co. of Boston (Arnall 1996).

CHATHAM LOCK CO. / BOSTON / S. N. LONG'S PATENT / DEC. 9 - 1862
New Brunswick Cent: 1861

DR. JOSEPH CHEEVER
Boston, MA

Dr. Craig Blackstone has researched the history of Eastern doctors who counterstamped coins, and discovered that Dr. Cheever was from Boston. He advertised in the January 12, 1854, Boston Herald.

Michael McAllister has traced additional information about this doctor. Joseph Cheever was born circa 1808 in New Hampshire. He was listed in the 1850 Census as a resident of Charlestown, and in the 1860 Census as a resident of Chelsea, both of which are just outside Boston. A person of the same name also was listed in the 1890 Boston Directory as an "Eclectic Physician."

DR. J. CHEEVER
US Large Cent: 1821

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY

This countermarked coin probably was made from a railroad sealer, which was used to emboss lead seals placed on boxes and bags shipped by rail.

430 / C. & O. RY.
Large Cent: UK

CHICAGO

CHICAGO
Nickel: 1907
Dime: 1875
Danish Skilling: 1771

CHICAGO SCALE CO.
Chicago, Illinois

One of this company's broadsides noted "Manufacturers of every variety of US Standard Scales, Railroad and Warehouse Trucks, Wheelbarrows, &c. 147, 149 and 151 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill." Another of its advertisements gave its address as 68 & 70 W. Monroe Street. The company sold many things besides scales, and its circa 1890 trade catalog was principally of other items.

CHICAGO SCALE CO
Quarter: 1854

CHILD & BROTHER
Ottawa, Illinois

Child and Brother were shoemakers. They were listed in Ottawa directories until 1876.

CHILD & BRO. / OTTAWA ILL.
Quarter: 1853 1854 (2) 1858 1859 UK (2)
Half Dollar: 1853 1854 (3) 1855 1862 UK

CHILDS & DICKINSON

This stamp has been noted on a circa 1810 gravy ladle. Therefore, Childs & Dickinson must have been a silversmithing partnership, but it is not listed in any of the standard references on hallmarks.

CHILDS & DICKINSON
Half Cent: 1811

CHINA TEA CO.
Bangor, Maine

China Tea was organized in 1858, and its first proprietor was William H. Adams. He was followed by Thomas White, who operated the business until 1873, when it became the White Tea Co. China Tea was located at 51 West Market Square, and during the 1870s advertised, "We receive all our goods from Ar-Showe & Co., of Boston. Mr. Ar-Showe is a native of China, and was brought up in the tea trade in Canton."

An interesting note about a China Tea countermark appeared in the Sept. 10, 1885, issue of the *Winfield Courier* – a Kansas newspaper. The note shows how far countermarked coins could travel!

Among the hard money taken in Friday for daily subscription was a twenty-five cent piece marked 'China Tea Company, Bangor, Maine' dated 1857. This piece is a long ways from home, and probably will never see its native shores again.

CHINA TEA CO. / BANGOR ME.

Quarter: 1839 1853 (3) 1854 1856 1857 (9) 1858 (2) 1861 UK
Half Dollar: 1811 1854 1858 1871 (2) UK

JAMES CHINERY
New York City, NY

James Chinery was listed in the 1829 New York City Directory at 90 William Street. He advertised as a "letter and tool cutter." By 1834 he was located at 108 Nassau Street.

J. CHINERY / DIE CUTTER / N. Y.
One Real: UK

J. CHINERY / DIE CUTTER / 205 WM. ST. N. Y.
Half Real: 1783 UK
One Real: 1772 1816

STEPHEN D. CHOATE
Louisville, Kentucky

Stephen D. Choate worked in Cincinnati from 1836 to 1840. From 1841 to 1852 he sold silverware, watches, jewelry, and lamps in Louisville with his shops successively on Jefferson, Main, Fourth, and Fifth Streets.

S. D. CHOATE. / LOUISVILLE
Dime: 1835 1838

S. D. CHOATE. / SILVERSMITH / LOUISVILLE
Dime: 1834 1841 1853
Quarter: 1853 UK
Two Reales: 1796

CHRISTY & WOODS MINSTRELS
New York City, NY

Edwin Christy formed Christy's Minstrels in 1842, and was its star comedian. In 1846 it was located at 472 Broadway (Rulau 1983: 83). Christy and Wood's Minstrels was organized in 1853 as its successor. Eventually called just Wood's Minstrels, it also used struck advertising tokens. Stephen Foster is supposed to have sold the rights to *Oh Susanna* to Edwin Christy for \$5.00.

This large countermark almost always is weakly struck so that only the male or the female dancer is clear. The stamp also is awkwardly cut. GEO. / CHRISTY / AND / WOODS and the two

dancers are symmetrically placed, but the rest of the legend is curved and angled to get all the words on a badly designed stamp.

GEO. / CHRISTY / AND / WOODS / MINSTRELS / 444 B. WAY /
N. YORK / Man Dancing Left, Woman Dancing Right
Two Reales: 1774 1778 1787 1826 UK

H. W. CHURCHILL
Albany, NY

The American Antiquarian Society has one of H. W. Churchill's trade cards, which indicates that his firm was wood engravers at 88 State Street in Albany.

H. W. CHURCHILL
Large Cent: 1847

JESSE CHURCHILL
Boston, MA

This is probably the hallmark of Jesse Churchill, a Boston silversmith who was born in 1773. By 1805 he was a partner in Churchill and Treadwell at 88 Newbury Street; that firm was dissolved in 1813. Churchill was a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, and he died in 1819 (Flynt and Fales 1968: 181).

CHURCHILL
Large Cent: 1794

CITY HOTEL
Springfield, MA

The American Antiquarian Society has a trade card of the City Hotel of Springfield, which indicates that its proprietor was M. Kendall.

CITY HOTEL
Half Dime (UK)

H. CLAPP

H. CLAPP
Large Cent: 1850
Two Cents: 1864

CLARK

This may be a hallmark of Levi Clark, a Norwalk, Connecticut silversmith. He was born in 1801 and died in 1875 (Kovel 1989: 75).

CLARK
Half Cent: 1822 1828
Large Cent: 1817 1838 1840
Nickel: 1868
Dime: 1844
Hard Times Token (1)

CLARK.

CLARK.
Half Cent: 1828
Large Cent: 1847

CLARK CAST-STEEL

This may be a stamp of William A. Clark of Westville, Connecticut, who began producing tools before the Civil War. In

1858 he obtained a patent for an expansive auger bit (Valerie Polino, *The Life and Times of the West River*, online).

CAST-STEEL / CLARK.
Hard Times Token (Low-51)

CLARK HOUSE
Iowa City, Iowa

Iowa City was the state's first capital. The unusually tall letter style of one variety of the Clark House countermark exactly matches the advertisement for that hotel in an antebellum Iowa City Directory. Two sizes of stamp are known.

CLARK / HOUSE
Half Dollar: 1856 1857 (2)

CARLOS C. CLARK
New Hampshire and Vermont

Carlos C. Clark made flintlock and percussion rifles in Windsor, Vermont. From 1846 to 1856 he was employed by Robbins and Lawrence as a gunsmith. Afterwards he made telescopic gun sights in Windsor until 1859, when he moved to Nashua, NH. In 1863 he moved to Manchester, but kept both shops open until 1868 (Russell Rulau).

C. C. CLARK
Large Cent: 1825 1842
Bolivian Four Soles: 1830

C. C. CLARK / 1841
Massachusetts Cent: 1788

C. C. CLARK / 1842 - 1879
Silver Dollar: 1879

C. C. CLARK / 1842 / 1864 / 1879 / Flower
Silver Dollar: 1802

C. C. CLARK / NASHUA, N. H. / Two Pomegranates / 1859
Quarter: 1806

C. C. CLARK / NASHUA, N. H. / 1861 / 1876
Rev: MANCHESTER, N. H. / 1876
Canadian Token (1)

Pomegranate
Dime: 1841
With WM. J. RICE with J. H. RING
Large Cent: 1817

E. CLARK

E. CLARK
Half Cent: 1853
Large Cent: UK (2)
Two Cents: 1865

GEORGE G. CLARK
Providence, RI

George C. Clark worked as a silversmith as early as 1813, and was listed in Providence directories until 1868 (Flynt and Fales 1668: 182). In 1824 his address was 27 Cheapside, and he noted "Watches cleaned and repaired and jobs in jewelry and silverware executed with neatness and dispatch." He was a partner of Lorenzo D. Anthony in Clark and Anthony, which also countermarked coins.

G. G. CLARK
Large Cent: 1803 1832

GEO. CLARK
Large Cent: 1854 UK

GEO. G. CLARK
Mexican Two Reales: 1821

G. W. CLARK
Philadelphia, PA

Since "G. CLARK" and "G. W. CLARK" are of similar style, they likely were issued by the same person or by relatives. There are at least two possibilities. G. W. Clark was listed as a maker of whitelead, etc. at 217 Lodge Street in 1860. George Clark was listed as a blacksmith at 1118 Wistar Street from 1857 to 1875. These countermarks often are found on high grade half cents.

G. CLARK / PHILA.
Half Cent: 1855 (13)

G. W. CLARK
Large Cent: 1847
Small Cent: 186X

H. M. CLARK

A person of this name from New Britain, Connecticut patented an adjustable pipe wrench in 1857 (Cope 1999: 78).

H. M. CLARK.
Large Cent: 1820

H. M. CLARK. / Pomegranate
Large Cent: 1820 1852
Small Cent: 1864

J. F. CLARK

J. F. CLARK
Large Cent: 1850
Nickel: Shield
Quarter: UK

J. H. CLARK
Jamestown, NY

The likely issuer was a Jamestown tool maker. Josephus Clark began making tools in Jamestown circa 1835, and was associated with the firm of Clark and Lincoln (*The Early History of Ellicott, Chautauqua County, 1887*). In 1871 Josephus H. Clark (his son?) was granted a patent, and advertised in *Boyd's 1872 New York State Business Directory and Gazetteer*.

J. H. CLARK
Large Cent: 1856
Dime: 1853

R. CLARK

Since all these countermarks are in the same letter style and all of them appear on half cents. Therefore, they must have been issued by the same person. They may have been used as trade tokens or work tokens. An "R. CLARK" also is known on a 1786 two reales, but the writer has not seen that piece to determine if it is the same style of stamp.

R C / 4

Half Cent: 1853

5 / R C
Half Cent: 1853 (2) UK

5 / R * C
Half Cent: 1853 (2)

R. CLARK / *
Half Cent: 1853

R. CLARK / 5
Half Cent: 1853

WILLIAM CLARK

WM. CLARK
Large Cent: 1847 1853

CLARK & ANTHONY
Providence, RI

Comments about the history of this firm are inconsistent. Kovel (1989: 73) states that it began making silverware in Providence in the 1790s, but Rulau (1981b 4th ed: 79) notes that Anthony was in New York City in the 1790s, and the firm was organized in 1824. In any event, the partners were George G. Clark and Lorenzo D. Anthony (Belden 1980: 111). It advertised in the 1836 Providence Directory, and struck Hard Times tokens (Low-94). George C. Clark also issued countermarked coins.

CLARK & ANTHONY
Large Cent: 1803

G. R. CLARKE
Pottstown, PA

There appear to be two known specimens. The large cent with unknown date was reported as "C. R. CLARKE"

G. R. CLARKE / POTTSTOWN
Large Cent: 1826 UK

CLAUSS CUTLERY CO.
Fremont, Ohio

The Clauss Cutlery Co. made scissors, shears, razors, etc. It was located in Elyria from 1878 to 1887, when it moved to Fremont, and is still in business (M. Springate, *Straight Razor Manufacturers and Dates of Operation*, online).

CLAUSS / U. S. A.
Nickel: 1937

J. CLAY

J. CLAY
Large Cent: 1800 1844 1849

WILLIAM CLAY

WM CLAY
Large Cent: 1847 1839 UK (2)
Small Cent: 1863

D. CLEAVES
Saco, Maine

Daniel Cleaves and J. M. Noyes were machinists, who were listed in Censuses and city directories from 1849 until the 1870s (Michael McAllister)

D. CLEAVES with J. M. NOYES
Large Cent: 1830

N. P. CLEAVES
Boston, MA

The 1865 Boston Directory listed N. P. Cleaves as "weighers and gaugers" at 3 Central Wharf.

N. P. CLEAVES. / 3 CENTRAL / WHARF
Half Cent: 1809

J. C. CLEMENT

Most of these pieces also are countermarked "J. K. WILSON." So Clement and Wilson may have been partners in an untraced business.

J. C. CLEMENT
Large Cent: 1819
With **S. B. MERRILL** and **J. K. WILSON.**
Canadian Token (1)
With **J. K. WILSON**
Large Cent: 1835
Hard Times Token (1)

WILLIAM T. CLEMENT
Greenfield, MA

From 1836 William T. Clement was a Greenfield gunsmith and knife maker. In 1857 his partners bought the bankrupt Bay State Tool Co. of Northampton, which was reorganized in 1866 as Clement-Hawks. It too failed, and was reorganized in 1882 as Clement Cutlery (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 14-15, Peterson 1968, Rulau, 1994: 188).

WM. T. CLEMENT
Massachusetts Cent: 1788

B. CLINCHARD

B. CLINCHARD.
Large Cent: 1831 1849

CLINTON

CLINTON
Large Cent: 1837 1848

CLIO

CLIO
Half Dollar: 1877
Canadian Large Cent: 1881

G. E. CLOUGH

G. E. CLOUGH.
Large Cent: 1851
Small Cent: 1858

G. A. COBAUGH

G. A. COBAUGH
Large Cent: 1811 1837

S. P. COBB

The issuer may have been Stephen P. Cobb, who was listed in the 1860 Census as a saddle and harness maker near Petersburg in Rensselaer County, New York.

S. P. COBB
Large Cent: 1805 1852 1856
Quarter: 1853 (2) 1857 1858
Half Dollar: 1859

H. COBURN

H. R. Coburn was a jeweler in East Syracuse, New York in 1883 (Green 1989: 182). He may be the person who stamped these pieces.

H. COBURN
Small Cent: 1858
Civil War Token: Oliver Boutwell of Troy, N. Y. (1)

JOHN W. COCHRAN
Springfield, MA

John W. Cochran was a prolific maker of guns, cannons and shells. While he lived in New York City, many of his weapons were made under contract elsewhere. His Cochran's revolving turret rifle was made by A. B. Allen of Springfield, Massachusetts in the late 1830s. Only about two hundred were made, and this stamp appears on their topstrap (Flayderman 1990: 568-569).

**COCHRAN'S / MANY / CHAMBERED / NON RECOIL / & /
PATENT / RIFLE / SPRINGFIELD / MASS.**
Large Cent: 1820

COCK

COCK
Large Cent: 1802 1841

CAMP CODY
Deming, New Mexico

Over 30,000 recruits passed through Camp Cody during the First World War. It was established in 1917 two miles west of Deming, and named for "Buffalo Bill" Cody, who died that year. After the war and until 1922 it was a tuberculosis sanatorium for veterans. Then it was transferred to the Sisters of the Holy Cross, who used the buildings as a hospital until most of the buildings were destroyed by fire in 1939.

CAMP CODY / DEMING / N. M.
French Ten Centimes: 185X

NATHANIEL CODY
Webster, MA

Nathan Cody was a machinist and blacksmith in Webster. He was born in 1782 and died in 1852. One of his relatives was the famous "Buffalo Bill" Cody (Swoger 1991). Nathan was listed in the 1860 Census as a blacksmith (Hank Thoele).

N. CODY
Large Cent: 1800 1802 1803 1816 1827 1829 1831 1847
1851 UK

COE & MONTGOMERY
Mohawk, NY

L. P. Coe apparently was a retail jeweler. According to various business directories, he worked in Mohawk from 1850 to 1867, either by himself, or in partnership with L. P. Coe or in partnership with Montgomery. A number of pieces of silverware are stamped "COE & MONTGOMERY" or another version of their backstamp and the name of a silversmith (Belden 1980: 116). Henderson I. Sawyer was one of these silversmiths, who worked in 1845 to 1859. A number of pieces of his silverware have a version of Coe's backstamp indicating that they were sold by Coe in Mohawk.

COE & MONTGOMERY with H. I. SAWYER / HARTFORD / PURE COIN

Hard Times Token: 1837 (Low-67)

LORING COES & CO. Worcester, MA

This tool making company was founded in 1836 by Loring and Aury Coes, who invented the monkey wrench. By 1900 it had become the world's largest maker of wrenches. In 1928 it was acquired by Bemis & Co., which used its name as a trademark on some of its tools (Cope 1999: 80-89).

LORING COES & CO. / WORCESTER, MASS.

Large Cent: UK

C. COESTER

C. COESTER

Large Cent: 1824 1851 1853

J. S. COFFIN

J. S. COFFIN

Small Cent: 1865 1890

J. COFRAN

J. COFRAN.

Large Cent: 1842
Silver Dollar: 1880 1884

COIN

"Coin silver" indicates 0.900 fine goods, which often were made from melted US coins minted after the 1837 monetary reform.

COIN

Large Cent: 1819 1822
Small Cent: 1858 1864

EDWARD COIT Norwich, CT

Edward Coit was an almost deaf silversmith and jeweler who was born in 1802. During the 1820s and 1830s he worked in Norwich, Connecticut. He died in 1839 (Belden 1980: 116, Flynt and Fales 1968: 187, Kovel 1989: 79). Another person of the same name also was a silversmith in Norwich and advertised until 1860.

COIT

Large Cent: 1828

E. COIT

Large Cent: 1806

J. F. COLBURN

J. F. COLBURN

Two Cents: 1864
Nickel: UK

F. D. COLBY

F. D. COLBY

Large Cent: 1848 1851

F. P. COLBY

F. P. COLBY

Nickel: UK
Quarter: 1864

H. COLBY

H. COLBY

Large Cent: 1848
Canadian Token (1)

COLE

COLE

Large Cent: 1838 1845 UK
Small Cent: 1857
Two Cents: UK

A. B. COLE

The years here indicate a product's model or delivery date, and often were part of the stamps used by gunsmiths and lock makers. Since one example is found on a Milwaukee token, Wisconsin is a good guess of the location of the issuer.

A. B. COLE

Large Cent: 1834 1854
Small Cent: 1865
Two Cents: 1865
Milwaukee Large Cent Size Token of I. A. Hopkins (Miller Wis-3)

A. B. COLE / 1853

Large Cent: 1847 1848

A. B. COLE / 1855

French Colonies Copper Coin: 1855

A. B. COLE / 1859

Large Cent: 1833

J. F. COLE

J. F. COLE

Silver Dollar: 1847
Brazil 960 Reis: 1824

JNO. COLE Gallipolis, Ohio

John R. Cole was born in New York in 1789, and was listed in the Censuses of 1850 to 1870 as a farmer in Gallipolis (Bruce Mosher).

Stars / JNO. COLE / GALLIPOLIS / OHIO / Stars

Dime: 1841

O. C. COLE

A possible issuer was Olney C. Cole, who was listed in the 1850 Census as a twenty-sever year old blacksmith in Foster, Rhode Island (Michael McAllister).

O. C. COLE
Large Cent: 1822

A. COLES

A. COLES
Large Cent: 1827 1831
Russia Kopeck: 1811

C. COLLEY

C. COLLEY
Large Cent: 1849 UK

C. H. COLLEY

C. H. COLLEY
Large Cent: 1843
Two Cents: 1865

COLLINS

The writer has not seen an example of this countermark. Four different makers of wooden planes used such a mark (Pollak 1999: 101-102).

COLLINS in Serrated Rectangle
Large Cent: 1817 1835

COLLINS & CO. Hartford, CT

Collins and Co. was founded in 1826 by Samuel L. Collins, Daniel C. Collins, and William Watts. It built the first US axe factory, and also made plows and machinery. During the Civil War the firm made sword blades and knives, and later made wrenches. Although the plant was located at Collinsville, "Hartford" is stamped on its products (Cope 1999: 90, Peterson 1968). It was still in business in the 1920s when it was distributing trade catalogs for it's "axes, hatchets, adzes, picks, sledges, hoes, wrenches, bush hooks, etc."

COLLINS & CO. / HARTFORD / CAST STEEL / WARRANTED
Large Cent: 1820

G. W. COLLINS Urbana, Ohio

In 1858 G. W. Collin's photographic studio was at 154 Scioto Street. Since the "G.W.C" stamp is of the same letter style as Collin's longer mark, it may his issue, as well (Doug Larkin).

G. W. COLLINS / URBANA. O.
Quarter: 1853 1854

J. COLLINS

J. COLLINS
Large Cent: 1850 1853
Canadian Token: 1837

COLLINS & MCLEESTER Philadelphia, PA

This company distributed catalogs of its printing equipment between 1858 and 1887 (Romaine 1960: 275). It also advertised as type founders in 1859 Philadelphia newspapers.

COLLINS & M'LEESTER, PHILA.
Small Cent: 1881

HENRY COLMAN Boston, MA

Henry Colman was listed in business directories as a gunsmith at 11 Water Street from 1847 to 1848. Then he was listed as a locksmith at 46 Devonshire Street, and later at 9 Water Street from 1855 to 1860.

H. COLMAN
Large Cent: 1830 1837 1853

H. COLMAN / BOSTON
Large Cent: 1817

H. COLMAN / BOSTON / MAKER / BOSTON / 69 / BOSTON
Large Cent: 1837

H. COLMAN / MAKER / BOSTON
Large Cent: UK

SAMUEL COLT Hartford, CT and New York City, NY

Samuel Colt patented a revolver in 1836, but had considerable financial problems, and his first firm declared bankruptcy in 1842. In 1855 he built a large plant in Hartford, and his firm became one of the world's largest makers of firearms, having sales offices in New York and other cities. Its trademark is the rampant horse.

Horse Rampant Left in Circle / COLT with R. P. BRUFF / N. Y.
Rev: Flaming Bomb of the US Army Ordinance Corps
Silver Dollar: 1921

COLT'S / PATENT
British Penny: 1838

KEPT AT COLTS ARMORY HARTFORD. around S. BEACH. / NOV.
22 / HARTFORD.
Large Cent: 1849

SAM COLT / NEW YORK CITY
1850 US Large Cent

L. COLTON New York City, NY

A possible issuer was Levi Colton, who was a New York City silversmith from 1819 to 1835 (Kovel 1989: 81). There also was a maker of surveying instruments in New York City from 1803 to 1885 who used an "L. COLTON" stamp (Barlow 1991: 207).

L. COLTON
Large Cent: 1824

COLUMBUS, OHIO

COLUMBUS, O.
Small Cent: 1864
Quarter: 1876

J. W. COLWILL

J. W. COLWILL

Large Cent: 1837 1856

J. COMSTOCK

A New York City printer named J. Comstock worked circa 1817 (Rulau 2004: 81).

J. COMSTOCK

Massachusetts Cent: 1797

J. CONANT
Brandon, Vermont

J. Conant was a stove and wooden plane maker. He was born circa 1773 and moved to Brandon in 1796 (Pollak 1994: 105).

J. CONANT

Large Cent: 1795 1819 1824 1825 UK
English Token?

WILLIAM CONAWAY
Philadelphia, PA

In 1856 William Conaway made saws at 118 North Fifth Street. He operated a retail store at 24 Cherry Street in 1857 (William Swoger).

WM. CONAWAY / PHILA

Small Cent: 1861
Quarter: 1857

CONFEDERATE HALF DOLLARS

The Confederacy struck a pattern half dollar in 1861, which was unknown to numismatists until the late 1870s. J. W. Scott, a New York City coin dealer, eventually bought the Confederate reverse die, and used it to overstamp 500 half dollars that had been minted in New Orleans in 1861. The die also was used to produce white metal tokens for Scott's coin business.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA / Confederate Arms/ HALF DOL.

Half Dollar: 500 Struck

J. CONLON**J. CONLON.**

Large Cent: 1837 1858

CONNECTICUT CUTLERY CO.
Naugatuck, CT

This firm was established in 1866 on Fulling Mill Brook. It made knives and shears, and was purchased by Union City Thimble Company in 1892.

CONN / CUTLERY CO / NAUGATUCK

Small Cent: 1864

B. L. CONNER**B. L. CONNER**

Large Cent: 1838 1854 UK

JOHN H. CONNOR
New York City, NY

From 1833 to 1838 John H. Connor worked as a New York City silversmith. He was a partner of Garret Eoff – who also countermarked coins – at 6 Little Green Street from 1833 to 1835 (French 1914: 30, Kovel 1989: 82, 121).

J. H. CONNOR

Half Dollar: 1829

H. CONREID

New York City, NY

Heinrich Conreid maintained a successful German stock company at the Irving Place Theater. In 1903 he became the impresario of the Metropolitan Opera House, and specialized in Teutonic productions. By 1905 Conreid had made a fortune and was granted noble rank by the Austrian Kaiser (*Online History of New York State*).

COMPLIMENTS OF / H. CONRIED / IRVING PLACE THEATRE

Quarter: 1876

CONROY**CONROY**

Large Cent: 1802 1817 1828

THE CONTINENTAL

Cincinnati, Ohio

These pieces are explained by a rare Cincinnati Civil War token that reads on the obverse "Good for 10 in Drinks at the Continental" and on the reverse "John Stanton Stamp Brand Cutter Cincinnati." On an old envelope the Continental is further identified as a hotel (Rulau 1994: 614). So far the numbers "5" and "10" have been noted, and appear to have made these coins into five and ten cent trade tokens. A later Cincinnati hotel that opened in the 1930s had a restaurant called "The Continental," and so this countermark may refer to an establishment in a hotel.

Number / CONTINENTAL

Large Cent: 1847
Small Cent: 1863 1864

S. C. CONYNE**S. C. CONYNE**

Large Cent: 1839
Small Cent: 1864

COOK**COOK**

Half Dollar: 1837 1877

A. COOK**A. COOK**

Large Cent: UK
Two Cents: 1864

A. H. COOK
Hudson, NY

A. H. Cook worked as a silversmith in Hudson (Kovel 1989: 83).

A. H. COOK

Large Cent: 1823
Dime: 1857

Quarter: 1834

B. COOK

B. COOK

Small Cent: 1871

Two Cents: UK

E. B. COOK

E. B. COOK

Large Cent: 1806 1826

H. W. COOK

H. W. COOK

Large Cent: 1846

Small Cent: 1859

Dime: 1875

Half Dollar: 1876

J. COOK & CO.

Terra Haute, Indiana

James Cook was born in Morristown, New Jersey in 1798 and moved to Terra Haute in Western Indiana, where he opened a hardware store in 1847. His son Louis M. Cook became his partner in 1858, and their firm continued in business until 1872. J. Cook & Company was a dealer in Ohio Tool Company wooden planes, and stamped them with its own retailing mark (Pollak 1994: 108).

J. COOK & CO / TERRE HAUTE / IA

Rev: OHIO TOOL CO / CAST STEEL / WARRANTED

Large Cent: 1852

R. J. COOK

R. J. COOK

Large Cent: 1856

Quarter: 1856

SOLOMON COOK

Indiana and Tennessee

Solomon Cook was a maker of wooden planes who was born in 1809. While this stamp is larger than the one on his planes, it is of the same style, and may have been used on another product. Cook worked in a number of cities from 1829 to 1860, including Memphis, Tennessee, and Albany, Indianapolis, and Jeffersonville, Indiana (Pollak 1994: 106-107).

S. COOK

Large Cent: 1838 1840 1847 1851 1852

E. J. COON

E. J. COON

Small Cent: 1859

Two Cents: 1867

LEVI COON

Oswego and Ithaca, NY

Levi Coon was born in 1792. He worked as a gunsmith in Oswego from 1821 to 1850, when he moved to Ithaca (Rulau 1994: 237).

L. COON / WARRANTED / CAST-STEEL / PATENT

Canadian Token (1)

COOPER'S COFFEE ROOM

New York City, NY

In 1856 this establishment on Nassau Street advertised soda. The 1803 two reales also is stamped five times with "T. H. M.", which seems to be a hallmark. Rulau (2004: 420) suggests the issuer was Thomas Henry Marshall, a silversmith who worked from 1832 to 1852 in Albany, Rochester and Troy.

COOPER'S / COFFEE ROOM / 103 NASSAU ST.

One Real: 1806 1808 UK

Two Reales: 1773 1803

COOPER'S / 103 / NASSAU / ST. / COFFEE ROOM

Two Reales: 1780 1796 1801

COOPER & DEMAREST

New York City, NY

James C. Cooper and Garret Brinckerhoff Demarest ran a New York City daguerreotype photography studio at this address from 1853 to 1856. After their partnership ended, Cooper was listed as an "artist" in 1857, and Demarest was listed as "music" at 383 Broadway (*Craig's Daguerreian Registry*, online).

COOPER & DEMAREST / 222 CANAL ST

Large Cent: 1848 1852

CORCORAN'S GALLERY OF ART

Washington, DC

William Wilson Corcoran was born in 1798, and by the 1830s founded a brokerage firm with George W. Riggs. It became a bank in 1840 and prospered. Corcoran collected paintings of American artists, and in 1859 commissioned the construction of Corcoran's Gallery of Art at 500 17th St NW. Progress was interrupted by the Civil War, and the gallery was not opened until 1874. It was relocated in 1897, and the original building is now part of the Smithsonian Institution (Bruce Mosher).

CORCORAN'S GALLERY / OF ART

Large Cent: 1830

COREY'S OINTMENT

A possible issuer was George W. Corey, who was listed as a druggist at 157 Christopher Street in the 1881 New York City Directory (Hank Thoele).

TRY / COREY'S / OINTMENT

Dime: 1842 1853 UK

Quarter: 1853 (3) 1856 1857 (3) 1858 (2) 1861 (2)

Half Dollar: 1854 (3)

H. B. CORKINS

H. B. CORKINS

Large Cent: 1814

Quarter: 1876 1877

Silver Dollar: 1879

WALTER CORNELL

Providence and Newport, RI

This probably is a hallmark of Walter Cornell, a Rhode Island silversmith who was born circa 1729 and worked until circa 1800 (French 1917: 31, Flynt and Fales 1968: 190).

CORNELL

Large Cent: 1801

D. C. CORNISH**D. C. CORNISH**

Large Cent: 183X

Quarter: 1853

Half Dollar: 1853

JACQUES W. CORTELYOU
New Brunswick, New Jersey

Jacques W. Cortelyou (Cortleyou) was born in 1781 and died in 1822 of typhus (Kovel 1989: 86). He advertised as a watch and clock maker and jeweler, who had "removed to the old established stand of Abraham Voorhesse, in Church Street, where he offers at low prices Gold & Silver Patent Lever, Detached & Lepine Watches, Gold Vest, Fob & Guard Chains, Gold, Silver & Plain Spectacles, Silver Table Ware, &c., &c."

J. W. CORTELYOU

Large Cent: 1821

B. P. CORVAN**B. P. CORVAN.**

Large Cent: 1814

Two Cents: 1864

Nickel: UK

L. C. CORY**L. C. CORY**

Large Cent: 1821 1855

J. G. COTRELL
Albany, NY

In the late 1850s this Albany supplier of military goods was located at 46 State Street (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 16-17).

J. G. COTRELL

Large Cent: 1838

J. WILLIS COTTON
Walkerton, Indiana

The 1890 *Indiana State Business Directory* listed Cotton and Rose as a farm implement dealership in Walkerton (Hank Thoele).

J. W. COTTON, WALKERTON, IND. / 1875

Rev: GOOD HEALTH IS MORE WEALTH THAN MUCH MONEY

Large Cent: 1845

Essequibo and Demerra Half Stiver: 1813

J. WILLIS COTTON, WALKERTON, IND. 1875

Rev: INDUSTRY AND ECONOMY SHOULD GO HAND IN HAND.

Large Cent: 1845

F. COULTON

This firm may have manufactured guns. The 1836 large cent also is countermarked "IXC", which may mean 39 caliber.

F. COULTON

Large Cent: 1836

F. COULTON / & CO.

Large Cent: 1838 UK

COUNTERFEIT

No one has explained the origins of these countermarks, which appear on many counterfeit coins. All examples seem to be from the same stamp, although the writer has not seen the "MUTILATE" example, which may be from the "MUTILATED" series.

COUNTERFEIT

Counterfeit Quarter: 1853

Counterfeit Half Dollar: 1894 1896 1917

Counterfeit Silver Dollar: 1882

Counterfeit Canadian Quarter: 1909

COUNTERFEIT / MUTILATE

Counterfeit Silver Dollar: 1878

WILLIAM COWAN

Fredericksburg and Richmond, VA

William Cowan was born in 1779 and was a silversmith in Fredericksburg until 1803. Then he moved to Richmond, and worked there until his death in 1831. He advertised in the *Virginia Argus* as a watchmaker, clockmaker, jeweler and silversmith (Belden 1980: 123, Ensko 1989: 53, 338, Kovel 1989: 87).

W. COWAN

Large Cent: 1818

JESSE R. COX

Knox County, Missouri

Jesse R. Cox worked as a gunsmith in Knox County in 1850 (Robert McAfee, "Missouri Gunmakers, 1850 Census," *Muzzle Blasts*, Nov. 1966, Sellers 1983: 69).

J. R. COX

Large Cent: 1834

JOHN & JAMES COX

New York City, NY

John and James Cox were located at 15 Maiden Lane from 1817 to 1853 (Belden 1980: 124). Despite their initials being "J. & J.," their hallmark is "J. & I." One of their advertisements reads "Gas Fixtures in Every Variety, Gas Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, Lanterns, &c.' Chandeliers for oil and candles, Girandoles, Mantel Clocks, Candelabras, Table Cutlery, Japannery, Silver and Plates Wares, Polished Steel Fire Irons, German Silver Ware, Porcelain Flower Vases, Britannia Tea Setts, Block Tin and Bronzed Coffee Urns, and Disk Covers. Pure Sperm Oil, Wax and Sperm Candles, Lamp Wicks and Glasses of every description, Wholesale and Retail."

J. & I. COX

Large Cent: UK

W. COX**W. COX**

Half Cent: 1835 1855 (2)

F. COY**F. COY**

Half Cent: 1809

Large Cent: UK

CRANDALL CUTLERY CO.
Bradford, PA

What became the Crandall Cutlery Co. (1903-1911) was formed by Ira Clinton Crandall in Little Valley, New York, but its main plant was located in Bradford. The firm was purchased by W. R. Case Co. in 1911.

CRANDALL / CUT. CO. / BRADFORD / PA
Half Dollar: 1899

A. CRANE

A. CRANE
Large Cent: 1819 1846 1851

E. B. CRANE

E. B. CRANE
Massachusetts Cent: 1787
Irish Halfpenny: UK
Trade Dollar: 1877

J. CRANE

J. CRANE
Large Cent: 1807 1831 1848 UK (4)

J. D. CRANE
Indiana

During his noted career, which began in 1853, James D. Crane was a photographer in Indianapolis, Shelbyville and Lafayette. He died in 1871 of typhoid fever (*Craig's Daguerreian Registry*, online).

J. D. CRANE / ARTIST
Nickel: 1868
Dime: UK
Quarter: 1858

JOHN CRAWFORD
New York City and Philadelphia

John Crawford was a silversmith, who worked in New York City from 1815 to 1835, and then in Philadelphia until 1843 (Kovel 1989: 88). Directory listings gave his address as 92 John Street from 1815 to 1820, 227 Grand in 1832 and 1833, and 99 Chrystie from 1834 to 1841.

J. CRAWFORD
Large Cent: 1807 1827 1833

V. F. CREAMERS

V. F. CREAMERS
Large Cent: 1840
Half Dollar: 1894

CRESCENT TOOL CO.
Jamestown, NY

This major firm was founded in 1907 by Karl Peterson. It is still in business, and the company's name has become a generic term for a particular type of wrench (Cope 1999: 94).

CRESCENT TOOL CO. / JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
Small Cent: 1939

R. H. CRIST

R. H. CRIST
Two Cents: 1864 1865 1868
Twenty Cents: 1875
Canadian Token (1)

J. H. CRITTENDEN
New Bedford, MA

J. Henry Crittenden had an ambrotype photographic gallery at 8 1/2 Purchase Street in New Bedford in 1859 (*Craig's Daguerreian Registry*, online).

J. H. CRITTENDEN / ARTIST.
British Halfpenny: 1863

G. R. CROFUT

The first letter is unclear. It has been reported either as "C" or as "G"

G. R. CROFUT
Large Cent: 1844 1851

B. F. CROOK

B. F. CROOK
Small Cent: 1859 1862 UK
Two Cents: UK
Nickel: 1867 1868

J. CROSBY

A person named J. Crosby was an inspector of arms who stamped model 1818 flintlock pistols (David Bowers). The same person(?) was an early nineteenth century tool maker, but where he worked is not known (Barlow 1991: 230).

J. CROSBY
Half Cent: 1797 1807
Large Cent: 1805 1807 UK

J. J. CROSS

J. J. CROSS
Large Cent: 1831 1844

U. S. N. CROUSE

U. S. N. CROUSE
Large Cent: 1846
Nickel: 1867

F. G. CROWELL
Nashua, New Hampshire

Franklin G. Crowell, was listed as a carriage maker beginning in the 1860 Census, and was listed in this occupation in Nashua directories until the late 1890s (Michael McAllister).

F. G. CROWELL
Large Cent: UK (1855?)

Z. CROWELL

Z. CROWELL
Large Cent: 1840 1848

J. CRUMP

J. CRUMP

Large Cent: 1810
Quarter: 1876

J. CUDDY & CO.
Chicago, Illinois

In 1887 J. Cuddy & Co. were commission agents at 62 Water Street (Rulau 1988). So far the numbers 40, 46 and 80 have been noted, which suggests the pieces were used as inventory control devices.

CUDDY / Number

Large Cent: 1835 1837 UK

CULVER'S PATENT
New York City, NY

Culver & Co. of 52 Cliff Street sold a "Patent Hot Air Furnace" (Rulau 2004: 334).

CULVERS / PATENT

Dime: 1853

C. CULVER

"C. CULVER CAST STEEL WARRANTED" is known on an early factory made claw hammer (Barlow 1991: 75).

C. CULVER

Two Cents: 1864
Quarter: 1877

TRUMAN CULVER
Rock Falls, Illinois

Truman Culver was born in Boonville, New York in 1857. He tried his hand at gold mining at Pike's Peak in Colorado in 1859, but was not successful. He then moved to Illinois, and served with the Eighth Illinois Calvary at Manassas and Gettysburg. Discharged at the end of the war as a lieutenant, he started a grocery in Rock Falls and was the town's first postmaster. He died in 1907 (Stacks July 24, 2001, lot 1542).

CULVER / GROCER / ROCK FALLS, ILL

Small Cent: 1858

JOHN CUMMINGS
Springfield, MA

John Cummings was a gunsmith in Hartford at 18 Kingsley Street in the early 1840s (Kauffman 1952: 21). It is not known when he worked in Springfield.

J. CUMMINGS / SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Canadian Token (1)

M. CUMMINGS**M. CUMMINGS**

Large Cent: UK
Quarter: 1853

EDMUND M. CURRIER
Hopkinton, NH and Salem, MA

Edmund M. Currier was born in 1793, and first worked in Hopkinton, New Hampshire. Currier advertised in 1815 as a gold- and silversmith, and in 1817 as a watch and clockmaker.

By 1825 he was in Salem making watches and clocks. He was a partner of George B. Foster in Currier and Foster from 1837 to 1840, and then worked alone until his death in 1853 (Belden 1980: 126).

E. CURRIER / E. C.

Large Cent: 1802

G. O. CURRIER
Lynn, MA

George Ornello Currier of Lynn, Massachusetts was born in 1836 (Swoger 1991). He operated G. O. Currier & Co. Grocers.

G. O. CURRIER

Small Cent: 1857
New Brunswick Cent: 1861

J. B. CURRIER**J. B. CURRIER**

Large Cent: 1834 1842
Two Reales: UK

CURRY & PRESTON
Philadelphia, PA

The individuals in this partnership were John Curry – who also countermarked coins – and Stephen L. Preston. The firm was listed in city directories as a manufacturer of silverware from 1825 to 1831 (Kovel 1989: 91). It stamped wares according to the purity of metal in the silver coins that had been melted to make them: English crowns (0.925), French five francs (0.900), Spanish eight reales (0.903), and standard (0.892). The eight-rayed star is probably one of their purity marks (Belden 1980: 127).

CURRY & PRESTON / Eight-Ray Star

Large Cent: 1818

CHARLES CURRY
San Francisco, California

This probably is a stamp of Charles Curry, who was a gunsmith on Battery Street from 1852 to 1863 (Carey 1953: 25).

CHS CURRY

Large Cent: 1820

JOHN CURRY
Philadelphia, PA

John Curry was a silversmith, who was a partner from 1825 to 1831 with Stephen L. Preston in Curry and Preston – which also countermarked coins. John Curry's advertisement in Poulson's American Daily Advertiser of August 2, 1834, gave his address as 76 Chestnut Street, where he remained in business until 1863 (Rulau 2004: 187-188).

J. CURRY

Large Cent: 1837 1852

CURTIS**CURTIS**

Large Cent: 1819 1831
Two Cents: 1865
Dime: 1876

F. CURTIS

This seems to be a hallmark. It may have been used by Francis Curtis, who was a silversmith in Woodbury, Connecticut in the 1840s (Kovel 1989: 91). The 1821 large cent also has two different size eagle countermarks.

F. CURTIS

Large Cent: 1821
With S. AVERY
Half Cent: 1793

F. W. CURTIS**F. W. CURTIS**

Small Cent: 1883 1887 1888 UK

L. CURTIS**L. CURTIS**

Small Cent: 1859
Nickel: 1868

S. CURTIS**S. CURTIS**

Large Cent: 1805 1819 UK

T. L. CURTIS**T. L. CURTIS**

Small Cent: 1873
Nickel: 1873
Quarter: 1857 1874 1876 (2)
Half Dollar: 1839

CURTISS, CANDEE & STILES
Woodbury, CT

This is the hallmark of the silversmithing partnership of Daniel Curtiss, Lewis Burton Candee, and Benjamin Stiles. They supplied goods to New England peddlers from 1831 to 1835 (Belden 1980: 127, Flynt and Fales 1968: 194, Kovel 1989: 91).

C. C. & S.

Large Cent: 1829

CURTISS & STILES
Woodbury, CT

This was a short-lived successor of the above firm, and was in business circa 1835 (Kovel 1989: 91).

CURTISS / & STILES

Large Cent: 1819

S. N. CURTISS**S. N. CURTISS**

Large Cent: UK (2)

ALVIN D. CUSHING
Troy, NY

A patent was granted to Alvin D. Cushing for a cane gun on July 20, 1831. His business was at 25 Second Street from 1829 to 1850 (Carey 1953: 25, Sellers 1983: 73).

PATENT / A. D. CUSHING / TROY

Large Cent: 1822

NICHOLAS CUSTER
Philadelphia, PA

Nicholas Custer was a gunsmith (Sellers 1983: 74). He also was listed as a black and white smith in the Philadelphia directories (Steve Hayden).

N. CUSTER / PHILADA

Large Cent: 1822 1826 1842 UK (2)

R. CUTLER
New Haven, CT

This likely is the hallmark of Richard Cutler or Richard Cutler, Jr. of New Haven. The father was born in 1736 and died in 1810, while the son was born in 1774 and died in 1811. They were partners of William Cutler in Richard Cutler and Sons from 1800 to 1810 (Kovel 1989: 92). The May 6, 1763, Connecticut Courant reported the arrest in Hartford of the person who robbed the shop of "Mr. Richard Cutler, Goldsmith, in New Haven" (Flynt and Fales 1968: 195).

R. CUTLER

Connecticut Cent: 1787
Large Cent: 1793

JAMES A. CUTTING
Boston, MA

In July of 1854, James A. Cutting of Boston received three patents for chemical processes for making glass photographic plates, and in 1858 received one for "improvement in photolithography." He was listed in Boston directories as a photographer from 1853 to 1859. He became proprietor of the Boston Aquarial Gardens in that year, and died penniless in 1865 (*Craig's Daguerreian Registry*, online).

CUTTING'S / PAT. / JULY 4 & 11 / 1854

Large Cent: UK
Quarter: 1857

MELVIN B. CYPHERS
Maine and Michigan

Melvin B. Cyphers was a gunsmith who worked with Charles V. Ramsdell in Bangor. Cyphers moved to Skowhegan in 1859, and in 1868 to Greenville, Michigan, where he worked until 1906 (Cary 1953: 25).

M. B. CYPHERS

Two Cents: 1864
Dime: 1832 1854

D & CO.

This sort of hallmark was used by De Forest and Co. of New York City from 1827 to 1840 (Ensko 1989: 59, 254, Kovel 1989: 101).

D & CO.

Large Cent: 1840

D & A

The 1831 large cent was reported as having periods. The writer has not seen any examples to ascertain if they are from the same stamp.

D & A

Large Cent: 1827 1831 1835

D. & D.**D. & D. (Large Stamp)**

Large Cent: 1803 1831 1831 1848

A.D**A.D**

Large Cent: 1814 1831

E. E. D.**E. E. D.**Large Cent: 1826
Nickel: 1872**G. C. D.****G. C. D.**

Half Cent: 1834 (3)

O.D**O.D**

Large Cent: 1825 1830

**S. D. & CO.
New York City, NY**

This company apparently was located in New York City since Rulau (2004: 351) reports a 22 mm square piece of silver stamped "NEW YORK S. D. & CO."

S. D. & CO.

Small Cent: 1881

W V D**W V D**Large Cent: 1803 1806
Irish Penny: 1822**S. DALE**

A person of this name was a US inspector of arms whose stamp is found on model 1818 flintlock pistols (David Bowers).

S. DALE

Large Cent: 1798

T. DALE**T. DALE**

Large Cent: 1802 1823

F. J. DANON**DAMON PATENT**

Large Cent: 1846

F. J. DAMON / PATENT

Large Cent: UK

DANA**DANA.**

Large Cent: 1831

Dime: 1838

Quarter: 1835

C. S. DANA**C. S. DANA**Small Cent: 1857
Large Cent: 1851
Civil War Token (1)**D. O. DANFORTH
Lowell, MA**

The 1850 Census listed Daniel O. Danforth as a machinist in Lowell (Hank Thoele).

D. O. DANFORTH.

Large Cent: 1844 1848 1855

**R. D'ANGELO
Newark, New Jersey**

According to the 1854 Newark Directory, D'Angelo was a barber at 238 Broad Street.

**R. D'ANGELO / WARM & COLD / BATHS / 238 BROAD ST /
NEWARK N. J.**Two Reales: 1770 1780 UK (2)
Mexican Two Reales: 1828**DR. RALPH H. DARBY
Boston, MA**

Ralph H. Darby appeared as an apothecary in 1850 at 91 Broad Street in his first Boston directory listing. By 1853 he was listed as a physician at 104 Norfolk Street. The July 27, 1853, *Boston Herald* noted that "Doctor R.H. Darby has removed his Office and Medical Hall to corner of Fleet and Moon Streets."

Beginning in July 1854 he frequently advertised in *The Boston Herald* that "Dr. Darby can be consulted confidentially on all Complaints at his Office, corner of Fleet and Moon streets, Boston. His mode of treatment (adopted from the London and Paris Hospitals,) is universally successful." He ceased advertising in late 1855, and by 1858 was not listed in any directories (Blackstone 1998). Many of Darby's countermarks are oddly double struck.

CONSULT / DR. DARBY / BOSTON

Dime: UK

Quarter: 1854

One Real: 1748 1782

Two Reales: 1770 1772 1773 1775 1776 (2) 1777 1778
1780 (2) 1781 1784 1785 1789 1790 1793 (2) 1794
1798 1799 1801 (2) 1807 UK (3)

Four Reales: UK

Mexican One Real: 1831 1835

Mexican Two Reales: 1828 1832 (2)

With GOOD FOR / A BOTTLE / PIERCE'S / ROSETTA / HAIR
TONIC

Two Reales: UK

**THOMAS DARBY
New York City, NY**

Thomas Darby was listed as a brass founder at 158 Broadway in the 1829 New York City Directory. In 1834 he was listed as a coppersmith at the rear of 160 Bowery.

T. DARBY / -o- / N. YORK

Large Cent: 1816 1831

E. DARROW
New York City, NY

A possible issuer was Chandler & Darrow, a silversmithing partnership in New York City from 1843 to 1861, but that seems unlikely since the stamps do not match either of the partner's known hallmarks (Kovel 1989: 69). Reports about the countermarked coin also are inconsistent with the date being noted as either 1814 or 1819, and perhaps the edge also is countermarked.

E. DARROW / NY
Rev: CHANDLER
Large Cent: 181X

JOHN F. DARROW
Catskill, NY

In 1818 John F. Darrow was a silversmith in Catskill, New York. This seems to be is a smaller version of the stamp that is illustrated in Ensko (1948: 45, 166).

DARROW in Depressed Rectangle (Tiny Stamp)
Half Cent: 1807

DAVENPORT & WALSH
New York City, NY

The June 11, 1881, *Oswego Record* noted that one of the guests at a crystal wedding celebration was D. T. Davenport of the firm of Davenport and Walsh "merchants of New York City."

DAVENPORT & WALSH
Nickel: 1890

DAVIS

DAVIS
Large Cent: 1831 1833
Half Dime: 1845
Dime: 1836

A. DAVIS

A. DAVIS.
Large Cent: 1817 UK (2)

B. B. DAVIS

B. B. DAVIS
Large Cent: UK
Small Cent: 1858

C. F. DAVIS

C. F. DAVIS
Large Cent: 1830 1848

C. H. DAVIS

C. H. DAVIS
Large Cent: 1797 UK
Small Cent: 1865

F. A. DAVIS

F. A. DAVIS
Two Cents: 1865

Nickels: UK

F. H. DAVIS

F. H. DAVIS
Large Cent: 1845
Small Cent: 1859
Nickel: 1869

H. H. DAVIS

H. H. DAVIS.
Large Cent: 1820 1826 1838 1843 1853
Small Cent: 1862
Nickel: 1867 1874
Dime: 1853 1875
Canadian Token (1)
Argentine Two Sols: 1824

J. DAVIS

J. DAVIS
Large Cent: 1821 1836
Quarter: 1856
Silver Dollar: 1860

J. C. DAVIS

J. C. DAVIS
Quarter: 1825 1854
Half Dollar: UK
Argentina Eight Reales: 1836

J. T. DAVIS

J. T. DAVIS
Dime: 1876
Quarter: 1876
Silver Dollar: 1884 1889
Mexican Eight Reales: 1846

M. DAVIS

M. DAVIS.
Large Cent: 1802 1810 1833 UK (2)
Quarter: 1854
Machin's Mill Halfpenny: 1775

W. C. DAVIS
Cincinnati, Ohio

William C. Davis was born in 1818, and obtained a number of patents in the 1860s and 1870s for stoves, cooking implements, etc. His firm was listed in the 1850 *Ohio State Business Directory* as founders and dealers in stoves, hollow ware, etc. at Main and Ninth Streets. The 1881 *State Business Directory* listed his firm as a partnership that operated the "new 'Favorite' Stove Works," which occupied an entire city block bounded by Smith, John, Third, and Webb Streets (Michael McAllister). Sometime during the 1880s the company issued a trade catalog of its stoves (Romaine 1960: 357).

W. C. DAVIS
Large Cent: 1850

W. C. DAVIS / CIN, O
Half Dime: 1850 UK

W. J. DAVIS
Pittsburgh, PA

Rulau (2004: 1073) lists a number of five cent trade tokens by this merchant, who employed this stamp as their reverse, and suggests that Davis may have been a token maker.

W. J. DAVIS / DIAMOND MARKET
Small Cent: 1859

W. P. DAVIS
North Bloomfield, NY

This company made metalworking machinery, principally lathes and drill presses in North Bloomfield from at least 1881. By 1916 it had become W. P. Davis Machine Company, and was then located in Rochester.

W. P. DAVIS / ENGINE CALENDER / & / TILE / MACHINE / MANFR / NO. BLOOMFIELD, N. Y.
Small Cent: 1863 (2) 1867 1875
Nickel: 1869

W. R. DAVIS

W. R. DAVIS
Quarter: 1853
Half Dollar: 1831
Silver Dollar: 1799

DAVIS & BROWN
Boston, MA

This was a Boston silversmithing partnership from 1802 to 1820. One partner was Robert Johnson Brown (Belden 1980: 132, Flynt and Fales 1968: 168, Kovel 1989: 98). An advertisement in the November 3, 1810, Boston Patriot stated they sold "of their own manufacture – gold jewelry, gold watch chains, silver plate of every description, spoon, ladles, etc., hair work and gold and silver ornaments of all kinds."

DAVIS & BROWN with BRADBURY and Four Eagles
Rev: T. BRADBURY around Eagle
Large Cent: 1801

T. DAVY

T. DAVY
Large Cent: 1832 1848

DAWSON, WARREN & HYDE
New York City, NY

In 1859 this company manufactured gold pens at 4 Maiden Lane. In 1860 it was listed in business directories as selling jewelry.

DAWSON / WARREN / & HYDE'S / "TIP-TOP" / PEN
Dime: 1853
Quarter: UK
Double Eagle (\$20.00 Gold): 1852

D. H. DAY

D. H. DAY
Large Cent: UK
Small Cent: 1857 (2) 1858 (2) 1859 1864 (2)
Nickel: 1868
Half Dollar: 1834
With L. RICE.
Small Cent: 1859 1860

E. DAY
Brooklyn, NY

E. DAY
Large Cent: 1817

E. DAY / BROOKLYN
Large Cent: 1846
British Penny: 1807
Mexican Two Reales: 1825

G. DAY

G. DAY
Dime: 1875
Nickel: Shield

SILAS DAY
New York City, NY

Silas Day worked as a gunsmith in New York City from 1831 to 1850. He obtained patents in 1827, 1839 and 1840 for breechloading weapons (David Palmer, Russell Rulau).

S. DAY / CITY
Large Cent: 1847

E. DEACON

E. DEACON
Large Cent: 1844
One Real: UK

JAMES DEALY
Philadelphia, PA

James Dealy operated a Philadelphia "shoe findings" and tool store from 1837 to 1860.

DEALY / PHILAD
Half Cent: 1808
Large Cent: 1820

S. J. DEAN

S. J. DEAN
Small Cent: 1858 1862 1863 1890
Nickel: 1884

G. R. DEARDEN

This probably is the stamp of George R. Dearden, who was listed in the 1870 Census as a forty year old machinist living near Fall River in Bristol County, Massachusetts.

G. R. DEARDEN
Quarter: 1853

DECKER

DECKER
Nickel: 1870
Half Dollar: 1856

O. D. DECKER

O. D. DECKER
Large Cent: 1851
Half Dollar: 1854

GEORGE DELANO
Vermont

Despite the fact that most examples of George Delano's stamp are found on Canadian coins and tokens, the countermark seems to be American. While the name Delano does not appear in the Canadian Census records, two George Delanos were listed in Vermont at the time of the 1860 US Census (Hank Thoele). One lived in Whiting and the other in Stowe.

GEO. DELANO

Large Cent: 1826
Canadian Token (1)
Canadian Large Cent: 1838 1843 1859

J. H. DELLMON
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

John Henry Dellmon was born in 1842 in Louisiana, the son of German immigrants. His last name and that of his two sons appears as Delman, Delmon, Dillman, and Dellmon in US Census records and business directories from 1870 onward. He first was listed in Pine Bluff in the 1870 Census as a tinner, and in 1910 his son Charles was listed as owning a tin shop there (Michael McAllister).

J. H. DELLMON / PINE BLUFF ARK.
Half Dollar: 1854 1877

NICHOLAS P. DEMAREST
Rochester, NY

Nicholas P. Demarest was a gunsmith in Rochester, New York (Sellers 1983: 79). He also managed the Commercial Hotel in 1853.

N. P. DEMAREST. / ROCHESTER.
Large Cent: UK
Small Cent: UK

JOHN DEMERITT
Montpelier, Vermont

John Demeritt was born in Madbury, New Hampshire in 1809. He was listed in the 1829 Montpelier Directory as a cutler. In 1849 Demeritt went to California for the gold rush, but returned in 1855, and then was listed as a gunsmith. During the Civil War he worked at the Springfield National Armory, but returned to Montpelier in 1866, and remained a gunsmith there until 1896 (Rulau 1994: 262).

J. DEMERITT
Small Cent: 1858 1865

J. DEMERITT / MONTPELIER / VERMONT
Large Cent: 1847 1851

H. N. DEMING

H. N. DEMING
Large Cent: UK
Quarter: 1854

J. DEMPSEY

J. DEMPSEY
Small Cent: 1863
Two Cents: 1867

JONATHAN DEMUTH
Bushkill, PA

Sellers (1983: 80) contended that Jonathan Demuth made percussion lock guns in Bushkill, Pennsylvania since a small number of such guns are found with his stamp. But Kauffman (1952) could find no evidence that Demuth actually made guns. So he suggested that he simply stamped all the products that he sold in his tobacco shop. In fact, the partially italics "J. DEMUTH" of this countermark is an exact match to a stamp recently found on a spike tomahawk (*Trade Axe & Tomahawk Collectors Association*. online). That may mean Kauffman was correct, and Demuth's stamps on guns are like the "back stamps" that some jewelry stores applied to all the silverware that they sold.

There are two sizes of J. DEMUTH stamps, with the larger one being partially in italics. A particularly odd aspect of his countermarks is that they often appear on coins with a variety of other unique name stamps, dates (1832), initials, etc. *Could Demuth have been a stamp maker?* In any event, the other names that are stamped on such coins as the one illustrated below are likely for merchants who worked in Pennsylvania's Pike and Lancaster counties in the 1830s.

J. DEMUTH
Large Cent: 1800 1801 1807 1823 1832
Two Reales: UK
Large Cent: 1800

J. DEMUTH / WARRANTED
Large Cent: 1801 1823
Half Dollar: 1825
Two Reales: 1775

DENON

DENON
Large Cent: 1830 1850
Quarter: UK

DERBY

DERBY
Quarter: 1862
Half Dollar: 1875

H. E. DERBY

H. E. DERBY
Small Cent: 1863
Large Cent: 1848
Two Cents: 1864

H. W. DERBY

H W DERBY
Large Cent: 1840 1848 1851 1853
Small Cent: 1857

H. W. DERBY
Included above

HENRY DERINGER
Philadelphia, PA

Henry Deringer, Jr. was born in 1786 and apprenticed to his father, a firearms maker in Richmond, Virginia. In 1806 he started the Deringer Armory on North Front Street. He made

large numbers of guns for the government, but is best known for the Deringer handgun that John Wilkes Booth used to assassinate Lincoln. Deringer died in 1868 and his firm closed a few years later (Bowers and Merena, Sept. 14, 1992: 2045, Carey 1953: 28, Flayderman 1990: 345-348).

DERINGER / PHILA

Half Cent: 1808
Large Cent: 1817
Half Dollar: 1832

DETROIT LOCK & VARIETY WORKS

Detroit, Michigan

The Detroit Lock and Variety works made Miller's Patent Trammels.

DET. LOCK AND VRIITY. WKS / DETROIT, MICH

British Halfpenny: 1861

R. G. DEWEY**R. G. DEWEY**

Large Cent: 1850
Quarter: 1854

R. H. DEWEY

Pittsfield, MA

Rodney Hatch Dewey was a photographer in Pittsfield from 1846 to 1877. His shop was located at 4 North Street in 1859 (*Craig's Daguerreian Registry*, online).

AMBROTYPE / BY R. H. DEWEY.

Quarter: 1854

WILLIAM P. DEWITT

Elmira, NY

William Dewitt was a gunsmith from 1848 to 1891. His shop was located at 418 Water Street opposite the Chemung Canal Bank.

W. P. DEWITT

Large Cent: 1836 1837
Mexican One Real: 1828

W. P. DEWITT / ELMIRA

Large Cent: 1803 1845 1849 1850 (2) 1853 1854 UK
Dime: 1832 1840 1841 (2) 1843 (3) 1853 (2) UK
Quarter: 1853 (2) 1854
Half Dollar: 1853
Canadian Token (2)
Mexican Real: 1828
Two Reales: 1777 1779 1782 UK

DEXTER**DEXTER**

Large Cent: 1798 1827 UK (2)
Small Cent: 1857 1862

H. DIBBLE**H. DIBBLE**

Large Cent: 1848
Two Cents: 1864

I. W. DICKEY**I. W. DICKEY**

Large Cent: 1845
Quarter: 1854

PLINY DICKINSON

Syracuse, NY

Pliny Dickinson was a silversmith in Syracuse from 1837 to 1851 (Belden 1980: 135). From 1851 to 1860 he worked as an insurance agent (Russell Rulau).

P. DICKINSON

Large Cent: 1802

G. M. DICKSON**G. M. DICKSON**

Large Cent: 1834 1850

J. DICKSON

Albany, New York

Both John and James Dickson were cutlers and surgical instrument makers in Albany during the 1820s (James Edmonson, *American Surgical Instruments*, 1989). John was listed in the city directories from 1823 to 1829 at 98 North Broad Street, while James was listed as having the same occupation in the 1829 Albany Directory at 3 Beaver Street, but only was listed as a cutler in the 1830 directory. An amputation set is known stamped "Dickson / Albany" (Bruce Mosher).

J. DICKSON / ALBANY

Large Cent: 1827

DIETZ & CO.

New York City, NY

This firm's headquarters was in London, England, and its partners were James M. and Michael A. Dietz. Established in 1840, a branch office was listed in New York City directories beginning in 1859 at 132 William Street. In 1890 Dietz & Company issued a catalog of its lanterns and lamps (Romaine 1960: 227).

DIETZ & CO / PATENT / APPLIED / FOR / MANUFACTURERS

Large Cent: 1826

THOMAS B. DILL

Boston, MA

The 1860 Boston Directory listed Thomas B. Dill in partnership with Peleg Coffin. The firm of Coffin and Dill manufactured piano hardware at 94 1/2 Utica Street (Bruce Mosher).

T. B. DILL

Large Cent: 1826

THOMAS B. DILL / BOSTON / DOLL

Rev: FOR SALE
Large Cent: UK

DIME HOTEL

This establishment may have been the Dime Hotel that was listed in the 1860 Richmond, Virginia Directory, but the name Dime Hotel probably was common enough that the location is not certain.

DIME HOTEL

Two Reales: 1785

DINGLEY, STROUT & CO.
Auburn, Maine

Michael Lord of the Androscoggin Historical Society reports that during the late nineteenth century Auburn was the "shoe capital of the world." The 1880 Auburn Directory noted "Dingley, Strout & Co. Jeremiah Dingley jr., George E. Strout, and H. G. Foss, boot and shoe mnfrs., 5 Roak block, Main" (Bruce Mosher).

D. S. & CO. / AUBURN, ME.
Half Dollar: 1875

A. DINSMORE

A. DINSMORE
Large Cent: 1839 1854

H. DION
Willimantic, CT

H. Dion was a grocery and provisions dealer who advertised in the 1898 *Hannifan's New Map and Gazetteer of Connecticut and Rhode Island* (Hank Thoele).

H. DION.
Quarter: 1854

DISPA'

DISPA'
Large Cent: 1798
British Halfpenny: UK

HENRY DISSTON
Philadelphia, PA

In 1842 Henry Disston was listed in the Philadelphia Directory as a saw and tool maker. He also made swords and bayonets during the Civil War (Barlow 1991: 38, 92, 174, Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 21, Gale and Gale, 1986, Romaine 1960: 180). The third stamp that does not contain Disston's name is found on some tools which have a separate stamp "Henry Disston & Snos." (This is not a typo. "Snos" indicates Disston & Sons, but might intentionally be misspelled if such pieces are low grade versions of the genuine saws).

DISSTON
Small Cent: 1858

HENRY DISSTON / Eagle / PHILADA
Two Reales: 1781

WARRANTED / CAST STEEL / Eagle / PHILAD
Large Cent: 1842

DISSTON & MORSS
Philadelphia, PA

Joab Morss became Henry Disston's partner in 1867, and their partnership lasted until 1886, when Morss died (Barlow 1991: 38, 92, 174, Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 21, Gale and Gale, 1986, Romaine 1960: 180).

DISSTON & MORSS / PHILADA / WARRANTED
British Penny: 1806-1807 Type

R. W. DIXON

R. W. DIXON
Small Cent: 1863
Cents (Nickel): 1867

R. DOBLER

R. DOBLER
Large Cent: 1797 1845
British Halfpenny: UK (George II)

DOC'S SALOON
Iowa City, Iowa

J. W. Carberry was an Iowa City coin and antique dealer, who was known to his friends as "Doc" because for many years he had been a veterinarian. He was an avid collector of countermarked coins, who sold many pieces to Brunk during the late 1970s after Carberry moved to Iowa City from Newhall.

During the 1990s Carberry counterstamped coins with a set of individual letter punches "to see how hard it was to do." He reported that it was easy, and after a few trials he could produce professionally looking pieces. An example is listed here to illustrate the sort of recent pieces that might be mistaken as nineteenth century issues.

DOC'S SALOON and Other Legends
Various Coins

DOHERTY

DOHERTY
Two Cents: 1865
Quarter: 1876

DANIEL NOYES DOLE

Daniel N. Dole was born in 1775. He began work as a silversmith in 1800 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, but his shop was destroyed in the fire of 1814. He also worked in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and in Wiscasset and Hallowell, Maine, where he died in 1841 (Belden 1980: 137, Flynt and Fales 1968: 205).

D N DOLE
Half Dollar: 1795

J. P. DORE

J. P. DORE
Small Cent: 1882
Three Cents (Silver): 1865

G. F. DORR

G. F. DORR
Large Cent: 1853
Quarter: UK

A. DOTEN

A. DOTEN
Large Cent: 1838 1848 1854 UK

DOUGHTY

DOUGHTY
Dime: 1834
Two Reales: UK

ALBERT DOUGHTY
New York City, NY

This may be the mark of Albert Doughty, who was a coppersmith in New York City in the 1830s (Kauffman 1968: 264).

A. DOUGHTY
Large Cent: 1828

SAMUEL DOUGHTY
Far Rockaway, NY

Samuel Doughty was listed as a blacksmith in Far Rockaway in the 1851 *New York Mercantile Register* (Hank Thoele).

S. DOUGHTY
Large Cent: 1833 1847 1854 UK

J. DOUGLAS

J. DOUGLAS
Large Cent: 1847
Two Cents: 1864

C. E. DOW

C. E. DOW
Small Cent: 1857 1863 1864
Two Cents: 1864
Nickel: 1867

JAS. M. DOW

JAS. M. DOW
Dime: 1835
Two Reales: 1786
Belgium Half Franc: 1844

S. DOW

S DOW
Small Cent: 1859
Quarter: 1853
Half Dollar: 1853

S. S. DOW

S. S. DOW
Large Cent: 1818 1853

DOWNES & BAKEWELL
Pittsburgh, PA

According to Roy Van Ormer of Pittsburgh, whose collection of countermarked coins was sold by Bowers and Merena in 1985, the firm of Downes & Bakewell was located in Pittsburgh.

DOWNES & BAKEWELL
Large Cent: 1838

DOWNES & BAKEWELL / CAST STEEL
Large Cent: 1840

D. E. DOWNS

D. E. DOWNS
Large Cent: 1803 1825 1827 1828 1830 1834 1835

C. DOWS

C. / .DOWS.
Large Cent: 1826 1846 1847

C. W. DOWS

C. W. DOWS
US Large Cent: 1837
Eight Reales: 1804

J. DOYLE

J. DOYLE
Half Dollar: 1859
Large Cent: 1851

P. K. DOYLE

P. K. DOYLE
Large Cent: UK (2)

T. DOYLE

A possible issuer was Thomas Doyle. He was a Bridgeport Center millwright listed in the 1877 *Michigan State Business Directory* (Hank Thoele).

T. DOYLE
Small Cent: 1879
Two Cents: 1864 1869
Nickel: 1882

DRAKE

DRAKE
Large Cents: 1813 1814 1840

ENOCH GRISWOLD DRAKE
East Granville, MA

Enoch Griswold Drake was born in 1796. He worked as a silversmith in East Granville, Massachusetts (Swoger 1991).

E. G. DRAKE
Large Cent: 1795 1798

DRAPER

DRAPER
Large Cent: 1802 1829

JOSEPH DRAPER
Wilmington and Cincinnati

Joseph Draper was born in 1800 and began work as a silversmith in Wilmington, Delaware in 1816 (Kovel 1989: 109). In 1832 he sold his business to Emmor Jefferis – who also countermarked coins. A note announcing Draper's move West appeared in the February 3, 1832, *Delaware Journal*.

Draper became Cincinnati's first silversmith, worked there until 1856, and then according to Kovel moved to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, where he lived until 1864. Michael McAllister reports slightly different information: Census records suggest that Draper was born in England in 1803. The 1850 *Ohio State Business Directory* listed him as selling "jewelry, silver ware, watches, &c. 16 w. 4th," while the 1859 state directory listed

him as "President Queen City Fire and Marine Insurance Company, 15 Pub. Landing."

J. DRAPER

Large Cent: 1816 1846
With G. PEPIN
Large Cent: 1832

M. DREW

M. DREW

Large Cent: 1834 1850 1856

SAMUEL DROWNE, II Portsmouth, New Hampshire

This is the hallmark of Samuel Drowne, II. He was born in 1749, served as a state representative in 1796 and 1797, and advertised as a silversmith in the *New Hampshire Gazette* in 1796. In 1811 he was put under guardianship because of intemperance and idleness. Drowne died in 1815 (Belden 1980: 141, Kovel 1989: 110).

S. DROWNE

Nova Constellatio Cent: 1785

DRUMGOLDS New York City, NY

The most likely issuer was Jas. T. Drumgold, who was listed as a clothier on Broadway in the 1851 to 1860 New York City directories (Michael McAllister).

DRUMGOLDS / N-Y

Large Cent: 1832 1837 1850 UK

WILLIAM FORRESTER DUNHAM Chicago, Illinois

This very small collector's counterstamp is believed to be the work of William Forrester Dunham of Chicago, who used it to mark the coins and tokens in his collection (Gibbs 1989). The stamp is so small that it was not even noted until a few years ago. Among other coins, his "D" is found on an 1804 silver dollar!

D (Microscopic)

Silver Dollar: 1804
Hard Times Token (6)

DRYSDALE Valley Stream, NY

DRYSDALE / V. S. N. Y.

Large Cent: 1816 1830 1838

E. DUBS

At least one example of the "E. A. DUBS" countermark is microscopic.

E. DUBS

Small Cent: 1881

E. A. DUBS / E. DUBS

Small Cent: 1887

PETER DUBY Chicago, Illinois

The 1867 Chicago Directory noted that Peter Duby was a silver burnisher at 120 Desplaines (Michael McAllister).

PETER DUBY.

Silver Dollar: 1872

E. DUCK

E. DUCK

Large Cent: 1819 1836

J. T. DUCK

J. T. DUCK

Large Cent: UK
Struck over DEVINS / & / BOLTON / - / MONTREAL
Large Cent: 1850

D. DUDLEY

D. DUDLEY / 1825

Large Cent: UK (2)

DUNK THE DRUGGIST East Saginaw, Michigan

Alfred Allen Dunk came to East Saginaw in 1865, where he started a drug store and advertised as "Dunk, the Druggist" in exactly the style of his countermarked coins. Today there still is a "Dunk the Druggist" in Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan. That Canadian drug store was founded in 1911 by Frederick A. Dunk, likely a relative of Alfred Dunk.

DUNK, / THE / DRUGGIST.

Quarter: 1853 1854

ROBERT DUNLEVY Philadelphia, PA

Robert Dunlevy Jr. was a Philadelphia silversmith whose shop was located at Lodge Alley from 1832 to 1837. From 1843 to 1846 he was a partner of George G. Dowell, and from 1847 to 1850 was a partner of George K. Wise (Kovel 1989: 113, Rulau 1994: 48). Another example of his stamp likely exists on a 1793 large cent, but that countermark is not clear enough to be certain.

R. DUNLEVY

Large Cent: 1803 UK

P. C. DUNN SALOON Chicago, Illinois

P. C. Dunn was listed as a grocer at 682 Center Street in the 1870 Chicago Directory. The Dunn Saloon was listed in city directories from 1876 until 1883 (William Swoger).

P. C. DUNN / SALOON / CHICAGO / ILLS.

Large Cent: 1851

W. B. DUNNING Geneva, NY

A merchant of this name sold boilers in Geneva, New York, and issued a trade catalog in 1885 (Romaine 1960: 358).

W. B. DUNNING

Large Cent: 1828

A. F. DUNTON

A. F. DUNTON

Half Dollar: 1867 1872

A. L. DURGIN

A. L. DURGIN

Large Cent: 1855

Quarter: 1853

J. M. DURRELL

J. M. DURRELL

Small Cent: 1859

Nickel: 1873

WILLIAM C. DUSENBERRY
New York City, NY

William C. Dusenberry was a silversmith from 1819 to 1834 (Belden 1980: 148). The only known example of this stamp is on a coin also counterstamped on the reverse by Allen Leonard, who was a silversmith in New York City from 1827 to 1840.

W. C. DUSENBERRY / NEW - YORK with A. LEONARD
Large Cent: 1826

J. S. DUSTON

J. S. DUSTON

Large Cent: 1827 1850

W. P. DUTTON

W. P. DUTTON

Large Cent: 1848 1851

DUTTON & PRATT
Penacook, New Hampshire

This stamp is found on coin silver spoons, and is a retailer's backstamp. Dutton & Pratt operated a dry goods and jewelry store during the 1840s and 1850s (*Penacook Historical Society*, online). William J. Allen joined the business in 1855, and what became known as the "Allen Store" was built in 1847. It was a Penacook landmark until 2003, when its foundation collapsed and it had to be torn down.

DUTTON & PRATT
Large Cent: 1802

E. DWIGHT

E. DWIGHT

Two Cents: 1864

Nickel: 1868

Quarter: 1861

CHARLES C. DYER
New York City, NY

Charles C. Dyer was listed in New York City directories as a saw filer and tool maker at 510 Greenwich Street in 1849. Both large (17 mm) and small (12 mm) size stamps are known. The larger is more common.

C. C. DYER

Large Cent: 1794 1798 1802 1803 (2) 1811 1816 (2) 1817
(2) 1818 (2) 1819 (2) 1820 1822 1824 (3) 1826 (2) 1828
(2) 1829 1830 (2) 1831 (5) 1832 (2) 1833 (3) 1836 (2)
1837 (3) 1838 1830 1840 1847 UK (7)

Half Dime: 1803 1829

Dime: 1825 1833

One Real: 1798 UK

Two Reales: UK (3)

With MYERS

Large Cent: 1803

With H. REES

Large Cent: 1810

E. & N. A. R.

E. & N. A. R.

Large Cent: 1827 1851

J. E.

J. E. (in Tiny Rectangular Depression)
Large Cent: 1821 1822 1838

J A E

J A E

Half Cent: 1851

Unknown Coin: UK

EAGLE HOTEL
Albany, NY

The letter style of this stamp is similar to an 1840s advertisement for the Eagle Hotel in Albany, New York.

EAGLE HOTEL (Italics)
Dime: 1805EAGLE HOUSE & CAPTAIN JINKS HOUSE
Eagle, Wisconsin

Brunk (1987: 242) listed the first of these countermarked coins as a maverick. Kenneth Andler reported the second, which is in the same style individual letter punches, but the town's name is misspelled as "Ealeg." It was given to Andler by the Mukwonago librarian, who got it from her grandfather, a blacksmith whose shop was between Eagle and North Prairie. As Eagle was a small town in the nineteenth century, the two pieces likely refer to the same hotel.

EAGLE HOUSE / WIS.
Large Cent: 1854

CAP. JINKS HOUSE

Rev: STUBS CHECK / EALEG / WIS

Large Cent: 1852

EAGLE LOCK CO.
Terryville, CT

This company was founded in 1833. The firm advertised that it sold locks, latches, and builders hardware (Romaine 1960: 169), and at one time was the world's largest trunk and cabinet lock maker. It closed in 1975.

EAGLE LOCK CO. / TERRYVILLE, CT.
Small Cent: 1900 1901
Half Dollar: 1899

E. D. EAMES

Watertown, NY

This Watertown company made wrenches during the 1880s (Cope 1999: 106-107).

E. D. EAMES

Large Cent: UK
Small Cent: 1861 1866

W. W. EAMES**W. W. EAMES**

Two Cents: 1863 1864

EARLY AMERICAN COPPER CLUB

These modern issues are listed here as they easily could be mistaken for nineteenth century tokens. The first "E A C" countermarked coins were given to those who attended an Early American Copper Club regional meeting in Miami. Others were distributed at regional meetings in 1969, 1970, and 1974, and at national meetings in Cocoa Beach in 1979 and San Francisco in 1984. Those struck after 1969 have a location, name or initials, and in 1974 the person's membership number (John Wright).

E A C / Number (and sometimes other words)

Various Coins and Tokens

EASTERN CUTLERY CO.

Nagatuck, CT

This Nagatuck company made pocket knives, cutlery, etc.

Triangle / EASTERN / CUTLERY / COMPY

British Penny: 1861

WALTER EASTMAN

Boston, MA

Walter B. Eastman was a daguerreotype photographer in Boston from 1847, and Eastman and Co. was located at 75 Court Street from 1854 to 1860 (*Craig's Daguerreian Registry*, online).

EASTMAN / 75 COURT / ST.

Large Cent: 1844

E. EASTON**E. EASTON**

Large Cent: UK (2)

H. H. EASTON**H. H. EASTON**

Quarter: 1836
Half Dollar: 1809 1837

JAMES EASTON, JR.

Nantucket, MA

James Easton, Jr. was a silversmith. He was born in Providence, Rhode Island in 1807, apprenticed to William Hadwen and eventually purchased Hadwen's shop at 62 Main Street in Nantucket. He died in 1903 (Ensko 1989: 67, Kovel 1989: 116).

J. EASTON

Large Cent: 1808

EATON**EATON**

Real: 1743
Large Cent: 1796

C. H. EATON**C. H. EATON**

Large Cent: 1852
Nickel: 1867

N. EATON**N. EATON**

Large Cent: 1849 1850
Token of E. L. Percy of Troy, N. Y. (Miller-1051)

T. EATON & CO.

Boston, MA

Timothy Eaton was first listed in the 1818 Boston Directory, and from 1820 to 1844 he worked as a silver plater. T. Eaton & Company was listed from 1845 to 1848 (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 24).

T. EATON & CO.

Half Cent: 1807

EBLING'S COLUMBIAN GARDEN

New York City, NY

Joseph E. Ebling was a confectioner. He was listed at 73 Houston Street in the 1839 New York City Directory, while in the 1840s and 1850s he was at 200 Bowery. One coin with his mark also is stamped "V D" and a boy's figure is stamped on reverse.

EBLING'S / COLUMBIAN / GARDEN

Two Reales: 1789 1793 1800

EBLING'S / COLUMBIAN / GARDEN / 200 / BOWERY / N. Y.

Two Reales: 1754 1775 1784 1789 1793 1797 1798 1800
1811 UK (4)

THOMAS ECCLES

Wrentham, MA

Thomas Eccles was listed in the 1880 Census working in a jewelry shop in Wrentham (Hank Thoele). He was born in 1818.

T. ECCLES

Small Cent: 1862
Three Cents (Nickel): 1870
Nickel: 1868 1869

ANTROBUS GEORGE EDWARDS

Corunna, Michigan

Antrobus George Edwards began his career as a gunsmith in Rochester, New York in 1849. In 1855 he moved to Corunna, Michigan, and made percussion and Miller patent revolving rifles there until 1879 (Rulau 1999: 232).

A. G. EDWARDS / CORUNNA. / MICH.

Large Cent: 1820

O. M. EDWARDS CO.

Syracuse, NY

This firm was founded in 1892, and made padlocks (Arnall 1996) and steel door components for railroad passenger cars. It went out of business in 1987, and in 2004 its Plum Street factory building was being turned into apartments and condominiums

O. M. EDWARDS / CO. / SYRACUSE / N Y

Large Cent: 1808
Nickel: Buffalo
Dime: 1899 1902

W. EL

W. EL

Half Cent: 1828
Large Cent: 1847

LAFAYETTE ELDRED

Lodi, Ohio

Lafayette Eldred was born in Harrisville in Medina County circa 1838. The post office for that small town was Lodi. He was listed in Census records until 1900, always as a farmer or occupation illegible, and so what these tokens were used for is uncertain (Bruce Mosher).

L. ELDRED

Two Cents: 1865

L. ELDRED / LODI / MEDINA

Large Cent: UK

L. ELDRED around L & D

Rev: LAFAYETTE
Canadian Token (1)

LAFAYETTE ELDRED around L E

Rev: LODI. MEDINA CO. around OHIO
Large Cent: 1851

ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION CO.

San Francisco, California

This company made telegraph keys, and this is the stamp that is found on the keys they made in the 1870s.

ELECTRICAL / CONSTRUCTION / CO. / SAN FRANCISCO

Half Dollar: 1868 1869

J. H. ELFRINK RESTRIKES

Thousands of American token dies appeared on the market during the 1970s when the inventories of old token makers were liquidated. The dies once were so common that the writer used them as bookends. Restrikes, usually in soft aluminum, were made from a number of the more interesting dies, and became a problem to collectors.

Some of these dies also were applied to coins, but most pieces of that sort are not listed here. Why? Although they are numerous as a group, almost all of them are unique or close to unique since the only way that a good impression could be made was by using an hydraulic or large screw press. Hammering the butt of the die simply didn't work, but many people tried once or twice anyway, and then gave up. On the other hand, hammering works quite well to countermark coins since countermark stamps usually are small. As a result, this book usually does not note most "overstrikes" made from dies

of about the same size as a coin – as opposed to "countermarks" which were made with relatively small stamps.

An exception is these muled dies, which are noted by Rulau (2004: 1006) on two Hungarian coins. Elfrink ran a general store in Leopold, Missouri from 1902 to 1914. Raffo apparently was from East St. Louis since the Taylor and Delmar address existed in that city. One of these countermarked coins is dated 1886 and the other is a 1936 Liszt commemorative. Others probably exist. It is not certain if the 1886 coin also is stamped with the Raffo die.

J. H. ELFRINK / GOOD FOR / 1 C / IN TRADE / LEOPOLD

Rev: RAFFO. / S. E. COR / TAYLOR / & / DELMAR

JOHN ELLIS & CO.

Bangor, Maine

John Ellis was a Bangor jeweler, watchmaker and dealer in silver plate. John Ellis & Company was located at 8 Main Street in 1868. In 1859 Albert Titcomb – who also countermarked coins – was working for this firm. An 1861 small cent also is known that is engraved "John Ellis Copper and General Engraver."

J. ELLIS (Small Letters)

Large Cent: 1838 1856
Small Cent: 1859
Quarter: 1824 1857 (4)

J. ELLIS. (Large Letters)

Included above

JOHN / ELLIS & CO

Large Cent: UK
Small Cent: 1859
Nickel: 1866 1867

A. F. ELY

A gunsmith of this name worked in Mt. Vernon, Ohio from 1848 to 1860 (Carey 1953: 34).

A. F. ELY

Half Dollar: 1869

EMERSON

EMERSON

Large Cent: 1838
Two Reales: 1807

F. EMERSON

F. EMERSON

Half Cent: 1804
Small Cent: 1857

F. B. EMERY

F. B. EMERY.

Two Cents: 1864
Quarter: 1858

F. W. EMERY

This may be the hallmark of a jeweler from Peterborough, New Hampshire (Rulau 1982: 79).

F. W. EMERY.

Large Cent: 1846 1851
New Brunswick Halfpenny: 1854

STEPHEN EMERY
Boston, MA

This coin is stamped from two of the half a dozen hallmarks that the silversmith Stephen Emery used during his career. He was born in Boston in 1749 and died in 1801. Emery's shop was at 5 Union Street in 1789 and on Fish Street in 1796 (Belden 1980: 156, Flynt and Fales 1968: 215).

S. EMERY. / S.E
British Halfpenny: George II

EMPIRE GOLD & SILVER MINING CO.
Unionville, Nevada

Two examples of silver dollars countermarked by this mine were found in Maurice Gould's collection after his death, and on their envelopes he had written "E(mpire) G(old) & S(ilver) M(ining) Company, Virginia City, Nevada." Edward Roehrs discovered one of the mine's bonds, and Lee Mortensen of the Nevada Historical Society provided the writer with a copy of a stock certification that states the firm was incorporated on July 24, 1863, in Unionville, Humboldt County, N. T. (Nevada Territory).

The closest town to Unionville is Virginia City, about 120 miles to the southwest. This may be why Gould put that name on his envelopes, but he also may have been confused by the similarity in the firm's name to the prosperous Empire Mine and Mill, which was located at Gold Hill, very close to Virginia City. Given the size of the company's countermarks, it seems likely they were intended for stamping ingots.

E. G. & S. M. CO. in Curved Depression
Silver Dollar: 1872

E. G. & S. M. / CO. (Incuse)
Silver Dollar: 1872 1900

WILLIAM ENDERS MANUFACTURING CO.
St. Louis, Missouri

In 1887 William Enders joined Simmons Hardware as a salesman, and eventually become its vice president (Pollak 1994: 141). His own firm made padlocks (Arnall 1996).

WM. ENDERS MFG. CO. / ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.
Dime: 1903

B. T. ENGLI

B. T. ENGLI
Large Cent: UK
Half Dollar: 1854

J. ENGLISH

This is the hallmark of John English, who was a silversmith in Philadelphia from 1819 to 1828 (Kovel 1989: 121).

J. ENGLISH
Large Cent: 1821
Two Reales: 1788

THOMAS L. ENNIS
Philadelphia, PA

Thomas L. Ennis was a daguerreotype photographer, who only was located at this address from 1851 to 1853. By 1854 Ennis was a partner in Ennis and Preston (H. J. Levine).

ENNIS / 106
One Real: UK

ENNIS / 106 / CHESTNUT ST
Two Reales: 1804

ENNIST

ENNIST
Half Cent: 1843
Large Cent: 1826 1836 1843 1855

GARRETT EOFF
New York City, NY

Garrett Eoff was a silversmith in New York City from 1779 to 1845. This is his hallmark (Belden 1980: 157). He was the partner of John H. Connor from 1833 to 1835, and William P. Phyfe from 1844 to 1850. Both of those silversmiths also countermarked coins.

G. EOFF
Silver Dollar: 1799

GUSTAVE ERICHSON
Houston, Texas

Gustave Erichson was a Houston gunsmith from 1838 to 1872. These coins are struck from the stamps that were used on his deringer-style pocket pistols (Flayderman 1990: 351, Sellers 1983: 95).

G. ERICHSON
Half Dollar: 1854

G. ERICHSON / HOUSTON / TEXAS
Half Dollar: 1858

ESTILL

This coin may have been stamped by D. R. Estill, who was a gunsmith in Poplar Plains, Kentucky from 1856 to 1860.

ESTILL
Half Dollar: 1853

EVANS EXCHANGE?

This microscopic countermark seems to be American. It has been reported as "EVANS / EXCHANGE / LONDON" on the 1802 Large Cent; "Crown / EVANS / OLD CHASE / LON" on a copper coin; and "Crown / EVANS / OLD CHANCE / LONDON: on an 1841 half dime. The writer's best guess is that it is a US trademark, whose issuer has not been identified, and that it probably reads:

Crown / EVANS / EXCHANGE / LONDON (Microscopic)
Large Cent: 1802
Half Dime: 1841
Uncertain Copper (1)

CHARLES EVANS
Philadelphia, PA

In 1869 Charles Evans and Son issued a catalog of iron and brass castings, screw presses, and general machinery (Romaine 1960: 196).

C. EVANS

Two Cents: 1865

C. EVANS / PHILAD'A

Two Reales: 1800

E. & J. EVANS

Rochester, NY

This tool manufacturing firm was in business from 1841 to 1885. Its partners were Evan Evans and James Evans (Barlow 1991: 126, Pollak 1994: 142).

E. & J. EVANS

Large Cent: 1826

E. & J. EVANS / ROCHESTER

Large Cent: 1807

G. EVANS**G. EVANS**

Large Cents: 1837 1843 1851

Two Cents: 1864 (2) 1865 (2) UK (2)

JOHN EVANS

New York City, NY

This probably is the hallmark of John Evans, who was a silversmith in New York City from 1816 to 1830 (Kovel 1989: 123).

EVANS

Large Cent: 1797 1816 1817

T. EVANS**T. EVANS**

Large Cent: 1842 UK

Two Cents: 1864

Two Reales: 1777

WILLIAM EVERDELL

New York City, NY

William Everdell apparently worked for a short time as a silversmith (Darling Foundation, *New York Silversmiths*, 1964: 72), although his nicely executed ribbon stamp is not listed in any of the usually consulted hallmark directories. Everdell advertised in the 1836 New York City Directory as a diesinker at 135 William Street, and probably spent most of his time in that trade.

EVERDELL

Large Cent: 1818 1831 1847

E. P. EVERETT

This may be the stamp of a Grafton, New Hampshire, harness maker, who was listed in the 1850 Census (Hank Thoele).

E. P. EVERETT

Large Cent: 1811 1820 1827 1836 1837 (2) 1839 1842 1843 1845 (2) 1846 (3) 1847 1848 1849 1850 (2) 1851 1853 (3) 1854 1855

WILLIAM EVERMAN

Sacramento County, California

The 1850 Census noted that William Everman was then twenty-three years old and had come to California from Kentucky. At that time he was mining for gold on the Consumnes River in Sacramento County (Hank Thoele, Rulau 1999: 196). His later occupation is not known.

EVERMAN

Half Dollar: 1825

US Assay Office Augustus Humbert \$50.00 Gold Slug: 1852

EXCHANGE SALOON

Philadelphia, PA

Archibald Barron was listed at this address in the Philadelphia directories of 1855 to 1857. North Second Street was renumbered in 1858, and then the Exchange Saloon's address became 432 (Rulau 1994: 248).

A. BARRON / 2D ST./ EXCHANGE / SALOON / 262 N. 2D ST./ A.

B. WILLON / PHILA

One Real: UK

EXTRA**EXTRA**

Large Cent: 1828 1835 1838 1850 UK

Half Dime: 1834

Dime: 1831

F & CO.**F & CO. (Very Small Letters)**

Large Cent: 1843

Canadian Token (1)

F & G

This hallmark indicates that the weight of 6400 reis Brazilian or Portuguese gold coins had been brought as close as possible to a state standard for an \$8.00 coin. This practice was called "regulating" (Swoger 1992). The common belief was that "F & G" was the hallmark of the partnership of Charles Fletcher, Thomas Fletcher, and Sidney Gardiner, which worked in Boston in 1809 and in Philadelphia from 1813 to 1825 (Kovel 1989: 132). Swoger, however, argues that Fletcher and Gardner was in business too late to have regulated gold coins, and suggests numismatists search for another firm having the same initials. Furthermore, the only known hallmark used by Fletcher and Gardner was "F. & G." in a rectangle, while this stamp is in an oval with no periods after the initials.

F & G in Oval

6400 Reis: 1739 1745 1749 1754 1757 1759 1774

With John Burger's J B (Script) hallmark

6400 Reis: 1739 1758

With Brasher's E.B hallmark and Thomas Underwood's T.U hallmark

6400 Reis: 1768

With Lewis Fueter's L F hallmark

6400 Reis: 1776

F W H Q

A hoard of over thirty "F W H Q" countermarked half cents was discovered a few years ago.

F W H Q

Half Cent: 1805 1828 1835 UK (30)

A F.

These stamps are all the same style, and must have been used by the same person. A possibility was Abraham Forbes, a New York City silversmith from 1790 to 1805 who used half a dozen different initial hallmark stamps (Belden 1980: 171). Although none of them is exactly the "A F." as seen here, the 1802 large cent also has a "D.C." hallmark, which gives credence to the idea the issuer was a silversmith. The "D.C." seems to be the hallmark of Daniel Coen, who was a New York City silversmith from 1787 to 1804 (Belden 1980: 116, Ensko 1948: 167).

A F. in Small Rectangle

Large Cent: 1797 1800 1802

A F. in Small Serrated Rectangle

Large Cent 1816 UK

A F. in Slightly Larger Small Serrated Rectangle

Large Cent: 1805

C.F

This countermark is identical in style to the G.F stamp, which must have been made by the same die sinker. Since a number of such well prepared initial countermarks appear on half cents, it seems likely that they turned half cents into trade tokens.

C.F

Half Cent: 1857 (3)

G.F

This countermark is identical in style to the C.F stamp, which must have been made by the same die sinker.

G.F

Half Cent: 1854 (4) 1855 (2) 1857

*** J * F ****** J * F ***

Large Cent: 1796 1803 (3) 1804 1807 1810 1817 1828 1829 1831 UK (3)

Kentucky Token (1)

Hard Times Token (1)

W. F.**W. F.**

Large Cent: 1794 1803 1839

**WILLIAM FABER
Philadelphia, PA**

William Faber was a silversmith at 618 Chestnut Street in Philadelphia (Green 1989: 190). William Faver & Sons was listed in Philadelphia directories as silversmiths and silverplaters from 1828 to 1887 (Rainwater 1975: 50).

W. FABER / PHILA.

Large Cent: 1846

**N. FAIRBANKS
Gloversville, NY**

The Oct. 28, 1889, *Gloversville Daily Leader* noted that Niles Fairbanks was a blacksmith.

N. FAIRBANKS / GLOVERSVILLE / N. Y.

Large Cent: 1848

FAIRCHILD**FAIRCHILD**

Large Cent: 1800

One Real: 1827

**J. W. FARIS
Cincinnati, Ohio**

In 1843 J. Faris was listed in the Cincinnati Directory as a roomer at Dr. Carroll's. An 1844 directory advertisement appeared for Faris's Colored Photographic Miniatures, whose gallery was at 150 Main Street. Thomas Faris (the same person?) was listed at Dr. Carroll's in 1846 and as the partner of Ezekial C. Hawkins in Hawkins and Faris on Fifth Street between Walnut and Main.

Hawkins and Faris advertised "Photogenic Miniature Portraits... These pictures are not merely a fac-simile of nature, arrived at only by this process, but their extreme beauty of finish, and the low price at which they are obtained, should render it an object for all. They have for sale the latest and most improved apparatus, with instructions complete, and every thing appertaining to the art. Terms reasonable. Also – Ornamental sign, and fancy painting, executed in a manner inferior to none, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms."

From 1848 to 1858 Thomas Faris had a separate shop in the Melodean Building. Gale and Gale (1984: 928) report that in 1857 a Thomas Faris – likely the same person – purchased the gallery of Samuel Root in New York City, but the gallery was repossessed by Root in 1859. In 1877 he was still working as a photographer in Kurtz's Gallery on 23rd Street (*Craig's Daguerreian Registry*, online).

FARIS / CINCINNATI.

French Five Francs: 1819

J W FARIS / J W FARIS / CINCINNATI, / FARIS

Two Reales: UK

S. B. FARMER**S. B. FARMER**

Large Cent: 1837 1843

Two Cents: 1865

Nickel: 1868

W. M. FARMER**W. M. FARMER**

Large Cent: 1846 1850

Two Cents: UK

**G. V. FARR
Brandon, Vermont****G. V. FARR**

Large Cent: 1813

G. V. FARR / BRANDON, VT.

Large Cent: 1845

G. V. FARR / BRANDON, VT.

Rev: BRANDON, VT. / BRANDON, VT.
Large Cent: UK

WILLIAM FARVER

William Farver was born in 1818. He was a gunsmith until 1863, but moved so often that references do not agree on his location. He was listed in the 1850 Census in Elkhart County, Indiana, and also is said to have worked in Ohio (Brown City and Ripley) and Pennsylvania (Hollidaysburg, Millerstown, and Newport).

W. FARVER

Large Cent: 1817 1847
Quarter: 1853

J. FASIG

The half cent also is countermarked with a date in the 1850s, whose last digit is illegible

J. FASIG

Half Cent: 1832
Quarter: 1853

L. FATE**L. FATE**

Large Cent: 1819 1830 1838 (2) 1850 1856

W. B. FARRINGTON
Lebanon, New Hampshire

Farrington must have been a gunsmith since a black powder percussion cap rifle is known with this exact set of stamps.

W. B. FARRINGTON / LEBANON N. H. / CAST STEEL

Large Cent: 1847

STEAMER FAVORITE
Michigan

The first passenger service across Lake Michigan between Muskegon and Milwaukee was provided by the Steamer *Favorite*. It was sold in 1890 to Swain Wrecking Co., recommissioned as a tug at Cheboygan, and destroyed by a fire in 1907 (John D. Greenwood, *Namesakes of the Lakes*, online).

STR FAVORITE

Canadian Large Cent: UK (Victoria)

W. FAY**W. FAY**

Large Cent: 1839
Small Cent: 1866
Dodd and Company Token (1)

FAYETTEVILLE KNIFE CO.
Manlius, NY

FAYETTEVILLE KNIFE CO.

Nickel: UK
British Penny: 1862

J. FEES**J. FEES**

Large Cent: 1831
Nickel: 1867

CHRISTIAN FEIGENSPAN BREWERY
Newark, New Jersey

Christian Feigenspan's Brewery was organized in 1869, and not closed until 1948. Its plant was initially at 47 Belmont Street, and later occupied two blocks on Freeman Avenue. It made the famous "Pride of Newark" Beer.

DRINK / FEIGENSPAN'S / LAGER

Quarter: 1855 1856 1875 (2) 1876 (2) UK
Half Dollar: 1875 1876 (2)
Copper Planchet (1)

FELCH & RICHES
Columbus, Ohio

The 1857 and 1859 *Ohio State Business Directories* noted that Felch and Riches were engravers on steel, copper and wood, and made seals, cards and door plates. They were located at 81 High Street in Columbus, opposite the State House.

FELCH & RICHES / HIGH ST. / SEALS &C.

Large Cent: 1838

FELKER
Olathe, Kansas

Walton A. Felker invented the first notched, diamond-blade saw in 1924. Today the firm that he founded is a world-wide corporation, headquartered in Olathe with two American manufacturing plants. "Di-met" refers to its Diamond Rock Saws.

FELKER / Diamond / DI-MET / TRADE MARK REG / U. S. PAT OFF.

Silver Dollar: 1921

OSCAR FENN
Stanton, Michigan

Oscar Fenn moved from Medina, Ohio to Stanton in 1866. He was listed in directories as a register of deeds in 1875, mill operator from 1877 to 1881, and in 1883 as a partner in the bakery of Fenn and Stevenson (Rulau 1997: 545).

OSCAR FENN, STANTON / - MICH -

Quarter: 1853

BARTHOLOMEW FERGUSON
Huntsville, Alabama

Bartholomew Ferguson was born in Virginia in 1803. He was listed in the 1850 Census as a gunsmith living in a boarding house (Hank Thoele).

WARRANTED / HUNTSVILLE / B. FERGUSON

Peruvian Eight Reales: 1838

J. H. FERGUSON

One person named John H. Ferguson was listed as a machinist in Kennebunk, Maine in the 1868 to 1899 *New England Business Directories*. Another person of the same name was listed as a blacksmith in Portsmouth, New

Hampshire in 1873 (Hank Thoele). Still another, from Dayton, Ohio, received a patent for a pipe wrench on Nov. 15, 1910.

J. H. FERGUSON.

Large Cent: 1802 1829 1847 1848 1854 UK
Quarter: 1853

R. W. FERNALD

A search of genealogical records indicates that the Fernald family was located principally in New Hampshire and Maine.

R. W. FERNALD

Nickel: 1866
Quarter: 1858 (2)
Half Dollar: 1833 1835 (2)

Z. FERRIS & SON Wilmington, Delaware

Ziba Ferris was born in Wilmington in 1786. He opened a shop on the corner of Fourth and Market Streets in 1810, and worked as a silversmith until 1860. He taught his son Ziba, Jr. the silversmithing trade (Belden 1980: 167, Ensko 1948: 55). Z. Ferris & Son was in business from 1851 until 1870. An advertisement for the firm appeared in the January 29, 1856, *Delaware State Reporter*. It noted that they sold a wide variety of silverware, plateware, watches, clocks, jewelry, and gold pens.

Z. FERRIS & SON

Large Cent: 1850

J. FETTERS

The numerals so far noted in association with the Feters name stamp are 3, 6 and 25.

Numeral / J. FETTERS

Half Cent: 1804
Large Cent: 1817 1819

S. H. FICKETT Columbia, California

Stillman Hardy Fickett was born in New York in 1821. He arrived in Columbia in 1856 and opened a dentist office in the Soderer and Marshall building next to Columbia Market on the northwest corner of Main and Fulton Streets. He advertised his practice there in the 1856 *Miners and Businessmen's Directory*, but after the fire of 1857 moved his office to Dr. Earle's building on Broadway. Fickett moved to Stockton a decade later in 1867, and became wealthy from investing in the California Steam Navigation Company, but lost his fortune in a failed manufacturing venture, and had to resume dentistry. He died in 1895 (Litou 2003).

S. H. FICKETT / DENTIST / COLUMBIA

Large Cent: 1851
Half Dime: 1856
Dime: 1854

J. H. FIEDLER

J. H. FIEDLER

Large Cent: 1834
With J. O. JOHNSON with L. E. SEYMOUR
Large Cent: 1851

A. FIELD

As one example of this stamp appears on a Baltimore Ship Token, Rulau suggests that Field was an oyster packer during the 1850s or 1860s. The two periods in his stamp are seen upon close inspection to actually be very small plus signs.

A. FIELD.

Hard Times Token (1)
Baltimore Ship Tokens (1)
Unidentified Worn Brass Token (9)

C. W. FIELDS

C. W. FIELDS

Large Cent: 1812 1821 1832
One Real: 1763

G. W. FIELDS

Both of the Russian two kopecks that are stamped "G. W. FIELDS" also are stamped "L. E. STRONG." So it appears they were associated in some way.

L. E. STRONG with G. W. FIELDS

Russian Two Kopeks: 1811 1818

J. FINK

J. FINK

Large Cent: 1842 1850

L. FISH

L. FISH

Large Cent: 1801 1805

MAGGIE E. FISH Sharpsville, Indiana

The stamping of this coin appears to have been done by J. W. Fuller, who was a jeweler in Sharpsville, Pennsylvania. Why? The individually stamped letters are the same style as those that Fuller used. (See J. W. Fuller for examples of his issues). What complicates matters is that Michael McAllister discovered Margaret E. Fish was listed in the 1870 Census as living with her parents in Sharpsville, Indiana. Margaret married Israel J. Henry, a local grocer in Sharpsville, Indiana on December 22, 1870.

MAGGIE E. FISH / SHARPSVILLE, / IND. / * / MARCH 4 TH. 1870

Half Dollar: 1858

A. B. FISHER Rutland, Vermont

A. B. Fisher was a Rutland builder, who constructed the Wells Mansion in 1877 (*Historical Burlington*, online).

A. B. FISHER / RUTLAND / MASS.

Silver Dollar: 1871

G. F. FISHER

G. F. FISHER

Large Cent: UK
Two Cents: 1864

JAMES FISHER New York City, NY

James Fisher was a silversmith in New York City from 1821 to 1833 (Kovel 1989: 131). He was located at 13 Collect Street in 1821, and at 138 Mott Street in 1825 (Rulau 1991: 41)

J. FISHER

Large Cent: 1816 1818 1826 UK

L. D. FISHER

L. D. FISHER

Large Cent: 1818

Canadian Large Cent: 1859

A. FISK

A. FISK

Large Cent: 1798 1850

T. E. FISK

T. E. FISK

Large Cent: 185X

Nickel: 1866

FISKE

FISKE

Large Cent: 1853 1855

EMERSON E. FLAGG Brattleboro, Vermont

Patent 172,988 was granted to Emerson E. Flagg of Brattleboro on Feb. 1, 1876 for a "combined skimmer and fork."

PAT'D FEB. 1, 1876 / E. E. FLAGG

Large Cent: 1838

J. C. FLAGG

J. C. FLAGG

Large Cent: 1844 UK

Hard Times Token (1)

M. V. B. FLAGG

M. V. B. FLAGG

Large Cent: 1802 UK

FLAGG & HOMAN Cincinnati, Ohio

The Homan Manufacturing Co. was founded in 1847 by Henry Homan and Asa F. Flagg to make pewterware. They were best known for their ecclesiastical pieces and river boat commissions, and remained in business for almost a century until 1941. Their products often were stamped "FLAGG & HOMAN" as on this half dollar.

FLAGG & HOMAN / CINCIN O.

Half Dollar: 1830

FLANAGAN'S PUNCH Philadelphia, PA

From 1835 to 1860 Robert Flanagan operated the Lyon's Hotel. Its original address was 112 North Sixth Street, which was changed to 159 sometime in the 1850s. Its bar was called the Vulcan Hall, and Flanagan's Punch was the house drink

(Rulau 1986). He also sold mineral water, and a bottle recently was discovered that reads "R. Flanagan's Double Pressure Mineral Water, Phila."

R. FLANAGAN'S / PUNCH / Punch Bowl / 112. N. 6TH ST

Quarter: 1807

Two Reales: 1772 1779 1781 1784 1787 1789 1790 1793

1794 1795 1796 1797 1805 1806 1807 1809 1820 UK

(2)

Mexican Two Reales: 1838

R. FLANAGAN / * NO 112 N 6TH ST in Circular Band around Star

Brass Political Campaign Token: Cass (1) Taylor (1)

J. FLATHER

J. FLATHER.

Large Cent: 1853

Small Cent: 1859

With G. H. HOLT and J. RALL

Large Cent: 1853

D. F. FLEMING & CO. Charleston, South Carolina

According to the 1859 *Mears & Turnbull Charleston City Directory*, this was a wholesale dealership in boots and shoes at 43 Hayne (Hank Thoele). The partners were Daniel F. Fleming, James Dillingham, and Samuel Nelson.

D. F. FLEMING & CO

Large Cent: 1847

W. FLEMING

W. FLEMING

Half Cent: 1804

Large Cent: 1852

Canadian Token (1)

J. FLINT Rochester, New York

J. Flint & Co. is known to have issued a trade catalog of its saws.

J. FLINT / ROCHESTER

Half Dollar: 1859

E. FODERARO Scranton, PA

The exact date of these countermarks is not known. Certainly they were issued since the 1920s, and may be much more recent.

E. FODERARO / SCRANTON, PA.

Small Cent?: UK

EXPERT / LOCKSMITH / E. FODERARO / SCRANTON, PA.

Silver Dollar: 1921

E. FOOT

E. FOOT

Large Cent: 1814 1835 UK

C. FORBES New York City, NY

Colin Van Gilder Forbes was a silversmith who was listed in New York City directories from circa 1808 to 1839. He used this "C. FORBES" hallmark (Ensko 1948: 163). The only known example appears on a coin that also was stamped by another New York City silversmithing firm.

C. FORBES / C.F with MARQUAND & CO. / Three Pseudo-Hallmarks
Large Cent: 1818

JOHN W. FORBES
New York City, NY

John W. Forbes was a silversmith who lived from 1781 to 1864 (Belden 1980: 172, Ensko 1948: 56, Kovel 1989: 134). From 1832 to 1838 he worked as a US Customs weigher and measurer. Like many early merchants, he used the letter "I" instead of "J" to abbreviate his first name. Initially his store was at 415 Pearl Street, and then at various addresses on Broadway. These pieces are from two of his known hallmarks.

I W FORBES
Large Cent: 1800

I. W. FORBES
Large Cent: 1822

FORD AUTOMOBILE CO.

For many decades coins have been found stamped with the trademark of the Ford Automobile Company, which is "Ford" in script letters. The earlier countermarks tend to be thick script letters that are deeply struck. Some of these also have associated numbers (e.g., "6" and "T 6"), but it is not clear from reports if the numbers are from the same stamp as FORD or were made from separate stamps. So the various numbers are not noted below. Many of the earlier countermarked coins probably are souvenirs made by employees who put coins in the stamping machines that used to make car parts. (See Canada for other Ford stamps).

While we do not know the purpose of all the countermarked coins, a 1958 *Numismatist* note indicated, "The tale of the Ford Company offering a new car in return for certain specified coins is an old one that crops up periodically..." (1958: 289). The seller of the 1935 silver dollar claimed it was issued at a San Diego exposition, a claim which at least on its surface has some plausibility.

There are so many FORD countermarked coins that some of them may have given away by Ford at various expositions. Or they could have been stamped by visitors using a press in the same way that rolling machines are used to make elongated cents, and "Atomic Irradiated" dimes were made by visitors to the New York World's Fair by rolling a coin through an irradiation machine. The writer remembers doing that in 1964.

The 1960s "Restrikes"

Many FORD countermarked coins are from a stamp with the flourish of the "F" broken. In general, these are weakly struck, and while the coins may be well worn, they do not seem to have circulated after being countermarked. Some people have speculated that when the *Numismatist* story became well known in the late 1950s that a broken stamp was taken from a scrap bin and used to countermark a large number of coins, mostly half dollars, for sale to collectors of automobile memorabilia.

Hank Thoele reports that many examples of the broken "F" have appeared in internet auctions. While coins with dates as early as 1899 have been seen stamped with the broken "F" stamp, the latest coin with this countermark was minted in 1963. Since so many of the broken "F" variety exit, their issue date can be established with certainty as circa 1963. In most cases, the writer does not know which of the following pieces are from the broken "F" stamp, although later date coins tend to be "restrikes," while early twentieth century coins tend to be "originals" – whatever that term implies.

FORD (Script)

Small Cent: 1888 1889 1892 1897 1904 1905 1906 (2)
1907 1914 1915 1916 1918 1919 (5) 1921 1930 1941
Nickel: 1883 1893 1898 1901 1902 1906 1907 1908 (2)
1910 1911 1912 1915 1917 1919 1920 (2) 1923 1925
1930 UK (2)
Dime: 1906 1907 1911 1913 1917 1941
Quarter: 1898 1895 1899 1902 (2) 1903 1904 (2) 1906 (2)
1907 (2) 1908 1909 1910 1914 1915 1916 UK
Half Dollar: 1897 1899 1902 1906 (2) 1907 1912 (2) 1913
1918 (2) 1920 1924 1934 (2) 1935 (2) 1936 (2) 1939
1940 (5) 1941 (6) 1942 (3) 1943 (5) 1944 (12) 1945 (10)
1948 1949 (3) 1951 1952 (5) 1953 (3) 1957 (2) 1958 (2)
1959 (3) 1960 1962 1963 (3)
Silver Dollar: 1935

FORD (Microscopic Script)

Dime: 1911

FORD 1

Half Dollar: 1895

1-FORD

Nickel: 1913

FORD O (Script)

Nickel: 1895 1918 1920

FORD U. S. A. (Script)

Dime: 1941

C. FORD

C. FORD.

Small Cent: 1859
Quarter: 1838 1859 UK
Half Dollar: 1868
With S. LAKE.
Small Cent: UK

FOREST CITY SCREWDRIVER CO. Portland, Maine

"Yankee Screwdrivers" were made by the Forest City Screwdriver Co. of Portland, Maine. "Forest City" is a nickname for Portland. The patent cited in this countermark and twenty-five others were granted to Z. T. Furbish of Augusta, Maine (*Davidson Museum Center for the Study of Early Tools*, online).

YANKEE

Rev: PATENTED / JUNE 1885
Two Cents: 1864

C. FORSBERG

C. FORSBERG

Quarter: 1853 1854 (2) 1857 UK

L. A. FORTNER

L. A. FORTNER

Large Cent: 1840
Half Dollar: 1857

F. F. FOSDICK**F. F. FOSDICK**

Two Cents: 1864
Three Cents (Nickel): 1867
Dime: 1875

C. H. FOSS**C. H. FOSS**

Large Cent: 1853 1856
Two Cents: 1864

E. M. FOSS**E. M. FOSS**

Small Cent: 1860 1864
Two Cents: 1864 1870

FOSTER**FOSTER**

Large Cent: 1821 1824 1833 1853

GEORGE PRATT FOSTER

Bristol, RI

George Pratt Foster was a gunsmith who began working with his father in Taunton, Massachusetts in 1824. He specialized in heavy plains percussion rifles, Porter patent rifles, and Howard patent breech-loading carbines. From 1849 to 1855 he had manufacturing plants in both Taunton and Bristol, R.I. (Cary 1953: 40). He moved to Providence in 1855, and during the 1860s was granted three patents for firearms and cartridges. Foster died in 1874.

G. P. FOSTER / BRISTOL / R. I.

Half Dime: 1852

JOHN FOSTER

New York and Virginia

From 1811 to 1817 John Foster was a silversmith in New York City. He moved to Winchester, Virginia, where he worked until 1825. He then moved to Woodstock, where he lived for a short time, and then to Martinsburg – now in West Virginia – where he lived until 1835 (Belden 1980: 175, Rulau 1981a 2nd ed: 27).

J. FOSTER / NEW YORK

Large Cent: 1817

THOMAS FOSTER

Newburyport, MA

This is probably a mark of the silversmith Thomas Foster, who was born in 1779. He was the partner of his brother Nathaniel in N. & T. Foster at 21 State Street in Newburyport from 1823 to 1860. He is known to have advertised until 1865, and died in 1887 (Belden 1980: 177, Flynt and Fales 1968: 221).

T. FOSTER

Massachusetts Cent: 1788

WILLIAM FOULK**WM. FOULK**

Large Cent: 1803 UK

D. C. FOWLER

Syracuse, NY

The 1860 Census listed D. C. Fowler as a sixty-one year old druggist. He was listed in the 1866 Syracuse Directory as a partner in the drug firm of Fowler and Whitnall, and in the 1868 directory as a physician.

FOWLER DRUGGIST / GENESSEE ST. / SYRACUSE, N. Y. / Liberty

Large Cent: UK

IRVING W. FOWLER

Rochester, Minnesota

According to a print that is dated 1874, Irving W. Fox was then the proprietor of the Rochester Novelty Works.

IRVING W. FOX / ROCHESTER, / MINN.

Quarter: 1876

J. H. FOWLER**J. H. FOWLER**

Large Cent: 1835 1846 1848 1849

J. FOX**J. FOX**

Large Cent: 1842
Two Cents: 1865
Counterfeit Half Dollar: 1833

PHILIP FOX

Lancaster, PA

Philip Fox was a Lancaster gunsmith in the 1840s (Dave Palmer).

P. FOX

Large Cent: 1839 1849 UK
Half Dollar: 1826

S. W. FOX**S. W. FOX**

Large Cent: 1814 1829 1831

JULIUS C. FRANCIS

Middletown, CT

Julius C. Francis was a Middletown silversmith, who was associated with Hughes and Francis from 1807 to 1809 (Kovel 1989: 137).

J. C. FRANCIS.

Large Cent

FRANK**FRANK**

Large Cent: 1819
Dime: 1834

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN RESTRIKES

Large cents, half dollars and planchets were counterstamped with a Civil War token die (Fuld-153) long after that conflict was over. The earliest example the writer has traced appeared at auction in 1942.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN around Franklin's Bust
Various coins

HENRY FRANTZ
Seneca Falls, NY

These countermarks appear on Civil War tokens of D. Skidmore of Seneca Falls, but were stamped during the 1870s. The 1867 *Seneca County Directory* listed Henry Frantz as a blacksmith in Waterloo. By 1874 he was listed as proprietor of the Frantz House, a hotel, restaurant and confectionery at 93 Fall Street, which is the same address as the former Skidmore House.

The hotel's previous owner, Darius Skidmore was listed as being retired in 1877. Frantz was never again associated with the hotel, and died in 1890 at the Bath Soldiers Home. Henry Frantz's wife was the niece of Lorinda Skidmore of Waterloo. This means that the two families were related, and implies that Henry briefly took over this hotel, which had been run by a relative. He stamped the Skidmore Civil War tokens with his name at that time to authorize their circulation under his new management (Schaub 1989).

H. FRANTZ
Skidmore Civil War Token (7)

FRARY, BENHAM & CO.
Waterbury, CT

The partners in this firm were James A. Frary and Morris Benham. It seems to have been active in 1849 in Meridian making britannia wares (Laughlin 1981 Vol 2: 102, Carl Jacobs, *Guide to American Pewter*, 1957), but its major production was brass powder flasks. Their flasks were made in Waterbury, and the company was a predecessor of the American Flask Company.

FRARY, BENHAM & CO. on Scroll
Large Cent: 1817

R. L. FRAZER
Lawrence, Kansas

Directories indicate that R. L. Frazer had a jewelry business in Lawrence at 57 Massachusetts Street until 1875. "K T" in his stamp indicates the Kansas Territory. It was formed in 1854 and ceased to exist in 1861 when Kansas became a state. In turn, Frazer's countermarked coins were issued sometime from the mid-1850s to just before the Civil War. This is confirmed by noting that the latest coin found with one of Frazer's stamps was minted in 1858.

R. L. FRAZER / JEWELER / LAWRENCE. K. T. (All in Oval)
Quarter: 1853
Half Dollar: 1855 1858

FREEMAN & POLLARD
Norfolk, Virginia

Joseph Freeman and Lewis R. Pollard were silversmiths in Norfolk from 1832 to 1834 (Belden 1980: 178).

FREEMAN & POLLARD

Large Cent: 1822

C. H. FRENCH

C. H. French was a maker of builder's levels, which explains the strange symbolism of the second countermark (Barlow 1991: 92).

FRENCH
Large Cent: 1844 UK

FRENCH Four Times around Two Leveling Squares
Large Cent: 1807

FRENCH & SON
Nashville, Tennessee

H. S. French & Son advertised in the 1859 *Nashville Directory* as "Grocers and Commission Merchants, Corner Market and Clark Sts." (Michael McAllister).

FRENCH & SON
Half Dollar: 1840 1855 1857 UK

BIRD FRENCH
Salisbury, CT

Bird French was a mechanic in Salisbury, who was listed in the 1830 to 1860 Censuses (Hank Thoele).

BIRD FRENCH
Large Cent: 1823

E. M. FREY

E M FREY
Half Cent: 1834
Large Cent: 1850

JESSE RILEY FREY
Newville, PA

Jesse Riley Frey and George W. Mull were both tinsmiths in Newville. The 1870 Census listed Mull as a forty year old tinsmith living in Newville. By 1880 Mull was living in Harrisburg, and whatever relationship had caused them to countermark this large cent must have been over by then (Bruce Mosher).

J. R. FREY with G. W. MULL / NEWVILLE / PA
Large Cent: 1816

J. FRIES
Philadelphia, PA

Little is known about J. Fries, who was a silversmith circa 1850, apparently in Philadelphia (*Online Encyclopedia of Silver Marks, Hallmarks & Marker's Marks*).

J. FRIES
Large Cent: 1850 1853

D. N. FRIESLEBEN
Oroville, California

D. N. Friesleben ran a hotel in Oroville, and also owned a large ranch (Frank Gilbert, *History of Butte County*, 1882).

D. N. FRIESLEBEN / Double Headed Arrow / OROVILLE
Quarter: 1861

JULIAN P. FRIEZ
Baltimore, Maryland

The *Maryland Genealogical and Memorial Encyclopedia* notes that Julian P. Friez was a "scientist, inventor and mechanic" who was born in France in 1851. His home at Central Avenue and Baltimore Street was called the Belford, and that is where he made many high quality scientific and technical instruments. Friez was listed in the 1881 Baltimore Directory as a clockmaker, in 1891 as an electrical instrument toolmaker, and died in 1916 (Michael McAllister).

J. P. FRIEZ (Microscopic)
Dime: 1892

C. A. FROST

C. A. FROST
Large Cent: 1842
Quarter: 1854

E. P. FROST
Belfast, Maine

A postcard of E. P. Frost & Co. of Belfast, Maine appeared in an internet auction, but did not identify the firm's product.

E. P. FROST
Large Cent: 1826 UK
Three Cents (Nickel): 1865
Nickel: 1866
Half Dollar: 1823

S. FRY

S. FRY
Large Cent: 1820 1841

LEWIS FUETER
New York City, NY

Daniel Fueter was a silversmith who immigrated to the British North American colonies from Switzerland in 1754, and made the Peace Medals presented to leaders of the Six Nations at Oswego in 1761. In 1769 he advertised a New York City partnership with his son Lewis, but returned to Switzerland later that year. Daniel stayed in New York City, was a Loyalist during the Revolution, probably left the city in 1783 when the Loyalists were evacuated, and died in Jamaica in 1784 (Roehrs 2005). That implies these coins also could have been regulated in the West Indies.

L F (Script) in Rectangle
Portuguese Moidore Gold: 1714
6400 Reis Gold: 1759
With the F & G hallmark
6400 Reis Gold: 1776

J. P. FULLER

J. P. FULLER
Small Cent: 1864 1866

J. W. FULLER
Sharpsville, PA

Fuller's counterstamps are unusual since they are struck from individual letter punches. Most advertising issues were stamped from punches consisting of entire advertisements or

at least separate words that could be used to produce different slogans. That made countermarking coins much easier. Until recently Fuller's hometown was controversial since a love token from a similar set of single letter punches reads "MAGGIE E. FISH SHARPSVILLE, IND. * MARCH 4TH. 1870." (See her listing). The confusion was reduced with the discovery of a longer version of the Fuller countermark that included "SHARPSVILLE PA."

Peter Joyce, the town historian of Sharpsville in Pennsylvania, confirmed that James Warford Fuller had been a jeweler there. He was born in New York circa 1835, and the 1870 Census indicated he was then a jeweler in Linesville, which is about twenty miles from Sharpsville, where he had moved by the time of the 1880 Census. Until 1874 the Pennsylvania town was called Sharpsville Furnace after an old blast furnace, and James Sharp, who surveyed it in anticipation of the Erie-Pittsburgh Canal. Its name was shortened to just Sharpsville when it became an independent borough.

J. W. FULLER / JEWELER
Nickel: 1869 UK

J. W. FULLER / JEWELER / SHARPSVILLE
Nickel: 1866 (3) 1867 1868 1869

J. W. FULLER / JEWELER / SHARPSVILLE PA
Nickel: 1868

T. F. FULLER

T. F. FULLER
Large Cent: 1819 1827 1845 1853
Quarter: 1858

S. FULTON

A possible issuer was S. Fulton, a maker of percussion fullstock guns in Perry County, Kentucky (Sellers 1983: 111).

S. FULTON
Large Cent: 1814 1829

G & B

G & B / 3 C
Large Cent: 1851 UK

G. D. B. M.

G. D. B. M.
Large Cent: 1822 1833

USE G.G.G. & G.G.G.G.

See Goodwin's Patent Medicines for these well known countermarks.

H M G
Philadelphia, PA

H M G / PHILA
Large Cent: 1827 (2) 1833 (4) 1836 1837 (2) 1838 (2) 1852

J. G.

All three stamps are in the same letter style, and it seems likely they were issued by the same person or by a father and son. In similar style are "J.G" in a depressed rectangle on a

Connecticut cent, and "J.G" in a serrated depressed rectangle on an 1826 large cent.

J. G.

Large Cent: 1803 1847 1848
Small Cent: 1860 1863 1864
Nickel: 1867
Two Reales: 1807

J. G. in Serrated Rectangle

Large Cent: 1798 1817 1829 1830

J.G JR

Large Cent: 1801 1826 1828 1832 1838 (2) 1843 UK (3)
Hard Times Token (1)

J.F.G

A similar "J.F.G" stamp appears on percussion fullstock rifles. So this person either was a gunsmith or an arms inspector (Russell Rulau).

J.F.G

Large Cent: 1839
Real: 1816
Two Reales: 1782 1801

J.O.G

This "J.O.G" countermark may be a gunsmith's mark as R. Paine was an arms inspector. See Paine's listing for a photograph.

J.O.G in Serrated Rectangle

Large Cent: 1810 1820
With BY R. PAINE / SPRINGFIELD
One Real: 1783

R. S. G.

Eagle / R. S. G. in Rectangle

Large Cent: 1808 UK

S:G

All known examples have two identical stamps, which are aligned as in the photograph.

S:G

Large Cent: 1841 1842 UK (3)

L. GAGE

L. GAGE

Large Cent: 1819 1843 1855

T. B. GALBRAITH

T. B. GALBRAITH

Small Cent: 1865
Nova Scotia Cent: 1861

GALBREATH & WILLIAMS Cincinnati, Ohio

This company apparently made edged tools. James Galbreath was likely a partner in the firm. He made wooden planes in Cincinnati around 1850 (Pollak 1994: 157).

GALBREATH / & / WILLIAMS / CINI. OHIO / CAST STEEL

Large Cent: 1831

G. N. GALE

Lisbon, New Hampshire

Hank Thoele discovered that a person of this name was listed in the 1830 Census as living in Lisbon, New Hampshire. A genealogical internet site confirms this attribution, and notes that Gale seems to have been a silversmith, which is consistent with his stamps.

G. N. GALE (Incuse)

Large Cent: 1807 1826 1835 1837
Two Reales: 1784

G. N. GALE in Serrated Rectangle

Included Above

G. W. GALE

G. W. GALE

Large Cent: 1822 UK

WILLIAM GALE New York City, NY

William Gale was a silversmith, who was born in 1799 and died in 1867. In 1823 he worked with John Stickler, who also countermarked coins. In 1850 his company became William Gale and Son. It used the "W G & S" hallmark found on the three cent piece, and was active until 1870 (Kovel 1989: 142). His silverware often is stamped with pseudo-hallmarks (French 1914: 49).

W G

Large Cent: 1801 1819
Dime: 1835 UK

W. G.

Included above

W G & S

Three Cents (Silver): UK

WM. GALE & SON

Large Cent: 1826 1835 1856 UK

GALT HOUSE Philadelphia, PA?

Galt Houses were located in Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Joseph, Utah. Rulau assigns this countermark to the Galt House Hotel and Restaurant of Cincinnati, which was listed at 6th and Main in the 1859 *Ohio State Business Directory*. However, Galt Houses in all three cities issued tokens, paper script or even elongated coins. While there is no certain way to decide among them, Philadelphia seems the most likely candidate since the only example of the countermark is found on a large cent.

GALT / HOUSE

Large Cent: 1857

GAMSUN RESTAURANT Boston, MA

The Gamsun Restaurant was located on Hudson Street. It closed in the 1960s, but you can still see its name painted on the side of an old brick building in the Chinatown district of Boston (Harvey Fenton, Donald Pearson).

GAMSUN RESTAURANT / LUCKY PIECE
Chinese Cash (3)

E. P. GARDNER

E. P. GARDNER
Quarter: 1857
Hard Times Token (1)

C. A. P. GARNSEY
Chicago and Evanston, Illinois

Charles A. Powell Garnsey was born in Rock Island in 1842, studied dentistry in Chicago, and served in the Illinois Light Artillery Chicago Board of Trade Battery during the Civil War. He first practiced in Chicago, but his office was destroyed in the Great Chicago Fire of 1871. He then moved to Evanston and continued to practice dentistry. When telephones first were introduced to Evanston in 1882, all the city's calls were routed through his office switchboard until 1887, when being a switchboard operator in addition to a dentist became too much of a burden. He died in 1931 (Bruce Mosher).

C. A. P. GARNSEY / DENTIST
1854 US Dime

GASKILL & COPPER
Philadelphia, PA

Benjamin Gaskill a copper plate maker, and John C. Copper an engraver were listed in 1850 Census in Philadelphia (Rulau 2004: 416). They appeared in city directories from 1837 to 1851 as engravers of brass tools and ornaments for bookbinders, calico printers, etc. By 1852 the firm was Gaskill, Copper & Fry (Steve Beare).

GASKILL & COPPER
Large Cent: 1837

P. T. GATES

P. T. GATES
Quarter: UK
British Shilling: 1853

GATES & TRASK
Aurora, Illinois

This partnership advertised on its Civil War tokens as "dealers in watches, jewelry and silverware."

GATES & TRASK
Large Cent: 1839

GAY

The nickel also is stamped on the reverse with a patent mark: PTD. DEC. 1. 1878.

GAY
Large Cent: 1834
Nickel: 1867

W. S. GAY

W. S. GAY
Half Dollar: 1827
Hard Times Token (3)
Canadian Token (3)

J. W. GEHRIG
Chicago, Illinois

J. W. Gehrig was listed as a photographer at 337 West Madison Street in the 1872 to 1883 Chicago directories.

J. W. GEHRIG PHOTOGRAPHER.
Half Dollar: 1849 1877

J. V. GEIGER
Towanda, PA

John Valentine Geiger was a gunsmith. His father, John E. Geiger, opened Towanda's first gun shop in 1830, and "continued at this trade until 1858, when he was succeeded by his son J. V. Geiger, popularly known as 'Boss Geiger' who is still engaged in the same business" (H. C. Bradsby, *History of Bradford County*, 1891).

The 1872 *Towanda City Directory* commented, "J. V. Geiger, Park street, is the only gunsmith in Towanda. The business was established by J. E. Geiger in 1830. Mr. G. is a first-class workman, and makes and repairs rifles, shot guns, pistols, &c., in an exemplary manner. Give 'the Boss' a call." (Michael McAllister).

J. V. GEIGER
Large Cent: 1835 1843 1854

J. V. GEIGER / TOWANDA, PA.
Eight Reales: UK

G. GEISSELE

G. GEISSELE
Large Cent: 1852 UK

GEORGE S. GELSTON
New York City, NY

George S. Gelston sold watches, jewelry and spectacles (Belden 1980: 186, Drepperd 1947: 228, Kovel 1989: 146). He began in business in 1833 and later issued a trade card for his 189 Broadway store (Green 1989: 194).

G. S. GELSTON
Large Cent: 1835 1853

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

The two leaders in the early development of commercial electricity in the United States where Thomas Edison's General Electric Co. and the Thomson-Houston Co. – see that listing – of Lynn, Massachusetts. The firms held so many patents that each found it difficult to manufacture products relying exclusively on its own technology. So they decided that the best course of action was to merge, rather than sue each other over patent rights, and in 1892 they combined to form General Electric Co.

GE (Logo in Circle)
Small Cent: 1887
Half Dollar: 1936

PAT / AUG 26 '13 / G. E. CO. USA
Dime: 1892

AARON GENNET
Minden, NY

This is the hallmark of a little known silversmith, who Kovel (1989: 147) reported worked in Binghamton circa 1850. Aaron and his older brother Lorenzo actually were listed in the 1850 Census as silversmiths in Minden, which is about eighty miles northeast of Binghamton (Michael McAllister). It appears Aaron quickly left the trade, and by the time of the 1859 Binghamton Directory and the 1860 Census Aaron was listed as a "mail agent." In the 1870 Census he was a grocer, and in 1880 a pawnbroker and jeweler. Robert Merchant has a silver sugar shovel with this hallmark.

A. GENNET
Large Cent: 1848

D. J. GEORGE

D. J. GEORGE / Eagle
Large Cent: UK

D. J. GEORGE / CAST / STEEL / Eagle
Large Cent: UK

J. M. GERARD

J. M. GERARD
Large Cent: 1818
Two Cents: 1865

GERMAN SILVER

These two coins are countermarked with different stamps that were intended to mark products made from German silver. It is an alloy of zinc, nickel and copper, which imitates the color of silver. In fact, some nineteenth century counterfeits of silver coins are made of German silver.

GERMAN SILVER
Large Cent: 1832
Nickel: 1905

A. GERRISH
Portsmouth, New Hampshire

Andrew Gerrish was a silversmith in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He was born in 1784 and died in 1835 (Kovel 1989: 147).

A. GERRISH
Large Cent: 1809

S. H. GERRISH

S. H. GERRISH. (Very Small Letters)
Half Cent: 1825
Large Cent: 1828 1833 1846 1847 1849

W. H. GERRISH

W. H. GERRISH.
Large Cent: 1833 1852

GEORGE GERRY
Athol, MA

George Gerry moved to Athol in the late 1840s. In 1853 he founded what was to become the George Gerry and Son Textile Machinery Company. On his death in 1876 it passed to his son, and remained a family enterprise until 1981. Its main product was a "textile picker" that recycled cloth.

G. GERRY.
Small Cent: 1858
Large Cent: 1795 1836 1847
Quarter: 1857

G. GERRY. / ATHOL MASS.
Large Cent: 1803 (2) 1830 1833 1836 1843 1846 1847
1852 1854

G. M. GERRY

The 1795 large cent has a perched eagle with its wings spread, while the 1847 large cent has a flying eagle.

G. M. GERRY
1822 Irish Halfpenny

G. M. GERRY / Eagle
Large Cent: 1795 1847

GETTY HOUSE
Yonkers, New York

The 1864 Yonkers Directory listed the Getty House as an hotel in the Getty Square district. At that time it was managed by O. W. Doty.

GETTY / HOUSE
Two Cents: 1864

HENRY GETTY
Brooklyn, NY

This is the stamp of a Brooklyn hardware merchant. In 1858 Henry Getty was granted patent 20,778 for a faucet.

H. GETTY'S / PATENT / JULY 6, 1858
Small Cent: 1859

G. GHIGLEIRI
Amador County, California

This is a recent counterstamp, but easily could be mistaken as a nineteenth century issue.

G. GHIGLEIRI / SUMMIT HOUSE / SUTTER HILL
Various

GIBBS, TIFFANY & CO.
Sturbridge, MA

Gibbs, Tiffany & Co. made one of the most often seen New England underhammer pistols. The firm was in business from 1820 to 1850 in Sturbridge (Carey 1953: 44, Flayderman 1990: 359). Hutchings & Company of Baltimore sold their firearms, and on them added their own stamp "E. HUTCHINGS & CO. / AGENTS. BALTO." as on the large cent.

GIBBS TIFFANY & CO.
Large Cent: 1826

GIBBS TIFFANY & CO. / STURBRIDGE MASS.
Large Cent: 1800 1817
With Eagle / E. HUTCHINGS & CO. / AGENTS. BALTO /
STURBRIDGE MASS. / CAST-STEEL / 1836
Large Cent: UK

GIBSON

GIBSON

Large Cent: 1838
Two Reales: UK
British Penny: 1861
British Halfcrown: UK

GIBSON HOUSE
Cincinnati, Ohio

It is likely that this quarter likely was countermarked by the Gibson House of Cincinnati, which also issued Civil War and shell store card tokens. The hotel was built in 1835 on Walnut Street between 4th and 5th Streets.

GIBSON HOUSE
Quarter: UK

G. GIBSON

G. GIBSON
Canadian Token (1)
Eight Reales: 1834

J. GIBSON

J. GIBSON
Large Cent: 1823
Dime: 1853 1870
Quarter: 1875

T. GIBSON

T. GIBSON
Large Cent: 1822 1847

FRED GIES
Detroit, Michigan

In 1830 Fred Gies came to Detroit from Neustadt, Germany. His first directory listing was in 1853 as a shoemaker. Until 1874 he was a "retail grocer and dealer in boots and shoes." During the Civil War he was a captain in the 23rd Michigan Regiment.

Gies billed himself on his own store cards as a "dealer in groceries and provisions, hay & straw, boots & shoes." While Gies mostly stamped his own Civil War tokens and those of F. Gies and Brother (Fuld-225AE-AG), a few other Civil War tokens are known with his countermark. In fact, his own Civil War tokens were rare until a hoard of over 140 countermarked pieces was found, and likely had been stamped either to validate their continued use or their retirement.

F. GIES.
Civil War Token (143)

CHRISTOPHER GIFFING
New York City, NY

This likely is the hallmark of Christopher Giffing, who was a New York City silversmith from 1814 to 1834 (Rulau 1991: 42).

GIFFING
Two Reales: 1780

GILBERT

The large cents have this very small stamp between "One" and "Cent" on the reverse (Robert Merchant).

GILBERT (Very Small Letters in Depressed Rectangle)

Large Cent: 1830 1838
Quarter: 1844

F. GILES

F. GILES
Large Cent: 1838 1841

GILLETT

GILLETT
Large Cent: 1847
Hard Times Token (1)

A. H. GILMAN

A person named A. H. Gilman was listed as a blacksmith in Oakland, Maine in the 1889 *New England Business Directory* (Hank Thoele).

A. H. GILMAN
Large Cent: 1847 1855

C. E. GILMAN

C. E. GILMAN
Large Cent: 1816 1853
Small Cent: 1861

E. B. GILMAN

A person of this name lived in North Dansville, New York in 1860 (Hank Thoele). E. B. Gilman must have been a relative of G. E. Gilman as their stamps are virtually identical in size and style.

E. B. GILMAN
Large Cent: 1817 1827 1831 1848 1852 1854 UK
Two Cents: 1870
Quarter: 1853 1857 1876 (3) UK (2)
Half Dollar: 1875
With E. M. NEWTON *
Large Cent: 1839

G. E. GILMAN

A person of this name lived in Groveland, Massachusetts in 1860 (Hank Thoele). Apparently he was a relative of E. B. Gilman as their stamps are virtually identical. Likewise, "A. J. GILMAN" on a liberty seated quarter is the same style of stamp.

G. E. GILMAN
Half Cent: 1828
Large Cent: 1816 1821 1827 1828 1839 1853 UK
With MITCHELL'S / PHARMACY.
Large Cent: 1818
With DR. G. G. WILKINS
Large Cent: 1847

J. GLASS

J. GLASS
Large Cent: 1822
Nickel: 1870

GLEASON
Philadelphia, PA

James Gleason of Philadelphia received patent in 1814 for a means of cutting screws. He may be the issuer.

GLEASON / PHILADA
Large Cent: 1818

S. GLESSNER

Glessner's stamps are larger than the coins on which they are found, and so they had to be partially stamped on both sides. The pieces may be the issues of Solomon Glessner of Berlin, Pennsylvania, who was listed in the 1850 to 1870 Censuses as a "tinner" (Michael McAllister).

S. GLESSNER

Half Cent: 1804 1853
Large Cent: 1827 1834 1851 1853
Hard Times Token (1)

L. A. GLESTON & CO.
Kalamazoo, Michigan

Gleston & Co. was incorporated in 1874, but the firm did not submit the required financial reports to the state of Michigan, and apparently never manufactured any springs (Rulau 1994: 484).

KALAMAZOO / L. A. GLESTON & CO. / SPRING. WORKS

Silver Dollar: 1879

GLOBE WORKS
South Boston, MA

The Globe Works was located on Foundry Street in South Boston. It was incorporated in 1854, and made low-pressure steam engines for use in construction machines, railroad locomotives, etc.

GLOBE / WORKS

Large Cent: 1824 1835 1852
British Halfpenny: 1852

S. GLOCK
Albany, NY

S. Glock was listed in Albany directories as a furnace man.

S. GLOCK / 27 GANSE-VOORT ST. / ALBANY, N. Y.

Small Cent: UK

E. M. GLYNN
Clarendon, Vermont

Edgar M. Glynn was born in 1821. He was listed as a gunsmith in Clarendon and East Clarendon from 1871 to 1881. Glynn specialized in percussion half stock guns (Rulau 1990: 195).

E. M. GLYNN. / GUNSMITH.

Large Cent: 1819 1845 1849 1852 1853 UK
Canadian Token (2)

A. GODDARD

A. GODDARD.

Large Cent: 1826
Silver Dollar: 1800

G. GODDARD
Philadelphia, PA?

This stamp exactly matches a hallmark that is known a silver spoon, which is illustrated in Belden (1980: 194). He speculated that the issuer was a Philadelphia silversmith.

G. GOODARD

Silver Dollar: 1798

H. GODDARD

H. GODDARD

Connecticut Cent: 1787
British Penny: 1806

GODFREY

GODFREY

Small Cent: 188x
Nickel: 1890

F. P. GOFF

F. P. GOFF

Small Cent: 1862 1865

T. A. GOFF

T. A. GOFF

Large Cent: 1848 185X

GOLD PILE SALVE

David Bowers notes that the letters on the two examples in his collection originally were filled with red paint, and suggests this elaborate stamp was specially cut for use on large cents.

USE / GOLD PILE / SALVE. / WARRANTED / TO / CURE. / J. H. D.

Large Cent: 1843 1851

A. H. GOLDEN

A. H. GOLDEN

Large Cent: 1831 1840

W. GOODALL

W. GOODALL

Large Cent: 1845
Quarter: 1853

J. GOODELL & SON
Olean, NY

James Goodell was listed in the 1865 New York State Census, then age twenty-three. J. Goodell & Son was probably a hardware store, and the predecessor of today's Goodell Tools of Olean.

J. GOODELL / OLEAN N. Y. / & / SON

Two Cents: 1864

JOHN GOODHUE
Salem, MA

This is the hallmark of John Goodhue, who was a silversmith in Salem from 1822 to 1855 (Belden 1980: 186, Flynt and Fales 1968: 228, Kovel 1989: 152).

J. GOODHUE

Large Cent: UK

HENRY GOODING
Boston and Duxbury, MA

This is the hallmark of Henry Gooding, a clock maker and silversmith in Boston from 1820 to 1854 (Kovel 1989: 152). Before that he worked in Duxbury (Drepperd 1947: 229, Flynt and Fales 1968: 229, French 1914: 53).

GOODING
Large Cent: UK

C. N. GOODRICH

C. N. GOODRICH
Large Cent: 1851
Two Cents: 1867

GOODWIN'S PATENT MEDICINES
Exeter, New Hampshire

Modern numismatists argued for decades about the meaning of "USE G.G.G. & G.G.G.G." Most thought they were patent medicines, and although no one was sure for what ailment, gonorrhea often was suggested. Ironically, W. Elliot Woodward's auction of April 28, 1863 had published part of the answer only a few years after the pieces had been issued. Its lot 1457 noted, "Goodwin's Grand Grease Juice for the Hair, G.G.G., struck over a U. S. cent, very curious."

Eric McGuire's records on American bottled products indicate that M. H. Goodwin received copyrights from the New Hampshire District Court in July of 1855. They were for the trademarks G.G.G., G.G.G. or Q of F, Goodwin's Grand Grease Juice, and Goodwin's Grand Grease Juice or Quintessence of Fat. He called G.G.G. "The Great American Preparation for the Establishment, Growth and Beauty of the Human Hair." Bowers (2001) then discovered that while the copyrights for G.G.G. and G.G.G.G. were held by M. H. Goodwin, the products were sold by another member of the Goodwin family.

By 1856 Charles H. Goodwin of Exeter was advertising patent medicines, and was listed as an apothecary in the 1860 *New England Business Directory*. Among his products was G.G.G.G., which was a "breath perfume." Its initials meant "Goodwin's Grand Glittering Globules."

USE / G. G. G.

Large Cent: 1798 1802 1803 (2) 1812 (2) 1817 1818 1819
1832 1833 1834 1835 1837 1838 1842 1843 1846
1847 (2) 1848 (7) 1850 1851 (6) 1852 (5) 1853 (3) 1854
(2) 1855 1856 1857 UK
Three Cents (Silver): 1851 1852 1853
Half Dime: 1830 1832 (2) 1835 1836 1837 1851 1838
1839 1843 1844 1848 1849 (2) 1850 1853 (4) 1854 (5)
1855 1856 (2)
Dime: 1814 1821 1822 1831 1832 1835 1836 1837 1841
(3) 1842 1843 (3) 1845 1847 1850 (2) 1853 (15) 1854
(3) 1855 (2) 1856
Quarter: 1853 (2) 1854 (4) 1855
Canadian Token (5)

USE / G. G. G. / & / G. G. G. G.

Large Cent: 1789 1803 (2) 1810 1812 1814 1817 1821
1823 (2) 1824 1826 1828 (2) 1829 (2) 1832 1837 (3)
1838 (3) 1840 1841 (3) 1843 1844 1845 1846 (3) 1847
(2) 1848 (3) 1850 (2) 1851 (9) 1852 (7) 1853 (3) 1854
(3) 1855 (4) 1856 (2) 1857 UK (4)
Dime: 1842 1850 1851
Quarter: 1853 (2) 1854 (2) 1855
Half Dollar: 1854 UK

Colonial Coin: 1789
Hard Times Token (1)
British Halfpenny: 1806

USE / GOODWIN'S / GRAND / GREASE JUICE / FOR THE HAIR / G.G.G.
Large Cent: 1835 1840 UK

RICHARD J. P. GOODWIN
Manchester, New Hampshire

The 1868 *New Hampshire Business Directory* listed Richard R. J. P. Goodwin as a physician in Manchester. According to a local history, Goodwin was an assistant surgeon at the Webster US Hospital in 1864.

R. J. P. GOODWIN / MANCHESTER, N. H.
Canadian Quarter: 1870

A. L. GOOLD

A. L. GOOLD
Small Cent: 1864
Nickel: 1868

J. F. GORDON
Middletown, NY

A person of this name was a watchmaker and jeweler at 9 West Main Street in Middletown (Green 1989: 377).

J. F. GORDON
Large Cent: 1834

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.
Providence, RI

In 1810 the Gorham silversmithing empire was founded by Jabez Gorham. In 1863 the Gorham Manufacturing Co. was chartered in Rhode Island, and adopted as one of its trademarks a lion, the letter "G" and an anchor. A history of the firm and its numerous trademarks is detailed in Dorothy T. Rainwater's *Encyclopedia of American Silver Manufacturers* (New York, 1979: 59-61). All these countermarked coins were struck from the firm's various hallmarks.

GORHAM CO. Anchor 0605 SILVER
Quarter: 1853

GORHAM & CO / PROVIDENCE RI
Large Cent: 1829

GORHAM. MFG / Lion Anchor G
Quarter: 1858

GORHAM. MFG. CO. / PATENT 1861
Nickel: 1866

C / 3 1/2 PINTS / Lion Anchor G / STERLING / 1801
Small Cent: UK

M. GORMAN
Boston, MA

M. Gorman was listed in Boston directories from 1859 to 1868 as a file manufacturer at 92 Beverly (Hank Thoele).

M. GORMAN
Large Cent: 1804 1845

M. GORMAN / CAST STEEL
Large Cent: 1802

GOSS

GOSS
Large Cent: 1845
Small Cent: 1867

L. GOSS

L. GOSS
Dime: 1871 1875

W. S. GOSSER

W. S. GOSSER
Half Cent: 1807
Large Cent: 1837

C. GOUD

C. GOUD
Large Cent: 1827 UK
Small Cent: 1857

H. GOULD
Cornish, New Hampshire

The 1856 *New England Business Directory* listed H. Gould as a blacksmith in Cornish, New Hampshire. In 1860 he was working as a wheelwright (Hank Thoele).

H. GOULD
Small Cent: 1858
British Shilling: 1817

JAMES GOULD
Baltimore, Maryland

James Gould was born in 1795 in Salem, Massachusetts. He moved to Baltimore and was a partner in Gelston and Gould until that partnership was dissolved in 1821. Then he operated a watch making, military goods, and fancy store that imported clocks, watches, and chronometers at various addresses until moving to Boston in 1868, where he died in 1874 (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 31, Flynt and Fales 1968: 231).

J. GOULD
Large Cent: 1802

T. S. GOULD
New Hartford, CT

This probably is the stamp of Thomas S. Gould. He was listed in the 1850 Census as a thirty-five year old machinist in New Hartford, Connecticut (Hank Thoele). Then in the 1860 Census he was listed as a pistol maker in the same town (Michael McAllister).

T. S. GOULD
Large Cent: 1843

W. G. GOURLER

W. G. GOURLER
Large Cent: 1820 1838 1841 1844 1849 UK

A. GOVE

A. GOVE
Large Cent: 1816 1820

J. M. GOWDEY

J. M. GOWDEY
Small Cent: 1863 1864
Two Cents: 1864

J. M. GRAF

J. M. GRAF
Two Cents: 1864 1865

GRAFFORT HOUSE
Dubuque, Iowa

The Graffort House opened in 1858. On June 10 of that year the *Dubuque Express and Herald* commented upon the new establishment.

This new and elegant Hotel, which has been open for a short time, is rapidly acquiring public favor. It is situated on Bluff street, near Second, which is a very pleasant location and convenient to the railroad depot and steamboat landing... Few hotels in the country are fitted up in better style than this, and nowhere can travelers find better accommodations... The house is well lighted with gas and from a reservoir in the upper story water may be supplied to every room in the building. – This precludes the possibility of the house being destroyed by fire, as, in the case of an accident of this kind every part can be flooded in an instant. Last, but not least, we can speak with a clear conscience of the cuisine department, in saying that the epicure can find no table better suited to his taste than that of the Graffort House.

On September 12, 1863 *The Daily Herald* noted that "Mr. Graffort runs an omnibus to and from the trains and boats, free of charge, and will deal fairly by his customers in every way." By 1880 the character of this part of Dubuque had changed. A newspaper reported on November 16th that the neighborhood "did not seem to be a desirable location for a hotel, for which reason is has been unproductive property." Eventually the Graffort House was made into a shoe factory.

GRAFFORT HOUSE / DUBUQUE IO.
Quarter: 1835

C. W. GRAHAM
St. Johnsbury, Vermont

C. Warren Graham was listed in the 1875 St. Johnsbury Directory as a border opposite the court house, but his occupation was not noted. The 1854 Canadian token with the stamp "MAKER / ST. JOHNSBURY / VT." may also be his work.

C. W. GRAHAM.
Large Cent: 1846 UK
Small Cent: 1857

C. W. GRAHAM. / ST. JOHNSBURY. / VT.
Two Cents: 1865

J. W. GRAHAM

J. W. GRAHAM
Large Cent: 1819 1843

W. GRAHAM

The 1849 large cent also is countermarked with a fantasy "TEXAS" stamp that is made from individual letter punches. Nevertheless, the "W. GRAHAM" counterstamp seems to be genuine.

W. GRAHAM

Large Cent: 1806 1849

GRANT**GRANT**

Large Cent: UK (2)
Quarter: 1853
Unidentified Copper

A. B. GRANT**A. B. GRANT.**

Large Cent: 1845
Small Cent: 1857 1858 1882
Quarter: 1855 1858
Half Dollar: 1856
Canadian Token (1)

H. M. GRANT**H. M. GRANT**

Large Cent: 1856
Small Cent: UK

J. GRANT

An 1841 large cent is countermarked "J. GRANT / N. YORK / 320 BROADWAY" and may be by the same person.

J. GRANT

Large Cent: 1845
Two Reales: 1791
Canadian Quarter: 1886

GRAVES & HATCH

These two firms probably were tool makers, but where they were located has not been traced.

GRAVES / CAST STEEL

Small Cent: 1864

GRAVES & HATCH

Large Cent: 1802

GRAVES & HATCH (Curved) / CAST-STEEL

Hard Times Token (1)

GRAVES & HATCH (Straight) / CAST-STEEL

Large Cent: 1851

F. GRAY**F. GRAY**

Large Cent: 1839
Hard Times Token (1)

**J. C. GRAY
Marathon, NY**

J. C. Gray's first listing was in the 1859 *New York State Business Directory*, and he also was listed as a silversmith and

jeweler in the 1871 *Marathon Directory* (Michael McAllister). By 1880 Gray had moved fifteen miles north to Cortland, but continued in business there as a jeweler (Green 1989: 195).

J. C. GRAY

Small Cent: 1857
Dime: 1855

J. C. GRAY / MARATHON / N. Y.

Quarter: 1854 (2)
Half Dollar: 1854

J. T. GRAY**J. T. GRAY**

Large Cent: 1848 1853

**EDWIN GREBLE
Philadelphia, PA**

Henry S. Tarr and Edwin Greble were marble cutters and owners of marble yards in Philadelphia. Greble was born circa 1810 and founded the Philadelphia Steam Marble Works at Passyunk Road near 4th Street in 1829. It made tombs, statues, mantels and cemetery ornaments. An 1851 color drawing of his establishment is in the collection of the Library Company of Philadelphia. By then his business was located at 1708 Chestnut Street, where it had moved after the original establishment burned in 1849. He died in 1883 and the firm's buildings were torn down in 1886 (Bruce Mosher).

GREBLE and H. S. TARR

Eight Reales: 1798

GREELY**GREELY**

Large Cent: 1824
Small Cent: 1859 1862
Nickel: Shield (1)

C. E. GREELY**C. E. GREELY**

Large Cent: 1837
British Sixpence: UK (Victoria)

**H. M. GREELY
Syracuse, NY**

Horace M. Greely was listed in the 1870 Census as a dry good clerk, and in the 1880 Census as owning a "Milli. Business" (Michael McAllister). A milliner was a dry goods merchant who specialized in silks and ribbons, while a millinery sold women's hats.

H. M. GREELY

Small Cent: 1859 1862 1864 1865
Two Cents: 1864 1865
Nickel: 1866 1867
Quarter 1856
Canadian Token
With M. A. ABBEY
Two Cents: 1864

A. K. GREEN**A. K. GREEN**

Small Cent: 1857 1862

G. GREEN

G. GREEN
Half Dollar: 1854
With H. S. BURGESS
Large Cent: 1855

L. GREEN

L. GREEN
Large Cent: 1807 1853

S. C. GREEN
Troy, NY

S. C. Green was a general gunsmith in Troy in 1840 whose shop was located at 50 Congress Street (Carey 1953: 46).

S. C. GREEN / TROY
Large Cent: UK

GREEN & BROAD
New York City, NY

Abraham H. Green and John H. Broad manufactured locks at the corner of Third Street and C Avenue in 1842 (Kauffman 1968: 247). Broad was a self-employed locksmith by 1846.

GREEN & BROAD / NEW YORK
Large Cent: 1839

J. T. GRICE

J. T. GRICE
Large Cent: 1817 1851

GRIDLEY

GRIDLEY
Large Cent: 1829 1852

GRIESHABER
Detroit, Michigan

Joseph A. Grieshaber was listed in the 1893 Detroit Business Directory as a maker of gold pens in the Merrill Block (Bruce Mosher).

GRIESHABER / DETROIT in Oval of Dots
Small Cent: 1871

GRIFFIN
Hudson, NY

This may be a stamp of Isaiah Griffin (Griffen) or one of his relatives (Kovel 1989: 159). While references give his period of his activity as a silversmith in Hudson as 1802-1823, he must have worked longer if he was the issuer of this countermark.

GRIFFIN / HUDSON
Large Cent: 1826 1828 1832 1834 1835 1847 UK
Dime: 1835
Half Dollar: 1836
One Real: 1780

J. A. GRIFFIN

J. A. GRIFFIN / Shoe
Large Cent: 1823

J. A. GRIFFIN / SHOES
Large Cent: UK

GRISWOLD & CO.

There were so many Griswold companies in various places during the nineteenth century that this stamp cannot be identified unless a match is found on a Griswold product.

GRISWOLD & CO. / CAST STEEL
Large Cent: 1833

H. A. GRISWOLD
Whitehall, NY

H. A. Griswold worked as a silversmith and jeweler in Whitehall during the 1850s (Kovel 1989: 161).

H. A. GRISWOLD
Large Cent: 1819
Quarter: 1819
Half Dollar: 1840
Hard Times Token (1)

GROH
New York City, NY

GROH
Large Cent: 1810
Hard Times Token (1)
Canadian Token (1)

GROH / N YORK
Canadian Token (1)

A. GROVER

A. GROVER
Large Cent: 1828
Small Cent: 1863

A. K. P. GROVER

A. K. P. GROVER
Large Cent: 1838 1847 1848 UK (2)

C. C. GROVER

C. C. GROVER
Large Cent: 1837
Small Cent: 1889

S. GROVER

S. GROVER
Large Cent: 1837
Two Cents: 1867

C. K. GROVES

This large stamp could not fully fit on the quarter.

C. K. GROVES
Quarter: Bust (1)
Half Dollar: 1830

WILLIAM GRUBB

The symbolism in this countermark is unclear. What seems to be a starfish might be a spoked wheel.

WM GRUBB

Rev: Starfish?
 Large Cent: 1851
 Small Cent: 1857 (2)
 Two Cents: 1864

GRUEN COMPANY
 Cincinnati, Ohio

David Gruen immigrated from Germany in 1847. He founded the Columbus Watch Company in 1874, and at first assembling watches in the basement of the Exchange Bank. The firm was successful, and in 1882 constructed a factory on Thurman Street, which employed 300 people. David and his son co-founded the Gruen National Watch and Clock Company in 1894, which remained active until 1958.

GRUEN / NAT'L W. C. CO. / 18 K / CINCINNATI
 Nickel: 1911

WILLIAM GRUMBINE
 Hanover, PA

William Grumbine was a coach maker who also owned a grocery and drug store at the corner of Carlisle and Centre Square. Born in 1824, he was prominent in public affairs and died in 1888 (George R. Prowell, *History of York County*, 1907).

WM GRUMBINE / COACH / MAKER / HANOVER, PA.
 Large Cent: UK
 Two Reales: 1770 1772 1796

JACOB B. GUM
 Mount Vernon, Missouri

In 1918 Jacob B. Gum was in business as a jeweler in Mt. Vernon, Missouri (Rulau 1982: 74). The writer has not seen either of these two coins. The undated shield nickel was reported as engraved, rather than countermarked.

J. B. GUM. 1875 / A 1ST WATCHMAKER. / & / JEWELER / MT. VERNON. MO.
 Shield Nickel: UK

J. B. GUM / WATCHMAKER & JEWELER / NO. 13/ MT. VERNON, MO.
 Nickel: 1867

C. W. GUMP

C. W. GUMP
 Two Cents: 1865 1866

GUMPF
 Lancaster, PA

The individual that used these stamps was a member of the large family that descended from Christopher Gumpf, who was a rifle maker from circa 1791 to 1820. Twelve members of the Gumpf family were gunsmiths, and four of them appeared in the 1820 Lancaster tax list (Kauffman 1952: 39-40).

These stamps were used on gun lockplates. There is an initial to the name stamp that identifies its issuer, but that initial is just off the edge of this quarter and cannot be read. There were three likely issuers: Christian Gumpf was active from 1802 to 1843, and made 1809 contract rifles for the US government. John Gumpf worked circa 1819. Jacob Gumpf was

active as a gunsmith from 1820 to 1843 (Kauffman 1952, Sellers 1983, Rulau 1999).

... **GUMPF**
 Rev: LANCASTER
 Quarter: 1818

WILLIAM GURLEY
 Troy, NY

William Gurley was born in 1821, obtained a degree in civil engineering from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1839, worked as a surveyor for a few years, and in 1845 founded a firm that made surveying instruments. These were stamped W. & L. E. GURLEY / TROY, N. Y. (Barlow 1991: 207, 231). He was very active in local affairs, served as a state legislator in 1867, and was the acting president of RPI from 1886 until his death in 1887 (William McAllister). This countermarked coin is quite interesting since it is made from individual letter punches, and has a center hole, suggesting that it once was mounted on some object.

WM. GURLEY / TROY / N Y
 Mexican Eight Reales: 1826

G. W. GUYMER
 Pavillion, New York

Guymer is not a very common name. The likely issuer was George W. Guymer. He was listed in the 1900 Census as a harness maker in Pavillion, New York, who had been born in England in 1853.

G. W. GUYMER
 Two Cents: 1868
 Silver Dollar: 1872

H + I

H + I
 Large Cent: 1810
 Canadian Sou Token: 183X

H. & K.

H. & K.
 Large Cent: 1816 1824 UK

H & M

H & M
 Large Cent: 1816 1826 1828

H & M / 50
 Two Cents: 1865

H & P

H & P
 Hard Times Token (2)

A. H. & CO.

A. H. & CO.
 Silver Dollar: 1880 1885

C H

C H / 4 CTS
 Half Cent: 1833 1855 (8)

G W H

"G W H" may only exist in association with the "A.B" in Serrated Rectangle countermark. See that listing.

H.H
North Carolina?

All five of the half cents are in the North Carolina collection of James Henderson.

H.H (Large Incuse Letters)
Half Cent: 1805 1828 1832 1833 1835
Large Cent: 1798

I.H

This is the hallmark of a silversmith who worked circa 1785, but whose name and location are unknown. The photograph in Gordon (1987: 97) appears to be an exact match to a hallmark on a spoon illustrated by Buhler and Hood (1970, No 1003). This "I.H" countermark indicates that foreign gold coins were "regulated" to the standard of an American state bank.

I.H in Rectangle
6400 Reis Gold: 1771 1772 1776 1786 1789 UK
With the Martinique governmental counterstamp 20 over an Eagle and B (Script) in Shaped Depression of unidentified goldsmith
6400 Reis Gold: 1775

I.H in Very Large Heart

The style of initials in these two stamps is virtually identical, as is the style of the very large heart. The variety of an additional 1828 large cent with one of the "I H" in heart countermarks is unknown. A similar style counterstamp with "S H" in a slightly smaller heart is probably by the same stamp maker.

I H in Very Large Heart
Large Cent: 1819

I.H in Very Large Serrated Heart
Large Cent: UK

O H

O H in Small Serrated Rectangle
Large Cent 1817 UK

S. H.

The writer has not seen an example, but contributors reported that these "S. H." countermarked coins came from the same stamp. A large "S H" without periods also is known on a Vermont cent.

S. H.
Large Cent: 1843 1844 1856
One Real: 1786

W.H

W.H
Half Cent: 1855
Large Cent: 1799 1800 1849 1855

W.F.H

W.F.H in Serrated Rectangle
Large Cent: 1802 1803 1819

JAMES A. HAAS
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

According to a genealogical site, James A. Haas was born in 1821, and owned a jewelry store at 2nd and Fairmont in Philadelphia. It later became James A. Haas and Sons, and remained in the family for over a century.

JAMES A. HAAS / PHILADA
Large Cent: 1796

J. HACKETT

J. HACKETT
Large Cent: 1807 1851

WILLIAM W. HACKNEY
Dayton, Ohio

William W. Hackney was a Dayton gunsmith, who made heavy caliber percussion buffalo and hunting rifles (Frank Cover, *Centennial Portrait and Bibliographical Records of the City of Dayton*, 1896). Born in 1832, he was apprenticed in Union and Cincinnati. Hackney moved to Dayton in 1855, and the 1859 Dayton Directory listed him as a gunsmith at 147 Third Street. He held a number of public offices, and also sold real estate. The 1877 to 1890 directories listed him as "Hackney, Wm. W. nickel, gold and silver plating works, 5 Canal res 1628 E. 3rd." In 1878 Hackney was a partner in E. J. Schneider and Company, which was located at the same address. He died in the late 1890s.

W. W. HACKNEY / 1858
Eight Reales: 1817

A. A. HAGEN

A. A. HAGEN
Small Cent: 1880
Two Cents: 1867

G. HAGERTY

G. HAGERTY
Large Cent: 1798 1848

J. HAGERTY

J. HAGERTY
Large Cent: 1819 1843

JOHN W. HAIGHT
Auburn, NY

John W. Haight was a jeweler and silversmith beginning in 1838 in Auburn. There he was a partner in Haight and Leach from 1859 to 1867, and was still in business circa 1882 (Belden 1980: 205, Green 1989: 197, Kovel 1989: 164).

J. W. HAIGHT
Dime: 1856

H. HALE

H. HALE

Small Cent: 1857
Half Dollar: 1855

MOSES HALE
Ellsworth, Maine

Moses Hale was listed as a daguerreotypist in Ellsworth in the 1855 *Maine State Business Directory* (Gale and Gale 1984).

AMBROTYPE / BY MOSES HALE

Large Cent: 1829
Quarter: 1853

CHESTER HALL
Ovid, NY

Chester Hall was a silversmith in Ovid during the 1810s (Kovel 1989: 165). A legal document of November 11, 1813, accused a person of stealing his tools. His advertisement appeared in the *Seneca Patriot* on Sept. 1, 1815.

C. HALL

Large Cent: 1818 1822
Canadian Token: 1812 (1)
Two Reales: 1792 1799
British Crown: 1821

C. H. HALL**C. H. HALL**

Two Cents: 1864
Two Reales: 1763

IVORY HALL
Concord, New Hampshire

Ivory Hall was born in 1795. His advertisements appeared from 1819 until 1860 (Belden 1980: 209, Kovel 1989: 165, Flynt and Fales 1968: 239). The 1844 Concord Directory said he had "been engaged for the last five years in the manufacture of silver spoons for New York and Boston Markets." Hall died in 1880. Green (1989: 32) illustrates one of the papers that he put in his watches.

- I. HALL -

Large Cent: 1796 1856
Canadian Token (1)

J. N. HALL

The letters in this hallmark are in script. A possible issuer was Joseph Hall. He was a silversmith who used a script hallmark, but like many silversmiths and other early metal workers, his middle initial is unknown. He became a freemason in 1781, and was working in Albany, New York in 1800 (Belden 1980: 210).

J. N. HALL

Large Cent: 1793 1812

J. W. HALL**J. W. HALL**

Large Cent: 1845
Hard Times Token (1)

R. HALL**R. HALL**

Large Cent: 1836 1845

S. HALL**S. HALL**

Large Cent: 1810
Two Cents: 1869

S. E. HALL**S. E. HALL**

Dime: 1853
Quarter: 1856

W. HALL & CO.
Boston, MA

W. Hall & Company worked as locksmiths in Boston from 1850 to 1854 (Arnall 1996).

W. HALL

Large Cent: 1829 1839

W. HALL & CO (27) DOCK SQ

Large Cent: 1848

HALL & ELTON
Geneva, NY

This firm's partners were Abraham B. Hall and A. D. Elton. They worked in Geneva circa 1841 (Belden 1980: 210).

HALL & ELTON

Large Cent: 1806

J. HALSTRICK
Boston, MA

This apparently is a hallmark of Joseph Halstrick, who was born in 1815, and was a partner in the Boston silversmithing firm of Stanwood and Halstrick circa 1850. At one point his home was at 59 West Canton. He died in 1886.

J. HALSTRICK / BOSTON

Quarter: 1796

C. F. HAMBLIN**C. F. HAMBLIN**

Large Cent: 1837 1848

W. S. HAMIL**W. S. HAMIL**

Large Cent: 1847 1852

J. A. HAMMERLY**J. A. HAMMERLY / WARRANTED**

Large Cent: 1853
Quarter: 1825 1876

CHARLES HAMMOND
Philadelphia, PA

Charles Hammond's firm made cavalry sabers, hatchets and other edged tools from the mid 1840s until the end of the Civil War (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 35).

C. HAMMOND / PHILADA

Large Cent: 1841

WILLIAM H. HAMMOND

New York City, NY

William H. Hammond was listed in New York City directories from 1850 to 1866 as selling watches at 8 Maiden Lane (Hank Thoele).

W. H. HAMMOND

Small Cent: 1857 1858 1859 UK

Quarter: 1855 1856

HANKS**HANKS**

Large Cent: 1803 1819

C. HANNUM & C. W. HANNUM

Belchertown, MA

Michael McAllister makes a convincing argument that these countermarks are by father and son tool makers, and they were issued in the late 1820s. The 1850 Census noted that Caleb W. Hannun was an "edge tool" manufacturer in Chester, Massachusetts, and earlier records indicate that Caleb Hannun was CW's father. They lived in Belchertown, Massachusetts from the 1780s until the senior Hannun's death in 1829.

C. HANNUM

Large Cent: 1817 1822 1826

Ireland Halfpenny: 1805

With C. W. HANNUM

Large Cent: 1798

C. W. HANNUM

Large Cent: 1807 1818 1819 UK

Irish Halfpenny: 1724

With C. HANNUM

Large Cent: 1798

JOEL HAPGOOD

Boston, MA

Joel (Joab) Hapgood was a general gunsmith whose shop was at 30 Washington Street from 1848 to 1856 (Carey 1953: 51).

HAPGOOD / BOSTON

Large Cent: 1823

W. F. HARDEN

These are hallmark style stamps, but their issuer has not been traced.

W. F. H.

Large Cent: 1801

W. F. H. / W. F. HARDEN

Canadian Token (1)

HARDT'S EATING ROOMS

Philadelphia, PA

Rulau lists a number of dentilated token blanks that are stamped around the rim with the name of this establishment and in the center are stamped with 6 1/4 for half bit, 12 1/2 for one bit, or 8. An example of the same stamp without a

denomination is known on a large cent. Although a number of Hardts were in the food business in Philadelphia during the 1850s and 1860s, the most likely issuer was Charles Hardt, whose "Eating House" was located at 111 South 2nd according to the 1859 Philadelphia Directory. He was listed as a confectioner at 106 & 108 South 2nd in the 1862 city directory (Michael McAllister)

HARDT'S / EATING ROOMS

Large Cent: 1837

J. A. HARDY

Bradford, Vermont

Johnson Arad Hardy was born in 1806, and worked as a silversmith and clockmaker in Bradford, Vermont. The countermark on this coin, although double struck, is a match to his hallmark as illustrated in Belden (1980: 214). He first advertised in the April 17, 1833, *Chelsea Advocate*, and was a partner with his son William George Hardy from 1864 until his death in 1874.

J. A. HARDY

Dime: 1825

J. A. HARPER**J. A. HARPER**

Small Cent: 1857

Two Cents: 1864

S. HARPER**S. HARPER**

Large Cent: 1831 1847 1851

D. W. HARRIMAN**D. W. HARRIMAN**

Large Cent: 1797 1838 1840 1853 UK

British Half Penny: 1829

With C. A. STRANGE

Large Cent: 1853

C. HARRIS**C. HARRIS**

Small Cent: 1864

Two Cents: 1865

HARRISON-TREAT CO.

Seattle, Washington

This company made billiard and saloon fixtures in the late 1890s (Louis Stubler). Its stamp is oval.

HARRISON-TREAT CO. / MAKERS / SEATTLE. WASH.

Hard Times Token: 1837

Canadian Bank Token: 1837

ELIPHAZ HART

New Britain and Norwich, CT

This probably is the hallmark of Eliphaz Hart, who was a silversmith in New Britain and Norwich. He lived from 1789 to 1866 (Belden 1980: 215, Kovel 1989: 171).

E. HART

Large Cent: 1830

E. HART / 1830

Large Cent: 1818

H. E. HART
Keeseville, NY

H. E. Hart was a jeweler and dealer in silverware in Keeseville (Green 1989: 198).

H. E. HART / KEESEVILLE, N. Y.

Two Cents: 1868

Nickel: 1869

J. HART
Louisville, Kentucky

This is probably the stamp of John Hart, who was listed as a locksmith on Walnut between 8th and 9th Streets in the 1859 Louisville Directory.

J. HART / LOU. KY.

Quarter: 1856

WILLIAM HART
Mayville, Wisconsin

William Hart was listed in the 1860 Census as a merchant in Mayville (Hank Thoele). The state and city name are stamped from a prepared punch. The rest of the legend is from individual letter punches, and Hart's name appears in either semicircular or straight format.

GET YOUR WATCHES REPAIRED / AT / HARTS / IN / MAYVILLE, / WIS.

Quarter: 1861

WM. HART / JEWELER / MAYVILLE, / WIS.

Quarter: 1853 1854 1857 UK

Large Cent: 1850

WM. HART / MAYVILLE, / WIS.

Two Reales: 1779

GEORGE HARTFORD
Philadelphia, PA

George Hartford was a Philadelphia silversmith. The italics countermark on the fugio cent likely is his issue, while the countermarked large cents may be by a successor, another merchant, or from a city name stamp.

HARTFORD

Large Cent: 1819 1838

Fugio Cent: 1787

W. P. HARWOOD

A person named William P. Harwood was listed in the 1880 Census as a blacksmith in White Creek, Vermont (Hank Thoele).

W. P. HARWOOD

Quarter: 1853 1857

ALEXANDER R. HASCY
Albany, NY

Alexander R. Hascy was a silversmith in Albany from 1831 to 1850 (Kovel 1989: 172). In the 1830s and 1840s he advertised as a watchmaker at 33 State Street.

HASCY

Large Cent: 1828 1840 1845

RILEY HASKELL
Painesville, Ohio

The 1860 Census noted that Riley Haskell of Painesville was then a thirty-three year old gunsmith. He also was a maker of fishing lures, which are highly sought after by collectors. Haskell obtained patent 25,507 on Sept. 20, 1859, for an elaborate lure, an example of which recently sold for over \$100,000 at auction! The lures are 3 1/2 to 6 inches in size, made of copper or brass, and have a silver wash. The "R. HASKELL" and "PAINESVILLE, O." stamps that appear on coins seem to be the same as those used on his lures. In the 1870 and 1880 Censuses Haskell was listed as living in Mentor, a town about six miles from Painesville, first as a carpenter and then again as a gunsmith (Michael McAllister).

R. HASKELL

Small Cent: 1859

RILEY HASKELL / PAINESVILLE, O.

Half Dollar: 1855

W. W. HASKELL
Ottawa and Streator, Illinois

The 1870 Census noted that William W. Haskell was a jeweler in Ottawa. He was listed in the 1880 Census as living in Streator, and was the partner of A. K. McCain (Michael McAllister).

W. W. HASKELL

Nickel: 1866

IRA C. HASKINS
Amherst, MA

Ira C. Haskins was listed as a gold pen maker in the 1875 gazetteer and the 1889 *New England Business Directory* (Hank Thoele).

IRA C. HASKINS / TIP TOP / PEN / EN

Large Cent: 1850 UK

Small Cent: 1862

O. E. HASKINS
Lowell, Indiana

O. E. Haskins was a town pioneer. He erected a saw mill in 1848, which was Lowell's first business.

O. E. HASKINS, / LOWELL, / IND.

Rev: AUG 20TH 1866

Quarter: 1876

G. W. HASTINGS
Earleville, NY

G. W. Hastings also issued cardboard chits during the Civil War (Rulau 2004: 569).

G. W. HASTINGS

Large Cent: 1804 1814 1817 1821 1839 1852

Quarter: 1853

Counterfeit Mexican Eight Reales: 1844

HATCH'S RESTAURANT
Lacrosse, Wisconsin

E. A. Hatch ran the Aldine Restaurant on the corner of Third and Main Streets in Lacrosse. The restaurant only was mentioned in the 1876 Lacrosse Directory, and so these countermarked coins may have been issued for its opening. One of the quarters had been engraved as a love token with someone's initials and a pin was soldered on its back so that it could be worn as a piece of jewelry. The pin was removed before Hatch countermarked his advertisement and put the coin back in circulation.

HATCH'S / -o- / RESTAURANT / COR MAIN & 3RD STS. / -o- / LAX, WIS.

Two Cents: 1865

Nickel: 1866 1867 (4) 1868 (3) 1872 1873 (2) UK (5)

Quarter: 1853 1875

E. C. HATCH

E. C. HATCH.

Small Cent: 1858 1859 (2) 1862 1863 (3) 1865 (2) 1866 1871 1876 (2) UK

Two Cents: 1863 1864 1865 (5) 1867 1868 1869

M. HATCH

M. HATCH

Large Cent: 1847

Nickel: 1866

EPHRAIM A. HATHAWAY Providence, RI

These countermarks only occur on Hard Times tokens of Ephraim Hathaway, who ran the City Coal Yard in Providence, Rhode Island. The symbolism of a fireplace shovel – which was used to remove the remains of burnt logs – is obvious. Why he countermarked his coins with what seems to be a spoon is not so obvious, unless that also was some sort of nineteenth century fireplace implement. In any event, these stamps appear to be validation marks that allowed his tokens to continue in circulation.

Fireplace Shovel

Rev: Spoon

Hathaway Hard Times Token (3)

R. HATHAWAY

R. HATHAWAY

Large Cent: 1808 1835 1848 1851

HENRY HATTERSLEY Cleveland, Ohio

Henry Hattersley was a gunsmith in Cleveland from 1846 to 1855 at 40 Union Street (Carey 1953: 52).

H. HATTERSLEY

Large Cent: 1853

J. HATTERSLEY Lexington, Kentucky

Robert Merchant suggests this may be Jonathan Hattersley, who is known to have manufactured saws circa 1870 in Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. HATTERSLEY / LEX. KY.

Two Cents: 1870

C. J. HAUCK & SONS Brooklyn, NY

According to Census records, Charles J. Hauck immigrated from Darmstadt, Germany in 1830, and settled in Brooklyn. He issued a Civil War token, which gave his address as 108 Leonard Street (NY 95B-1A). In the 1870s he received patents for a metal tobacco box and an "insect destroyer," which was a bug trap. His occupation was metal manufacturer or metal goods in the 1880 Census and directory listings. The stamp "Chas. J. Hauck & Son / Brooklyn, N.Y." has been noted on a sauce pan, and a matchsafe for the 23rd Knights Templar Conclave in St. Louis in 1886 is marked "Hauck Co., Brooklyn, N.Y." (Bruce Mosher, John Mutch).

C. J. HAUCK & SON / BROOKLYN, N. Y. 1860 US Small Cent

JULES HAUDEL & CO. Philadelphia, PA

From 1840 to 1847 Jules Hauel & Co. was an importer and perfumer who was located at 46 South Third Street. From 1848 to 1857 its shop was located in a "spacious new building" on Chestnut Street.

JULES HAUDEL & CO. / PHILADELPHIA. Quarter: 1853

HAUSSMANN, MCCOMB & DUNN Chicago, Illinois

This company sold leggings, boots and caps for horse jockeys, and also sold veterinary instruments. A successor, Haussmann and Dunn issued a trade catalog in 1894 (Romaine 1960: 200).

HAUSSMANN, MCCOMB & DUNN on Belt around CHICAGO Large Cent: 1838

HAVERFORD SCHOOL Haverford, PA

This countermark seems to refer to Haverford College, which was founded in 1832 by the Quakers.

SCHOOL / HAVERFORD Large Cent: 1820

A. T. HAVILAND Elmira, NY

Addison Townsend Haviland (1828-1901) was listed in the 1860 and 1880 Censuses as a machinist (Michael McAllister),

A. T. HAVILAND Large Cent: 1818

HAWES South Shaftsbury, Vermont

Silas Hawes received a patent for a carpenter's square in 1819, and soon went into business with Stephen Whipple in South Shaftsbury. Hawes retired in 1827, and by 1846 the firm became the Eagle Square Manufacturing Company. It is not certain if the first stamp is by the same firm, but the time period seems correct.

HAWES

Large Cent: 1823 1828

HAWES / PATENT / WARRANTED / STEEL
Large Cent: UK

HAWKINS & ATWATER
Birmingham, CT

Hawkins and Atwater was listed in the 1849 *Connecticut State Business Directory*. It sold iron and steel, made axles, springs, sleigh shoes, and other parts for horse carriages.

HAWKIN'S & ATWATER / BIRMINGHAM / CT / SPRING & AXLE
MAKERS
Large Cent: UK

J. HAY

J. HAY
Large Cent: 1812
Quarter: 1877

J. B. HAYDEN
Easton, NY

J. B. Hayden received patent 10,506 in 1854 for a metallic wheel hub (Timothy Gagne).

PATENT / 1854 / J. B. HAYDEN
Small Cent: 1857

JOSIAH HAYDEN & CO.
Haydenville, MA

Josiah Hayden & Co. sold steel and gold pens from circa 1842 to the early 1850s. So far, no evidence has been found that the company actually manufactured pens, but may only have been a distributor who put their imprint on imported pens. In fact, the May 16, 1842, *Adams Sentinel and General Advertiser* of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania noted that Josiah Hayden and E. J. Eno, "large dealers in the article of steel pens," had been involved in an investigation of corruption of the New York Custom House (Bruce Mosher).

Advertisements for Josiah Hayden & Co. pens, which were praised for their quality, appeared in various publications until at least 1850. That the firm may have been a manufacturer is suggested by the occupation of the other major firm of Haydenville. Joseph Hayden was a major brass manufacturer. His son and grandson continued the business, which eventually became the Haydenville Brass Co. and made train whistles (Whistleman.com).

The December 6, 1848, *South Port American* of South Port, Wisconsin published an advertisement of a local retailer of their pens.

JOSIAH / HAYDEN / & CO.
Large Cent: 1802

C. C. HAYES & H. BROWN

C. C. HAYES / H. BROWN / WARRANTED
Large Cent: 1802 1807 1810 1818

S. N. HAYES

S. N. HAYES
Small Cent: 1879
Silver Dollar: 1871

HAYES & ADRIANCE
Poughkeepsie, NY

Peter P. Hayes and John Adriance were silversmithing partners from 1816 to 1826 (Belden 1980: 220).

HAYES & ADRIANCE
Large Cent: 1803

I. HAYNES

I. HAYNES
Dime: 1853
Quarter: 1876
British Shilling: 1839

H. HEASELDEN

The only H. Healselden who has been traced was listed as a "stocking machine maker" in New York City in 1815, and the 1839 *New York State Business Directory* listed his wife as the "widow of Henry" (Michael McAllister). It is possible that his firm continued after his death.

H. HEASELDEN
Large Cent: 1794 1818 1833 1839 1841 1851 UK
Small Cent: UK

ROBERT HEASLEY & CO.
New York City, NY

Robert Heasley was a locksmith at 81 Perry Street in 1842. While he was in business in New York City until the Civil War, only in 1847 did his listing in the New York City Directory appear as R. Heasley & Co. (Rulau 1994: 213).

R. HEASLEY & CO. / NEW YORK
Large Cent: 1843

HEATH

HEATH
Large Cent: 1828 1837
Half Dollar: 1877

C. HEATH

C. HEATH
Large Cent: 1837 1838 1843 1849

DAVID HEDGES
East Hampton, NY

This coin has the initials and name hallmarks of David Hedges, who was born in 1779 and died in 1856. He began work as a silversmith in 1801 and continued in business until 1830. He was listed in directories as "House and Shop next Door, South of Clinton Academy, East Hampton." Hedges was a colonel in the state militia, a town supervisor, and member of the New York State Assembly from 1825 to 1833 (Belden 1980: 222, Ensko 1948: 69).

HEDGES. / D H
Large Cent: 1814

ROCHUS HEINISCH
Newark, New Jersey

Heinisch Rochus was born in Austria in 1801, and began making saws in Elizabeth, New Jersey in 1829. His first listing in Newark was 1835. The 1859 Newark Directory listed him as a maker of knives and shears at 114 Market Street (John Boger). He also had a factory in New York City at the corner of Nassau and Fulton Streets. Rochus died in 1874, and his sons took over the business, which was purchased by J. Wiss in 1914 (*E-Museum of Vintage Saddle Making and Leather Working Tools*, online).

R. HEINISCH / -o- / NEWARK, N. J.
Flying Eagle Cent: UK

F. A. HEISELY
Pittsburgh, PA

The Heisely family was well known watch, clock and mathematical instrument makers. Frederick A. Heisely was born in 1792 in Frederick Maryland. His initial listing in the Pittsburgh Directory was in 1837, the same year that he became one of the founding members of the city's First Lutheran Church (Charles E. Smith, *The Makers of Surveying Instruments in America since 1700*, 1962). He died in 1875 (Bruce Mosher).

PITTSBURGH / F. A. HEISELY
Large Cent: 1845

WILLIAM HEISS
Philadelphia, PA

During the 1850s William Heiss was a Philadelphia coppersmith and copper plate maker (Kauffman 1968: 53, 266). William Heiss, Jr. (the same person?) also sold mineral water at this address, which appears on the bottles that he used circa 1840-1850.

W. HEISS / NO. 213 NORTH 2ND ST. / PHILA.
Large Cent: UK

HELLER BROTHERS
Newark, New Jersey

Heller Brothers was one of the largest American manufacturers of blacksmithing tools, and was organized in Newark in 1836. It also issued shell storecard tokens reading "Take the Gamble Out of Buying! / Heller Tool Co. / (Horse) / Trademark Since 1836" (*Coin World*, May 11, 1966: 56).

HELLER / Horse / BROS. CO.
Half Dollar: 1909

JOHN C. HELWIG
Dover Canal, Ohio

According to Census records, John C. Helwig was born in Dover Canal in 1858. He attending Wittenburg College, later owned a large dairy farm outside New Philadelphia, lectured on scientific farming, and died in 1939 (Jim Baker).

JNO. C. HELWIG / C. DOVER, O.
Half Dollar: 1876

HEMENWAY

HEMENWAY
Two Cents: UK
Quarter: 1875

DANIEL BOOTH HEMPSTED

Eatonton, GA and New London, CT

Hempsted was a silversmith who was born in 1784 and died in 1852. In 1806 he became a partner in Spencer & Hempsted, and in the early 1820s formed Daniel B. Hempsted and Co. in Eatonton, Georgia. He also worked in New London, Connecticut, where he issued a trade card for his business (Belden 1980: 222, Ensko 1948: 101, 254, Flynt and Fales 1968: 245, Green 1989: 200, Kovel 1989: 177).

D. B. HEMPSTED.
Large Cent: 1803

HENAN

HENAN
Large Cent: 1840
Quarter: 1854

A. HENDERSON

A. HENDERSON
Large Cent: 1818 1851 1853
British Penny: 1797

ALEXANDER HENDERSON
Syracuse, NY

Alexander Henderson was listed in Syracuse directories as a veterinary surgeon. In 1880 his son Matthew became his partner. This unusual coin is stamped with individual letter punches, and seems to be a family keepsake.

ALEX. HENDERSON VET'Y SURGEON. around SYRACUSE / N. Y.
French Five Francs: 1816

A. HENSHAW
Newark and New York City

A. Henshaw was a gunsmith and engraver who worked in New York City from 1830 to 1836. He then moved to Newark in Wayne County. The two reales also has the countermark of Orra Bennett, who was a Lyons gunsmith. Both Lyons and Newark are towns on the New York State Barge Canal in Wayne County.

A. HENSHAW / 1837
Large Cent: 1822
With O. BENNETT / LYONS
Two Reales: 1789

W. H. HEPWORTH
North Tonawanda, NY

W. H. Hepworth's dry goods store was at Long Bridge next to the Tonawanda Creek. Later he moved across the Erie Canal to 222 Main Street and finally located on Webster Street in North Tonawanda. A descendant gave the American Numismatic Society a countermarked 1816 Wellington halfpenny token and provided this information (*Annual Report of the ANS*, 1994). A small hoard of the countermarked coins was discovered in a wet cardboard box, and all known pieces have verdigris and light corrosion (Gale Auction July 8, 1996). Hepworth's stamps are not typical of nineteenth century countermarks, and may have been used later as advertising give-a-ways.

W. H. HEPWORTH / DRY GOODS
Foreign Copper Coin: UK

W. H. HEPWORTH / DRY GOODS / LONG BRIDGE

Large Cent: 1848 1851 UK (3)
 Canadian Token (4)
 British Halfpenny: 1806 1862
 French Five Centimes: 1855
 French Bronze: UK
 Greek Five Leptas: 1869
 Italian Five Centimos: 1867
 Uncertain Copper Coin: UK

CHARLES HEQUEMBOURG, JR.

Charles Hequembourg, Jr. was born in 1788, was a sergeant in the War of 1812, and during his long career worked as a silversmith in New Haven, N.J.; Albany, Paterson and Buffalo, N. Y.; and St. Louis, Missouri. He sold clocks and watches (Ensko 1948: 69, Kovel 1989: 178, Flynt and Fales 1968: 245-246, which differ in a number of details).

C. HEQUEMBOURG, JR

Large Cent: 1803
 Half Dollar: 1795

ABRAHAM HERBEL St. Louis, Missouri

In 1851 and 1852 Abraham Herbel was a jeweler and watchmaker at 56 North Second. He then moved to 30 Market Street, and was listed in St. Louis directories as a jeweler and silversmith there until 1854 (Kovel 1989: 179). This interesting countermark has a background grid of fine lines, which he apparently used to design the stamp.

A. HERBEL

Quarter Eagle (\$2.50 Gold): 1851

ALBERT L. HERNSTEIN New York City, NY

Albert L. Hernstein issued a trade catalog of drugs and sundries in 1870 (Romaine 1960: 130). This exact mark appears on medical instruments, e.g. forceps, which he apparently manufactured.

A. L. HERNSTEIN / NEW YORK

Small Cent: 1882

CHRISTOPHER HERRSCHAFT Brooklyn, NY

Christopher Herrschaft was born in Germany in 1836. He was listed in the 1860 Census as a machinist living in Brooklyn's seventh ward. Herrschaft also was listed in the Brooklyn directories of 1889 and 1890 as a "truckman" (Bruce Mosher).

CHRISTOPHER. HERRSCHAFT.

Rev: . UNION . FOR . EVER / . BROOKLYN . / & N. Y.
 Large Cent: UK

E. HESS

E. HESS

Nickel: 1867 1869

F. HESS

F. HESS

Large Cent: 1807 1826
 Half Dollar: 1795
 Two Reales: 1793

H. W. HEWET New York City, NY

Hewet patented an adjustable nut wrench on June 27, 1840. He licensed their production, and they were made by E. F. Dixie of Worcester, Massachusetts (Cope 1999: 100, 137).

HEWET / PATENT / 1840 / 1840 / PATENT / PATENT

Large Cent: 1826

G. HEYNHOLD Chicago, Illinois

The 1880 Census listed G. Heynhold as a jeweler who had been born in Saxony, Germany. He also was listed in the 1886 Chicago Directory as a jeweler (Hank Thoele).

G. HEYNHOLD

Large Cent: 1851 1853
 Two Cents: 1865 (2) 1869
 Nickel: 1868

H. D. HIBBARD

H. D. HIBBARD

Large Cent: 1850
 Quarter: 1855

JOHN HIBNER Baltimore, Maryland

John Hibner was born in 1790, and was listed as a gunsmith in Baltimore directories from 1837 to 1853 (Sellers 1983: 145).

J. HIBNER / BALTO MD

Large Cent: 1849

N. F. HICKOK

N. F. HICKOK

Small Cent: 1860
 Nickel: 1867

J. HICKS

J. HICKS

Large Cent: 1831 UK

GEORGE HIGHT Gorham, Maine

George Hight was listed as a Gorham edge tool maker and blacksmith in the 1856 *New England Business Directory*, and was listed in the 1850 Census as a fifty-eight year old blacksmith (Hank Thoele).

G. HIGHT / CAST STEEL

Large Cent: 1803

HILD

HILD

Small Cent: 1857 1858

SAMUEL HILDEBURN Philadelphia, PA

Samuel Hildeburn was born in 1810 and became a silversmith. He was a partner in Hildeburn & Watson in 1810, and Hildeburn and Brothers in 1849. This "PHILA" stamp is an exact match to one of his hallmarks (Rulau 1994: 258). Some of these "PHILA" countermarks also are found with separate eagle countermarks.

PHILA (sometimes separate with Eagle stamp)

Half Cent: 1826 1832 1835 (3) UK

Large Cent: 1840

Half Dollar: 1822 1824

B. B. HILL
Springfield, MA

This firm made seal presses and check protectors from circa 1880 until 1925.

B. B. HILL MER. SPRINGFIELD MASS. in Circle

Small Cent: 1865

D. B. C. HILL

D. B. C. HILL.

Small Cent: 1856

Half Dollar: 1854

E. O. HILL

E. O. HILL

Large Cent: 1819 1820 1830

H. D. HILL

The 1847 large cent also has "G.A HILL" in semicircle made from single letter punches.

H. D. HILL.

Large Cent: 1814 1847

H. F. HILL

H. F. HILL.

Large Cent: 1837 1844

Two Cents: 1864

Spanish One Real: 1793

I. HILL

I. HILL.

Large Cent: 1837

Hard Times Token (1)

JOSEPH M. HILL
New York City, NY

In the late 1840s Joseph M. Hill was a blacksmith at 6 Third Avenue. He later worked at 385 Bowery.

J. M. HILL

Large Cent: 1844

J. M. HILL / NEW YORK

Large Cent: 1819

WILLIAM J. HILL

WM. J. HILL

Dime: 1833

Half Dollar: 1830

DAVID HALL HILLIARD
Cornish, New Hampshire

D. H. Hilliard was a pattern maker and gunsmith who was born in 1805. He produced an underhammer pistol and an underhammer sporting model called the Hilliard shotgun (Flayderman 1990: 360). He first worked with Nicaner Kendall of Windsor, but later returned to Cornish and was prominent in town affairs.

His 1833 portrait hangs in the Cornish Historical Society. It shows Hilliard holding a book that is open to an illustration of a hand operated coin press. After his death in 1877 his firm continued in business as the Hilliard Rifle Works and was run by his son (Virginia Colby, "David Hall Hilliard, Gunsmith," *Windsor Chronicle*, January 8, 1988). These coins are countermarked from the stamps he used to mark his guns.

D. H. HILLIARD.

Large Cent: 1834

D. H. HILLIARD. / CORNISH / N. H.

Large Cent: 1820

SAMUEL D. HINSDALE
Princeton, Illinois

The 1850 Census indicated Samuel D. Hinsdale was a thirty-three year old gunsmith in Bureau County, who had been born in Massachusetts. He was living in Princeton in 1860 (Hank Thoele).

S. D. HINSDALE

Large Cent: 1837

W. HINTON

This may be a stamp of William Hinton, who worked in New York City beginning in 1821 selling military and other goods. In 1841 the firm became Hinton & Spooner (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 39).

W. HINTON

Large Cent: 1822 1826 1845

HITCHCOCK

HITCHCOCK

Large Cent: 1818 1829 1837

A. B. HOAG
Sharon, CT

The likely issuer was Albert B. Hoag, who was listed in the 1860 Census as a fifty-five year old master blacksmith in Sharon (Gary Potter).

A. B. HOAG

Large Cent: 1818 1822 1843

G. E. HOAG

The 1857 quarter also has "1868" stamped on the reverse.

G. E. HOAG

Two Cents: 1865

Quarter: 1857

JAS. W. HOBDAY

Portsmouth, Virginia

In 1859 Jas. W. Hobday a partner in Burwell and Hobday, which was located at 14 East Main Street in Norfolk, but he boarded in Portsmouth (*Craig's Daguerreian Registry*, online). The next year Hobday was listed as a thirty-six year old "dag Artist" in the 1860 Census (Michael McAllister).

HOBDAY / DAGUERREOTYPYST / PORTSMOUTH, VA.

Half Dollar: 1853 1854

R. HOE & CO.
New York City, NY

Robert Hoe was a well known collector of rare books, who made his fortune by perfecting the cylinder printing press. That advancement revolutionized the newspaper business. In 1805 Hoe became the partner of Mathew Smith, and founded Smith, Hoe & Co., which made wooden hand printing presses. Robert died in 1833, and his son Robert M. Hoe then took over the business.

By 1840 there were two large Hoe plants, one at 29-31 Gold Street and the other at the corner of Broome and Sherriff. By the 1850s Hoe presses were in the printing rooms of many major US and English newspapers. One of the firm's advertisements states that R. Hoe & Company manufactured "at greatly reduced prices, Printing Presses, Standing Presses, Hydraulic Presses, &c., of the most approved kind, among which are their improved double and single Cylinder Machine Presses for newspaper and book work; Card Printing Machines, and the Washington and Smith Hand Presses."

HOE & CO.

Large Cent: 183X 1845
British Penny: 1858

HOE & CO. / 60

Austrian Kreuzer: 1816

HOE & CO. / NEW YORK

Large Cent: 1820 1835 UK

R. HOE

Large Cent: 1827

R. HOE / NEW YORK

Large Cent: UK

R. HOE & CO.

Large Cent: 1827 1835 1839 UK (2)
Small Cent: 1860
Austrian Kreuzer: 1816
British Penny: 1858

R. HOE & CO. / 3

Large Cent: 1829

LOUIS HOF
Rochester, NY

Louis P. Hof ran a saloon at 324 Brown Street in Rochester from 1849 to 1895.

LOUIS HOF / BREWER / 138 BROWN ST. / ROCHESTER

Dime: 1861
French 1/4 Ecu? 1793

BENJAMIN C. HOFF
Syracuse, NY

Benjamin C. Hoff was born in 1816. From 1859 to 1867 he ran a jewelry and music store in Syracuse (Rulau 1999: 649). Two spoons appeared on the internet in 2002 stamped "B. C. HOFF" as in his countermark, and with three pseudo-hallmarks of a six-pointed star, an eagle, and an "S" in circle.

Hank Thoele noted an interesting aspect of Hoff's countermarks. Older coins tend to be stamped twice, while coins from the 1870s and 1880s are only stamped once. This suggests two periods of countermarking with silver dollars, in particular, being countermarked in the 1880s.

B. C. HOFF

Half Cent: 1837
Large Cent: 1823 1846 1848 1851 UK
Small Cent: 1858
Two Cents: 1864
Half Dime: 1835 1854
Dime: 1831 1832 1835 1838 1845 1853 1854 (2)
Quarter: 1852 1853 (11) 1854 (4) 1855 1856 (3) 1857 (5)
1858 (3) 1864
Half Dollar: 1854 1858
Silver Dollar: 1880 1887
Trade Dollar: 1877
Hard Times Token (1)
Canadian Token (1)

C. HOLCOMB

A possible issuer was Clement Holcomb, who was a Granville machinist listed in the 1856 *Massachusetts State Business Directory* (Hank Thoele).

C. HOLCOMB

Large Cent: 1816 1818 1828 1831 UK

HOLDEN & CO.

Brooklyn and New York City, NY

These are the marks that Edward J. Holden and Co. put on their saws. The company was in business in Brooklyn and New York City in 1870 and 1871.

HOLDEN & CO.

Rev: CAST STEEL
Two Cents: 1865

G. H. HOLLAND

G. H. HOLLAND

Small Cent: 1859 1864 1899

WILLIAM HOLLINGSHEAD
Philadelphia, PA

William Hollingshead was a Philadelphia silversmith in business from 1754 to 1785. The *Pennsylvania Gazette* printed William Hollingshead's advertisements from 1757 to 1774, and at one time his shop was at the corner of Arch and Second Streets. His hallmark on gold coins indicates the coins were "regulated" to the Pennsylvania state weight standard. As Gordon's enlarged photographs show (1987 numbers 202 and 218), this countermark is an exact match to the hallmark attributed to William Hollingshead (Belden 1980: 230).

W H (Script) in Shaped Rectangle

6400 Reis Gold: 1746 1751

This also is found with the J A in Rectangle hallmark of an uncertain US goldsmith

6400 Reis Gold: 1751

C. HOLMES**C. HOLMES**

Large Cent: UK
Dime: 1839
Two Reales: 1812

H. HOLMES**H. HOLMES.**

Large Cent: 1816 1833

HOLMES & EDWARDS
Bridgeport and Meriden, CT

From 1882 to 1898 this was a silversmithing firm in Bridgeport, Connecticut. It was then acquired by the International Silver Company of Meriden, which used "Holmes & Edwards" as a trademark. That fact explains why the name is found on a coin minted thirty years after the company was dissolved (Kovel 1989: 186, Rainwater 1975: 77-81).

HOLMES & EDWARDS / STAINLESS

Small Cent: 1927

C. HOLT**C. HOLT**

Small Cent: 1863
Large Cent: 1847
Dime: 1883

G. H. HOLT**G. H. HOLT**

Small Cent: 1861
Half Dime: UK
Dime: UK

With J. FLATHER with J. RALL

Large Cent: 1853

J. HOLT**J. HOLT**

Large Cent: 1798
Half Cent: 1828
Silver Dollar: 1803

JOHN HOLTON

A silversmith of this name worked from 1796 to 1801 in Baltimore and Philadelphia (Kovel 1989: 188).

JOHN. HOLTON

Silver Dollar: 1800

JOHN R. HOOLE
New York City, NY

John R. Hoole began working as an engraver in 1835. He also made book binding machines, sold military insignia, and leather working tools. Hoole Machine and Engraving Works issued a trade catalog in 1900 (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 40, Romaine 1960: 178).

JOHN R. HOOLE / 124 / NASSAU ST N. Y.

Two Cents: 1864

ENOS HOOVER

The eagle in the 1851 countermark is the type of eagle that was used by gunsmiths and lock makers, but it is not yet certain who issued these countermarked coins, or what is the significance of their dates. Rulau (1999) reports the 1850 Census listed a person named Enos Hoover as a resident of Greenville in Drake County, Ohio, but his occupation is known. Michael McAllister reports the 1850 Census also listed an Enos Hoover in New Garden, Indiana, and his occupation was a tinsmith. By 1870s the Enos Hoover from Greenville was living in Hartford City, Indiana. His occupation then was a blacksmith, and by 1882 he had become a grocer (Bruce Mosher).

ENOS. HOOVER. / NOV. 15 / 1850

Large Cent: 1828

ENOS HOOVER / 1851 / Eagle

Large Cent: 1851

HOPE SILVER CO.

This stamp has been noted art nouveau silver plated objects, including a fancy coat brush and a makeup mirror. It may be a trade mark of Reed & Barton of Tauton, Massachusetts, who used the longer "Hopewell Silver Co." on some of their products.

Anchor HOPE SILVER CO

Small Cent: 1880

C. HORN
New York City, NY

In 1863 C. Horn was listed as a New York City grocer on West 16th Street.

C. HORN / GROCER/ 304 W. 16 ST./ N. Y.

Large Cent: 1855
Small Cent: 1860 (2) 1862

C. HORN / GROCER/ 304 W. 16 ST. / NEW YORK / * Wing * / FINE TEAS / COFFEES & SPICES

Large Cent: 1853

CLARENCE E. HORN
Albany, NY

Clarence E. Horn was listed as a grocer in the 1879 Albany Directory. He may have been a relative or even the same merchant as the C. Horn of New York City who is listed above. This piece indicates the origin of many unique countermarks!

C. E. HORN 58 COLUMBIA STREET ALBANY N. Y.

Rev: WILL STAMP ANY NAME & ADDR ON A KEY CHECK FOR 25 CTS.

Small Cent: 1858

S. HORN**S. HORN**

Two Cents: 1869
Nickel: UK

G. HORN**G. HORN**

Large Cent: 1833 UK
With R. LONG
Large Cent: 1831

H. H. HORTON**H. H. HORTON**

Large Cent: 1817 1824

HOSKINS & BARNES

Louisville, Kentucky

This partnership of Thomas H. Hoskins and C. Park Barnes was located on Third between Market and Jefferson Streets. According to the 1859 Louisville Directory the firm manufactured pens.

HOSKINS / & / BARNES / LOUISVILLE / KY

Half Dime: 1832

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

Pittsburgh, PA

"Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters" was a patent medicine made in Pittsburgh from 1853 until 1912 (Michael McAllister). In 1860 Hostetter & Smith published a patent medicine pamphlet titled *Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters*, which gave the firm's location as Pittsburgh. It published numerous patent medicine almanacs until at least until 1933. Some were published in German, e.g., *Hostetter's Geillustreerde Almanak* (Pittsburgh 1898), and some were printed in California.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

Large Cent: 1831

Quarter: 1856

Half Dollar: 1858

HOUCK'S PANACEA

Baltimore, Maryland

Jacob Houck was born in Frederick, Maryland. He moved to Baltimore in 1828, and had a dry goods store at 121 West Baltimore Street "opposite the Museum." In 1834 he started selling panacea, and advertised in the 1835 to 1842 business directories that it was prepared solely from vegetable matter. A bottle cost \$1.50, and Houck stated that a liberal discount would be given to those buying for resale. Eventually his shop was located at No 16, the corner of German and Hanover Streets. In 1851 Henry T. Houck became the proprietor of the firm (Rulau 1994: 93).

All countermarks read "HOUCK'S", but the apostrophe is not obvious on most pieces and perhaps broke off. Two stamps are known:

1. The smaller variety is in a loaf-shaped indentation with the "H" of Houck's over the "PA" of Panacea

2. The larger variety has the top of the indentation serrated, and the "H" of Houck's is located almost directly above the "B" of Baltimore. (Only one example of this stamp has been noted).

Apparently Henry T. Houck sold the rights to his panacea since the 1855 Nashville, Tennessee Directory printed an advertisement by A. G. Goodlet, who now sold Houck's Panacea, "popular in both the South and the North." An old bottle indicates that the panacea was then made in Goddlettsville, Tennessee, a town largely destroyed by a tornado in 2005.

HOUCK'S / PANACEA / BALTIMORE

Quarter: 1805 (2) 1807 1818 1819

Half Dollar: 1795 1805 1806 1807 (4) 1808 1809 (2) 1810 1811 (2) 1812 1813 1814 (2) 1817 1818 1819 (2) 1821 1822 (3) 1823 (2) 1824 (2) 1826 (2) 1827 (2) 1828 (3) 1829 (2) 1830 (8) 1831 (3) 1832 (12) 1833 (10) 1834 (12) 1835 (3) 1836 (2) 1845 UK

Silver Dollar: 1795 1799 1800 1834

One Real: 1797 UK

Two Reales: 1741 1775 1777 1784 1793 1794 1804 UK

French Five Francs: Union and Force Type (1) 1824 1834 UK

Prussian Taler: UK

Brazilian 960 Reis: 1821

ISAAC J. HOUGH

Middletown, CT

Although his tools are stamped "I. I. HOUGH," the name of this maker of tinsmith tools from 1856 to 1858 actually was Isaac J. Hough (*Toolmakers of Middletown, CT*, online).

I. I. HOUGH / & CO / MIDDLETOWN CT

Large Cent: 1848

H. W. HOUGHTON**H. W. HOUGHTON (Stamped Many Times)**

Large Cent: 1805 1849

Small Cent: 1858

G. M. HOUSTON**G. M. HOUSTON**

Large Cent: 1841

Dime: 1835 1845

Quarter: 1853

Half Dollar: 1855

HOWARD ARMS CO.

"Howard Arms Co." was one of the trade names stamped on revolvers and shotguns distributed by H & D Folsom Arms Co. of New York City, which was in business from 1895 to 1930. Such firearms were called "hardware store guns" because that is where they were sold. Most of the guns with this stamp actually were made by the Crescent Firearms Co. or were imported from Belgium.

HOWARD ARMS / CHICAGO. U.S.A.

Small Cent: 1911

A. L. HOWARD

Beloit, Wisconsin

A. L. Howard worked as a jeweler in Beloit, Wisconsin (Green 1989: 202).

A. L. HOWARD

Large Cent: 1816 1848

Small Cent: 1858

E. L. HOWARD**E. L. HOWARD**

Large Cent: 1819 1837

HOWARD & DAVIS

Boston, MA

From 1847 to 1856 this company was located at 34 Water Street. The partners were Edward Howard and D. P. Davis, who made both clocks and fire engines – certainly an odd

combination of goods! It has been estimated that they built about fifty hand-pumped fire engines. In 1857 the firm moved to 43 Cornhill Street, and in 1860 the partnership was dissolved. After that the former partners maintained adjoining shops on Washington Street.

HOWARD & DAVIS / BOSTON
Quarter: 1819 UK

HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES
Brandon, Vermont

Rulau attributes this countermark to "Howe's Improved" Scales, which were made in Brandon, Vermont. That company also issued many shell store cards, advertising on them that its scales were the best in use. Another possible issuer was "Howe's Improved" Patent Sewing Machines, which were made by Nichols and Bliss.

HOWE'S / IMPROVED
Large Cent: 1848

E. A. HOWE

E. A. HOWE
Silver Dollar: 1885 1891

ELIAS HOWE, JR.
Cambridgeport, MA

The 1846 patent of this countermark has not been traced, and might have been assigned to Howe by its inventor. Elias Howe, Jr. and Chency Reed, however, were granted a patent three years later in 1849 for an apparatus that opened outside window blinds from inside a building. This Elias Howe seems to be the same person who is credited with inventing the sewing machine. In the 1850s he also operated the Boston Drum Factory (Bazon and McGuinn 1987: 42).

HOWES PATENT / SEP. 10, 1846
Large Cent: 1818

E. HOWE, JR. PAT / NO. / SEPT. 10, 1846
Large Cent: 1851

GEORGE C. HOWE
New York City, NY

George C. Howe worked from 1810 to 1843 (Kovel 1989: 189). He first was listed as a silversmith, then as watchmaker, jeweler and silverplater, and finally as just a watchmaker. He sold clocks and was an engraver, as well (Green 1989: 202). In 1849 he was located at 143 Chester Street, and later issued a trade card at his 41 Pearl Street address.

GEO. C. HOWE
Large Cent: 1837

GEORGE C. HOWE
Large Cent: 1808 1818

J. HOWE

These countermarks are of the same style, and so they likely are issues of the same person or close relatives.

J. HOWE
Large Cent: 1833 UK
Quarter: 1825

J. HOWE, JR.
Large Cent: 1846
Small Cent: 1858

OTIS HOWE

Otis Howe was a silversmith who was born in 1788. He advertised in the November 23, 1814, *National Aegis* that he "had taken a store a few doors north of Sike's State House in Worcester... He will keep constantly for sale a complete assortment of silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons, soup, gravy and cream ladles, silver thimbles, tea sets, sugar bowls and cream pots." In 1816 and 1817 he worked in Sackets Harbor, New York, and also worked at one time or another in Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Albany and Watertown, New York; and Boston, Massachusetts (Flynt and Fales 1968: 252, Kovel 1989: 189). He died in 1825.

O. HOWE
Large Cent: 1803

D. L. HOWLAND

D. L. HOWLAND.
Large Cent: 1838 1847 1851 1853
Small Cent: 1880

W. HOXIE

W. HOXIE
Large Cent: UK (2)

A. B. HOYT

Hoyt's mark appears on a wooden plane with an 1848 patent stamp, but where he worked is not known (Barlow 1991: 110).

A. B. HOYT
Large Cent: 1822

GEORGE A. HOYT
Albany, NY

George A. Hoyt was active as a silversmith in Albany from 1822 to 1846 (Kovel 1989: 190). Robert Merchant reports seeing several pieces of silverware with this same hallmark stamp.

GEO A. HOYT
Counterfeit Two Reales: 1797-Lima

P. B. HOYT

P. B. HOYT
Large Cent: 1826 1842

W. HUBBELL
Philadelphia, PA

W. W. Hubbell was a gunsmith in Philadelphia who obtained a patent for a breech loading firearm in 1844.

W. HUBBELL
Large Cent: 1826 1835 (3) UK
Half Dollar: 1831
Two Reales: 1780 UK

JENNIE HUBBS

JENNIE / HUBBS

Small Cent: 1862 1864
Two Cents: 1864 1867
Three Cents (Nickel): 1867
Nickel: 1866

SAMUEL HUCKEL
Philadelphia, PA

Samuel Huckel was a Philadelphia silversmith from 1818 to 1829 (Kovel 1989: 191).

S. HUCKEL

Large Cent: 1827 UK
Hard Times Token

S. F. HUDDLESTON
Boston, MA

John S. F. Huddleston made meteorological and philosophical instruments in Boston. He also made daguerreian cameras, and was a daguerreian photographer (*Craig's Daguerreian Registry*, online). From 1840 to 1863 he was listed in Boston directories as a barometer and thermometer maker, first at 185 Washington Street, and later at 96 Washington Street.

S. F. HUDDLESTON / BOSTON
Two Reales: 1795

JAMES E. HUDSON
Providence, RI

James E. Hudson was born in 1850. He was active in politics and when he died in 1931 Hudson left sixty-seven descendants (Charles Carroll, *Rhode Island: Three Centuries of Democracy*, 1932: 506-507).

J. E. HUDSON / PROV. R.I.
Quarter: 1854

O. S. HULL**O. S. HULL**

Large Cent: 1837 1848
Half Dime: 1853

S. P. HUMPHREY**S. P. HUMPHREY**

Twenty Cents: 1875
Quarter: 1876

A. HUNT**A. HUNT**

Large Cent: 1822
French Sou? 178X

A. J. HUNT**A. J. HUNT.**

Large Cent: 1851 1854

F. HUNT**F. HUNT**

Large Cent: 1854 UK
Half Dollar: 1806

F. O. HUNT**F. O. HUNT**

Large Cent: 1856
Two Cents: 1864
Three Cents (Nickel): 1868
Nickel: 1868

L. F. HUNT**L. F. HUNT**

Nickel: 1868
Half Dollar: 1843

W. HUNT

A person named Walter Hunt was a New York gunsmith from 1849 to 1853. He is a possible issuer, and in 1849 patented a lever-action rifle called the Volition repeater (Carey 1953: 57).

Barlow (1991: 12) also reports an axe that is stamped "W. Hunt & Co." That was the name of a New England firm whose history is uncertain. Apparently it was purchased by another axe manufacturer, who also had a Canadian subsidiary, and sold axes under the Hunt brand name, perhaps into the 1880s.

W. HUNT'S / * PATENT * / NEW YORK
One Real: 1736

HUNT & MOORE

This relatively common countermark has caused a great deal of consternation. In fact, there were a quite a few Hunt & Moore partnerships during the nineteenth century, and their histories can now be traced on the internet. At least four locations for the issuer have been suggested, but none of the proposed identifications accords with the countermarked coins.

All the known partnerships were in business too late to have stamped the coins, and they were located in the wrong areas – the South or the West. Over half the pieces are large cents, which never circulated much outside of New England and the Middle Atlantic States. Since the latest date of stamped coin is 1865, their real issuer probably was an Eastern firm in business before and during the Civil War, but no one as yet has identified a firm that fits this bill.

HUNT & MOORE

Large Cent: 1803 1818 1825 1831 1835 1837 (2) 1839
1846 (2) 1847 1848 1851 (4) UK (2)
Small Cent: 1857 1858 1860 (2) 1861 1862 (2) 1863 (3)
1864 (3) 1865
Two Cents: 1864 1865
Three Cents (Nickel): 1865

L. HUNTLEY**L. HUNTLEY**

Large Cent: 1838
Two Cents: 1864

J. HURD**J. HURD**

Large Cent: 1795 1832

F. E. HURLEY**F. E. HURLEY**

Small Cent: 1902
Nickel: 1895

A. B. HUTCHINGS
New York City, NY

Anthony Bleecker Hutchings was a daguerreian photographer, who was listed at 385 Broadway from 1853 to 1855. In 1856 he moved to 402 Broadway, and then to 373 Broadway. By April of 1856 he was working in Athens, Georgia (*Craig's Daguerreian Registry*, online).

HUTCHINGS / 385 B'WAY / N-Y
Two Reales: 1785 1807

E. HUTCHINGS & CO.
Baltimore, Maryland

E. Hutchings & Company of Baltimore sold Gibbs Tiffany & Company and other gunsmith's firearms (Flayderham 1990: 359). On these guns it added its own "E. HUTCHINGS & CO / AGENTS. BALTO" stamp. That stamp also appears on the large cent below, which also has an 1836 model designation, a gunsmith's eagle, and the commonly encountered "CAST STEEL" guarantee.

Eagle / E. HUTCHINGS & CO. / AGENTS. BALTO / STURBRIDGE
MASS. / CAST-STEEL / 1836 with GIBBS TIFFANY & CO.
Large Cent: UK

H. H. HYDE

H. H. HYDE
Small Cent: 1859
Nickel: 1867

I

This may be a "talking arms" countermark indicating that the name of the person who issued it was I. Flower.

I Flower
US Large Cent: 1821
Hard Times Token (1)

I. W. L. L.

I. W. L. L. (Single Punch)
Large Cent: 1828 1829 1831 1838 1840
Uncertain Coin: UK

S.I

S.I in Cartouche
Large Cent: 1828 1844

G. ICENBAR

This countermark is too large for a small cent, and so either the first or last letter does not appear on a coin.

G. ICENBAR
Small Cent: 1863
Civil War Token: B. Kreager of Cincinnati

E. M. IDE

The 1860 small cent was reported as "F. M. IDE"

E. M. IDE.

Small Cent: 1860
Quarter: 1856
This also is found with IN GOD WE TRUST
Silver Dollar: 1860

J. IGGETT
Albany, NY

John Iggett first was listed as a tin man / metal worker in the 1826 Albany Directory, and remained in business until 1850 (Michael McAllister).

J. IGGETT
Large Cent: 1811 1814 UK

ILLINOIS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

These pieces from the 1987 Illinois Numismatic Association convention could be confused with nineteenth century issues.

ILLINA
Rev: 87
Various

IMPERIAL CAST STEEL

An advertisement for Butcher's Imperial Cast Steel Files appeared in the March 12 and May 21, 1859 issues of *Scientific American*, but it is not clear where "Imperial Cast Steel" products were manufactured.

IMPERIAL / CAST STEEL
Large Cent: 1835

L. C. INSCHO
Knoxville, PA

The May 27, 1890, *Wellsboro Agitator* noted, "Mr. L. C. Inscho is making extensive repairs to the American House. When it is completed it will be second to none in the country." Knoxville was then a town of 800 people about twenty miles northwest of Wellsboro. Apparently the American House was located in Lamb's Creek, another town in the area.

L. C. INSCHO / KNOXVILLE P.A
Small Cent: 1871

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO.

Planchets stamped with these cryptic letters were given to International Harvester salesmen during a 1960s California meeting. The stamp indicates a goal of 115 million dollars in sales, and the reverse is engraved with a salesman's name (Doug Larkin). The company made agricultural equipment and later merged to become Case IH. The countermark has been noted on a single coin.

CXV / +
Honan, Republic of China Ten Cash: UK

THOMAS IRELAND
Boston and Methuen Village, MA

Thomas Ireland was a silversmith in Boston and Methuen Village from 1848 to 1860 (Belden 1980: 245). The Hard Times token with his hallmark also is stamped with an eight-rayed star. Such stamps have been found on coins of many nations, but until this specimen was discovered no one realized these stamps were made by some sort of silversmithing tool. (For

more information on these "stars" see Location Not Determined).

T. IRELAND

Half Dollar: 1848
Hard Times Token (1)

A. ISBELL**A. ISBELL**

Dime: 1841
Quarter: 1853

D. ISHAM**D. ISHAM**

Half Dollar: 1837
Eight Reales: 1786
British Shilling: 1827

ISLEY**ISLEY**

Large Cent: UK
British Shilling: 1827

F. IVERS & SON
North Cambridge, MA

An 1892 postcard of this firm notes that it made fine carriages and "The Ivers Buggy," and had won a medal at the 1889 Paris International Exposition.

F. IVERS & SON

1863 British Penny

H. J. IVES**H. J. IVES**

Large Cent: 1841 UK
Nickel: 1867 1868

J & W**J & W**

Half Cent: 1804 1826 1828 1835
Large Cent: 1816
Small Cent: 1858 1860

J. W. - S. L. - P. L.

This countermark appears with various numbers below the letters. So far the numbers 5, 10, 25 and 50 have been noted.

J. W. - S. L. - P. L. / Number

Large Cent: 1802 1841 1854 UK (4)

B J
New Orleans, Louisiana

Robert Leonard has documented the extensive use of cut money on the American frontier, and because of his research we now know that "P.B" was the Planters Bank of New Orleans. Two other stamps on cut segments of eight reales are in the same letter style and seem to have been made by the same die sinker. While "L B" might be the Louisiana Bank, "B J" has not yet been identified. It first was reported by Prosper Maillet well over a century ago in his *Catalogue descriptif des monnaies obsidionales et de necessite* (1873: Plate I: 40).

B J (Script) in Serrated Oval
Cut 1/8 Segment of Eight Reales (1)

H.K.J

H.K.J in Large Serrated Rectangle
Large Cent: 1803 UK

J. J.

J. J. in Serrated Heart
Large Cent: 1805 UK

S. S. JACKMAN**S. S. JACKMAN**

Large Cent: 1798 1848 1849

A. S. JACKSON

A. S. JACKSON (Microscopic)
Nickel: 1915
Dime: 1919

D. JACKSON

D. JACKSON
Large Cent: 1832
Half Dollar: 1827

E. JACKSON

The 1825 large cent was reported with a "design" below the name.

E. JACKSON

Half Cent: 1809 1825 1829

L. JACKSON

L. JACKSON
Large Cent: 1818 1820
Spanish Two Reales: 1808

SAMUEL JACKSON
Baltimore, Maryland

Samuel Jackson was listed in as a cutler and maker of surgical instruments from 1833 to 1860 (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 43).

S. JACKSON, / BALTIMORE

Half Cent: 1834

S. JACKSON
Palmyra, NY

S. Jackson manufactured percussion rifles, which did not come into general use until about 1848 (Rulau 1999: 282). The writer has not seen the stamp with just a name; it may be from this gunsmith or from the above Baltimore merchant of the same name.

S. JACKSON
Half Cent: 1835

S. JACKSON / PALMYRA N. Y.
Half Dollar: 1833

GEORGE W. JACOB

Baltimore and Philadelphia

These probably are hallmarks of George W. Jacob (Jacobs). He was a silversmith in Baltimore from 1802 to 1831, and in Philadelphia from 1836 to 1846 (Kovel 1989: 201).

G. JACOBS

Large Cent: UK

GEO. JACOBS

Large Cent: 1820

JACOBUS & NIMICK MFG. CO.
Pittsburgh, PA

Samuel H. Jacobus and William K. Nimick founded this company circa 1873, and it was in business until 1883 (Michael McAllister). It sold door locks, knobs, scales, coffee mills, builder's hardware, pipe threaders, etc.

JACOBUS & NIMICK / MFG CO.

Two Reales: 1815

JAMES & CO.
Boston, MA

David E. James advertised daguerreotypes in Boston from 1856 to 1858. He was listed in the 1857 city directory at 4 Summer Street as D. E. James & Co. His advertising card noted that he published a weekly magazine called *The Daguerreotype* (*Craig's Daguerreian Registry*, online). This particular stamp has been noted on the mat of one of his ambrotypes.

JAMES & CO / 4 SUMMER ST.

Large Cent: 1812

GEORGE C. JAMES & CO.
Cincinnati, Ohio

George James received patent 70,094 in 1867 for a lamp shade support.

GEO. C. JAMES & CO. / CIN'TI

Dime: UK (Liberty Seated)

NATHAN C. JAQUITH
New York City, NY

Nathan C. Jaquith (Jacquith) was a daguerreian whose gallery was at 98 Broadway from 1849 to 1857, when he moved to 167 Broadway and remained there until 1860 (*Craig's Daguerreian Registry*, online). His residence was in Jersey City, New Jersey. The countermark with his address is from the stamp he used to mark his photographs.

JAQUITH

Hard Times Token (1)

JAQUITH / 98 B.WAY

Large Cent: 1832

JARECKI MFG. CO.
Erie, PA

The 1859 Erie Directory listed six individuals as jewelers or founders whose last name was Jarecki (Michael McAllister). The 1889 Erie Directory listed Charles, Albert and Oscar Jarecki as manufacturers of brass, malleable and grey iron goods at the corner of 9th and Holland and at 12th between Chestnut and Walnut. That firm is the most likely issuer.

JARECKI MFG. CO. / ERIE PA

Large Cent: 1845

F. S. JAY

F. S. JAY

Large Cent: 1839

Quarter: 1853

EMMOR JEFFERIS
Wilmington, Delaware

Emmor Jefferis was born in 1804, and began silversmithing circa 1827. He purchased the shop of Joseph Draper – who also countermarked coins. At one time Jefferis was located at 77 Market Street. He died in 1892 (Enkso 1948: 77, Kovel 1989: 202).

E. JEFFERIS

Large Cent: 1827

JOHN C. JENCKES
Providence, RI

This is the hallmark of John C. Jenckes, who was born in 1776 and fled Providence with his parents during the Revolutionary War when the British threatened their home. He worked in Providence from 1795, and died in 1852 (Flynt and Fales 1968: 258, Kovel 1989: 203). Jenckes advertised in the May 17, 1798, United States Chronicle.

J. C. JENCKES

Large Cent: 1803

E. R. JENKINS

E. R. JENKINS

Small Cent: 1858 1863

MILES E. JENKINS
New York City, NY

MILES E. JENKINS / NEW YORK

Quarter: 1854

Half Dollar: UK

THOMAS JENNESS
Bangor, Maine

Two individuals named Thomas Jenness were businessmen in Maine. The first was born circa 1828, and was listed as a Portland iron founder in the 1850 Census. The more likely issuer was a hardware merchant in Bangor, who extensively advertised saws, files, cutlery and fishing tackle in local newspapers. In the 1830s he was the partner of Leonard March, and in 1839 went into business for himself. Jenness operated a retail hardware store at 12 West Market Square until the 1870s (Michael McAllister).

T. JENNESS.

Large Cent: 1810 1820 1822 1826 1838 1845 UK

F. P. JENNEY

F. P. JENNEY

Small Cent: 1858

Two Cents: 1864

JENNINGS & GRIFFIN

New Haven, CT

This edge tool making company also had offices in New York City circa 1880-1900. One of its partners was C. E. Jennings, and an 1884 advertisement in *Carpentry and Building Magazine* gives the firm's New York address as 96 Chambers Street.

JENNINGS / & GRIFFIN

Small Cent: 1882

O. B. JEPSON

A person named Otis Jepson was listed in the 1870 Census as then twenty-five years old and working in a brass foundry in Franklin, Massachusetts (Michael McAllister).

O. B. JEPSON

Two Cents: 1864

Nickel: 1866

CHAUNCEY JEROME

Philadelphia, PA

This is the hallmark of Chauncey Jerome, who was a silversmith in Philadelphia during the late 1840s (Kovel 1989: 203)

C. JEROME

Dime: 1848

L. JEWELL

L. JEWELL

Large Cent: 1843 1851

With SEE DEUTERO- / NOMY 23: 1, 2!

Large Cent: 1831

STEAMER JEWELL

The most likely issuer was the steamship *Jewell*, which was built in 1873 and ran out of New Orleans (David Schenkman).

STR. JEWELL

Quarter: 1853 1854

G. A. JEWETT

G. A. JEWETT

Large Cent: 1807 1838 1842 1850 1851

L. JILLSON

Webster, MA

Leon Jillson was born in Attleboro in 1852. He was listed in the 1870 Census as living in Webster and working in a show factory. By 1882 he had opened a harness making shop at 36 Main Street, and was listed in city directories as a harness maker until 1907. He lived in Webster until at least 1930 (Bruce Mosher).

L. JILLSON / WEBSTER / MASS

Half Dollar: 1854

JOHNSON

This seems to be a silversmith's hallmark. Unfortunately, with such a common name as Johnson there are too many possibilities to offer a positive identification. Even hallmark

directories are likely to display confusion regarding such stamps.

JOHNSON in Serrated Rectangle

Large Cent: 1803 1810 1834 UK

A. A. JOHNSON

Kasson, Minnesota

A. A. Johnson worked as a gunsmith in Kasson, Minnesota from 1877 to 1884.

A. A. JOHNSON around GUN / ... / SMITH

Norwegian Skilling: UK

A. D. JOHNSON

A. D. JOHNSON

Large Cent: 1827 1836 1839

Quarter: 1858

C. JOHNSON

C. JOHNSON

Large Cent: 1802 1840

C. H. JOHNSON

C. H. JOHNSON

Small Cent: 1857

Uncertain Coin (1)

H. JOHNSON

H. JOHNSON

Large Cent: 1810 1838 1840

L. H. JOHNSON

The *Patent Office Gazette* often is useful in identifying even quite general stamps, but no L. H. Johnson was granted an American patent in 1873. This probably is because inventors often assigned their rights to others for the production of goods. In this case, L. H. Johnson likely would have been the assignee who produced a product, and not the original inventor.

L. H. JOHNSON

Large Cent: 1838 1850

L. H. JOHNSON / PAT. APRIL, 1873

Large Cent: UK (2)

R. & J. D. JOHNSON

Middletown, CT

R. & J. D. Johnson were gunsmiths in Middletown, Connecticut during the 1820s and 1830s. This coin is countermarked from the stamp they used on the 3,000 model 1817 flintlock rifles that they supplied to the government from 1824 to 1827 (Flayderman 1990: 438).

US / Eagle / R. & J. D. JOHNSON

Real: 1784-Mo

S. JOHNSON

S. JOHNSON

Small Cent: 1863 1864

Half Dollar: 185X

WILLIAM JOHNSON
Newark, NJ

William Johnson began making woodworking tools and punch pliers in Newark in 1834. The writer has not seen the two specimens with just the name stamp, and they might be from different individuals. The longer countermark may be from the stamp that Johnson used to burn his maker mark into the wood of his tools. William, Jr. took over the business in 1864.

W. JOHNSON

Large Cent: 1838
Canadian Large Cent: 1859

W. JOHNSON / NEWARK - N. J.
US Large Cent

JOHNSON & CONAWAY
Philadelphia, PA

This firm was listed in the 1847 Philadelphia Directory, and its partners were Charles Johnson and William Conaway. It manufactured saws, builder's squares and other tools at 24 Cherry Street. The 1853 city directory noted that William Conaway was the "successor and late partner of the firm."

JOHNSON & CONAWAY

Rev: PHILA. / PHILA.
Austrian Kreuzer: 1816

JOHNSON & CONAWAY / PHILADA
Large Cent: 1832 1838

JOHNSON & GODLEY
Albany, New York

Samuel Johnson and Richard Goodley were silversmithing partners in Albany from 1843 to 1849 (Kovel 1989: 204).

JOHNSON & GODLEY
Large Cent: 1850 UK

J. O. JOHNSTON

J. O. JOHNSTON.

Large Cent: 1811 1838 1842 1843 1844 1851 (2) 1852 (2)
With J. H. FIEDLER and L. E. SEYMOUR
Large Cent: 1851

JONES

JONES

Large Cent: 1821 1843 1846
Small Cent: 1857 1863

JONES EXCHANGE HOTEL
Philadelphia, PA

This Philadelphia hotel was owned by Richard B. Jones, Jr. It was listed in the 1851 city directory at 77/79 Dock Street, but by 1860 the Jones Exchange Hotel had moved to 235 Dock Street. Jones apparently sold his original establishment to John Ottenkirk since the latter was listed as the proprietor of the Exchange Hotel at 77 Dock Street in the 1863 directory (Michael McAllister).

JONES / 3 Eagle 7
Rev: EXCHANGE / 37 / HOTEL
Large Cent: UK

JONES / Eagle / 6
Rev: EXCHANGE / 6 / HOTEL
Large Cent: UK

JONES' / EXCHANGE / HOTEL / 77 DOCK ST.

One Real: UK
Two Reales: 1807 UK
Prussian Silver Coin: UK
Russian Silver Coin: UK

JONES / EXCHANGE / HOTEL / 77 DOCK ST. / PHILA

On some specimens "77" does not appear. The numbers may be off the coin, or these specimens may be from a different stamp.

One Real: 1808 UK
Mexican One Real: 1815
Two Reales: 1776 1779 1782 1785 1787 1794 1795 1796
(2) 1821 UK (2)
Mexican Eight Reales Brass Counterfeit: 1854-Zs

JONES' / EXCHANGE / HOTEL / 77 DOCK ST. / PHILA
Included above

JONES' / EXCHANGE HOTEL / 77 DOCK ST. / PHILADA
Included above

D. A. JONES

The 1850 Census listed D. A. Jones as an "artisan" in Windsor, Vermont. He was then thirty-seven years old (Hank Thoele).

D. A. JONES

Large Cent: 1798 1819 1830 1835 1840 1841 1842 1851
Hard Times Token (1)

D. A. JONES / 1846

Large Cent: 1837
Half Dollar: 1835

D. A. JONES / US / 1846

Large Cent: 1807

ELISHA JONES
New York City, NY

This likely is the hallmark of Elisha Jones, who was a New York City silversmith from 1827 to 1833 (Kovel 1989: 206).

E. JONES

Half Dollar: 1814

F. L. JONES

F. L. JONES

Large Cent: 1803 1833 1840 1841 1849 1852 1853
Two Cents: 1865

HENRY C. JONES
Newark, New Jersey

Henry C. Jones of Newark, New Jersey, and Stephen White were granted patent 11,149 in 1854 for a lock and pad.

H. JONES / 1854 / PATENT
Silver Dollar: 1795

J. C. JONES

J. C. JONES

Large Cents: 1814 1827 1838 1853

Boston, MA

J. T. JONES
San Francisco, California

The countermark of the Blue Wing Saloon has been known to numismatists since at least the early twentieth century. The saloon was operated by J. T. Jones during the 1850s, and was located close to many private mints and banks in San Francisco. It was one of the most notorious establishments of the Barbary Coast (Zerbe 1919: 351) and became,

... famous in connection with the shooting of Richardson by the gambler, Charles Cora, who was hanged by vigilantes... (The) business was on the east side of Montgomery Street between Commercial and Clay Streets, on what is now the southern section of the Bank of Italy Building.

Richardson's death was commented upon in more detail by Theodore H. Hittell in his *History of California* (1897: 471-472).

On the evening of Saturday, November 17, 1855... William H. Richardson, United States marshal from the District of California, was assassinated in the street by a gambler named Charles Cora. The two men had a disagreement and altercation the day before, and that evening met in the Blue Wing drinking saloon on Montgomery near Clay Street. Richardson appears to have been somewhat intoxicated and possibly disposed to be quarrelsome. However this may have been, the two went out together without attracting particular attention; and, turning into Clay Street and walking down the sidewalk to near the corner of Leidesdorff, they stopped in front of one of the doorways of Cox and O'Connor's wholesale liquor store, which, it being then between six and seven o'clock, was closed for the night. While standing there talking, Cora was seen to grasp the collar of Richardson's coat with his left hand and with his right present a derringer pistol to his breast. Richardson had his hands by his sides or in his pockets at the time and was reported to have said, "You would not shoot me, would you? I am not armed." The next moment the pistol was fired. Richardson fell dead; and Cora, having released his hold, walked up Clay Street and was shortly afterward arrested and placed in the custody of the city marshal.

Ironically, Cora's fate was linked to that of the pioneer banker James King (Stacks Jan. 16, 2001: 196). After going bankrupt, King started *The Daily Evening Bulletin*, and used the newspaper as a platform to expose corruption. In May he revealed that the county supervisor James Casey had served time in New York's Sing Sing Prison. In revenge, Casey killed King in an ambush attack. This further incensed the San Francisco community, whose citizens reconstituted the Vigilance Committee. Casey and Cora were tried in absentia by the Committee on May 20th. Following their "conviction" a mob stormed the jail where they were being kept and hanged them.

CORNER MONTG & COMMERCIAL ST. around SAN / J. T. JONES / FRANCO.

Quarter: 1847 1853 1854

Half Dollar: 1856

Two Reales: 1761 1770 1779 1780 UK

Bolivian Two Sueldos: 1830

Spanish Two Reales: 1810

US Assay Office Augustus Humbert \$50.00 Gold Slug: 1851

JOHN B. JONES

John B. Jones was a partner in a number of silversmithing firms from 1809 to 1854 (Flynt and Fales 1968: 260, Kovel 1989: 207). Rulau (1981b 4th ed: 45) thinks the third stamp was issued by John B. Jones, Jr., who was in business from 1821 to 1856. The "S" here was a silversmith's mark for sterling or 0.925 fine goods.

I. JONES and Thirteen "S" in Square Depression
Half Cent: 1804

J. JONES
Half Cent: 1804
Large Cent: 1795 1818 1822 1824 1830 1838 UK
Dime: 1837
Canadian Token (1)

J. B. JONES
Large Cent: 1818 1819
Two Cents: 1864
Silver Dollar: 1860

R. B. JONES

R. B. JONES
Large Cent: 1852 UK

W. A. JONES

W. A. JONES
Nickel: UK (Shield)
Silver Dollar: 1884

JONES, BALL & CO.
Boston, MA

From 1852 to 1854 S. S. Ball and John B. Jones were partners. Their firm continued in business with various partners until 1856 (Belden 1980: 251, Enkso 1989: 116, 300, Kovel 1989: 206). One of the partners was Seth E. Brown – who also countermarked coins. The 1848 large cent is stamped "PURE COIN" indicating a product was made from 0.900 fine silver, as were US silver coins minted after 1837, hence the term.

The store of Jones, Ball & Poor was at the "Sign of the Golden Eagle," and its directory advertisement noted "Fine London & Geneva Watches & Clocks; Superior new Sheffield Plated, Japanned and Britannia Wares; Cutlery; Ornamented Papier Mache Furniture; Bohemian Glass and Porcelain Ware; Paris Bronzes and Candelabras; Fancy Goods and Curiosities. Also, a Great Variety of Rich Silver Goods, and Fine Jewelry Recently Manufactured under Their Immediate Inspection." The American Antiquarian Society has one of their trade cards, which notes that they had two stores, one at 226 Washington and the other on Summer Street.

JONES, BALL & CO.
Large Cent: 1848 1852

C. JORDAN
Norfolk, Virginia

C. Jordan and his son Henry made patent medicines at 52 South Church Street in the 1860s. They advertised "The far-famed Jordan's Vegetable Cough Candy, Or, Cold Killer, One of the best remedies ever discovered for the Cure of all Pulmonary Complaints." Their store at 77 East Street sold "Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, Preserves, Pickles, Cigars, Tobacco,

Pipes, Toys, Fancy Goods, Glass Jars, Lamp Chimneys, Fire Works, China and Glass Vases, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c"

JORDAN - COUGH CANDY / NORFOLK, VA.
Two Reales: 1775

J. JOY

Rulau (2004: 34) suggests the issuer may have been James Joy, who was a blacksmith and scythe maker. Born in 1790, he worked in Durhan, New Hampshire until 1820, and then moved to Pittsfield. Joy died in 1857.

J. JOY
Large Cent: 1805 1820 1822

J. JOY & SON

J. JOY & SON.
Large Cent: 1807 1819

M. JOY

M. JOY.
Two Cents: 1865
Canadian Token (1)

HIRAM JUDSON Syracuse, NY

From 1824 to 1853 Hiram Judson worked as a silversmith. He also held a number of municipal public offices in Syracuse (Kovel 1989: 208). His Hard Times tokens state that he was a silversmith, watch maker and jeweler, who also sold piano fortes and spirited music.

Star / H. JUDSON
Large Cent: 1826
Two Reales: 1776

Star / H. JUDSON / SYRACUSE
Two Reales: 1775

SWAN JUSTICE Richmond, Virginia

It seems likely this is the hallmark of Swan Justice, who was a silversmith in Richmond in the late 1810s. A less likely issuer was Joseph J. Justice, who worked as a Philadelphia silversmith in the 1840s (Kovel 1989: 208).

JUSTICE
Quarter: 1805

& JUSTICE

This may be a partial stamp of Shaw & Justice, a maker of tools and such measuring devices as thermometers in Philadelphia from 1863 to 1880.

& JUSTUS
Small Cent (Indian Head)

18 K

This is a generic hallmark indicating 18 carat gold. Presumably all the examples listed below are from different stamps, and in this respect are like STERLING, PURE COIN, etc.

18 K

Half Cent: 1851
Half Dollar: 1873
Denmark Rigsdaler: 1797

A. K.

The only known specimen was excavated in 1989 from a field in Newtown, Pennsylvania (John D. Irwin, "Treasures from the Plow, Profile of a Bucks County Hunter," *Treasure*, Feb. 1990). The stamp appears to have been made specifically for use on New Jersey cents since the depressed shield obliterates the original coin's shield.

A.K in Large Inverted and Depressed Shield
New Jersey Cent: 1787

E & J K

E & J K
Large Cent: 1852 1854 UK

M - K

M - K
Half Cent: 1804 1828

P K

P K
Half Cent: 1851 (13)

W K

American Shield / W K
Half Cent: 1834 (2) UK

J. KAY

J. KAY
Large Cent: 1847
Small Cent: 1859

KEARSARGE HOUSE Conway, New Hampshire

The Kearsarge House was listed in the 1868 *New Hampshire State Business Directory* as a hotel in Conway that was owned by S. D. Thompson. This is a small stamp of the sort that might have been used for silverware or keys.

KEARSARGE / HOUSE
Two Cents: UK

M. G. KEASOR

A possible issuer was Mark G. Keasor, who was listed in the 1900 Census as a "dealer in sewer pipes" in Tilton, New Hampshire (Michael McAllister).

M. G. KEASOR.
Large Cent: 1847
Small Cent: 1857 1858 1864
Silver Dollar: 1871

W. KEIM

W. KEIM
Large Cent: 1828
Half Dollar: 1806

J. P. KELLEY

J. P. KELLEY

Small Cent: 1864 1884

E. KELLOGG
Hartford, CT

E. C. Kellogg was listed as a gunsmith in Hartford from 1859 to 1875 (Carey 1953: 64). In the 1872 city directory E. C. Kellogg & Co. advertised as gunsmiths, locksmiths, bellhangers, grinders and polishers, and dealers in fishing tackle.

E. KELLOGG (Curved)

Large Cent: 1817 1846 1852 1853 UK
Quarter: 1825
Two Reales: 1788

E. KELLOGG (Straight)

Included above

J. D. KELLOGG
Northampton, MA

J. D. Kellogg was a wooden plane maker circa 1848 in Northampton (Pollak 1994: 213).

J. D. KELLOGG / CAST-STEEL

Two Reales: 1789

COMMANDO KELLY
Pittsburgh, PA

Charles E. Kelly was the first American to receive the Medal of Honor in Europe during World War II for actions around Altavilla, Italy. *Stars and Stripes* referred to him "Commando Kelly," and the nickname stuck. He became a national hero, and April 25, 1944 was "Commando Kelly Day" in his hometown of Pittsburgh. Twentieth Century Fox paid him \$25,000 for the movie rights to his life story, and after the war he operated a Sun Oil station for a time at the corner of Western and Allegheny Streets, which was called "Commando Kelly's." He lost most of his money in poor investments and died in 1984 (*Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, online).

COMMANDO KELLY

Silver Dollar: 1935

L. R. KEMP
Lisbon, New Hampshire

L. R. Kemp was a stove dealer and tinsmith in Lisbon in 1868 (Rulau 1994: 503).

KEMP / LISBON, N. H.

Large Cent: UK

J. KENDALL

J. KENDALL

Large Cent: 1835
Half Dollar: 1838

A. E. KENNARD

A. E. KENNARD.

Large Cent: 1848 1851

KENNEDY

KENNEDY

Large Cent: 1839
Twenty Cents: 1875
Half Dollar: 1875

KENT
New York City, NY

This stamp appears on the blade of low quality pocket knives sold at Woolworth from 1931 to 1955. "Kent" was a trade name of the Camillus Cutlery Co., which was organized in 1876, and was headquartered in Camillus, New York.

KENT / N. Y. CITY / U. S. A.

Nickel: 1936

S. W. KENT

A person of this name made pipe wrenches in Cazenovia, New York (Cope 1999: 155).

S. W. KENT.

Large Cent: 1818 1820 1825

JAMES B. KENYON
Delta, Ohio

The Delta Public Library reports that James B. Kenyon was born in 1857. He moved to Montana shortly after his marriage, and died there while constructing a railroad bridge.

J. B. KENYON / DELTA, OHIO

Quarter: 1857

D. S. KERR

D. S. KERR

Large Cent: 1818 1822 1827 1847 UK

EDWARD KERSHAW
Boston, MA

Edward Kershaw was listed in the 1852 Boston Directory as a locksmith (Robert Merchant). He was granted patent 6,467 in 1849 for a keyhole protector.

E. KERSHAW / BOSTON

Large Cent: UK

E. KERSHAW / PATENT / IMPROVED / BOSTON

Large Cent: 1848

WILLIAM H. KEY
Philadelphia, PA

F. C. Key and his son William were medalists and die sinkers at 123 Arch Street from 1849 to 1851. Then they moved to 329 Arch Street (Rulau 1983: 128). This countermark is unusual because it *only is found on the edge of coins*.

W. H. KEY DIESINKER 329 ARCH ST. PHILA (on Coin's Edge)

Small Cent: 1859 1862 1864

CALVIN KEYES
East Wilton, Maine

Calvin Keyes began working as a blacksmith in 1839, and was listed in the 1853 and 1856 *Maine Business Directories*. These are the marks that he used on his knives and scythes.

C. KEYES / E. WILTON

Large Cent: 1838

M. C. KEYES**M. C. KEYES**

Large Cent: 1805 1819 1839 1841 1845 (2) 1846 1855

WILLIAM KEYSER

Philadelphia, PA

William Keyser was a silversmith in Philadelphia during the early 1850s (Kovel 1989: 212).

KEYSER in Depressed Rectangle

Large Cent: 1832 1835 1843

CHARLES KIDD

Baltimore, Maryland

The likely issuer was Charles Kidd, who ran an edge tool factory in Baltimore during the 1850s (Henry Kauffman, *Early American Ironware*, 1967: 95).

C. KIDD

Large Cent: 1840 1846

DR. MOSES WARREN KIDDER

Boston, MA

Dr. Kidder proved to be very difficult to identify since his medicines were sold by someone else. In 1854 D. Taylor, Jr. & Co. sold Dr. Kidder's Celebrated Family Pills for "cure of fevers, liver complaints, costiveness, and all complaints where a purgative medicine is required." An advertisement in a May 1854 *Boston Evening Transcript* noted that the pills were "prepared only by D. Taylor, Jr. & Co." The 1854 Boston Directory noted their short lived association: "Taylor David jr. & Co. (M. W. Kidder), medicines and fancy goods, 25 Hanover, house 21 Crescent place."

In 1855 Dr. Moses Kidder was selling his patent medicines at 11 Central Street and living in Lowell. By 1858 Moses had joined his father's practice, and by the early 1870s also was listed as an agent for the American Improved Gas Light Company and "his services as chemical expert in law cases were in frequent demand." Kidder remained in Lowell until the early 1870s, then moved to Boston and eventually moved to Lincoln. He died in 1900 (Blackstone 1997).

USE DR. KIDDER'S. / FAMILY PILLS

Large Cent: 1817 1829 1840 (2) 1846 (2) 1847 (2) 1851 UK (2)

Dime: 1821

One Real: UK

D. M. KIDDER**D. M. KIDDER**

Small Cent: 1862 1863

Two Cents: 1863 1865

W. KILNER**W. KILNER**

Large Cent: 1847

Small Cent: 1858

DR. KIMBALL

Boston, MA

DR. KIMBALL / DENTIST. / BOSTON

Half Dime: 1835

Half Dollar: 1817

One Real: 1807

Two Reales: 1793

Four Reales: 1773

British Half Crown: 1836

A. H. KIMBALL

This countermark is the same size and style as "S. C. KINGMAN" which is found on early US coins.

A. H. KIMBALL

Large Cent: 1859

British Halfpenny: 1746

G. KIMBALL, JR.**G. KIMBALL, JR.**

Large Cent: 1817 1846 1850 UK

With CAST STEEL and a number of other stamps

Large Cent: UK

J. KIMBALL**J. KIMBALL.**

US Large Cent: 1803

US Quarter: 1853

Canadian Token (1)

L. KIMBALL & ASSOCIATES

Haverhill, MA

Leverett Kimball began business in 1840, and advertised in the early 1850s his "burning fluid, lamps, etc." L. Kimball & Co. was a jewelry manufacturing partnership with Charles E. Gould that lasted from 1857 to 1861. A later firm was L. Kimball & Son, which advertised in 1891 that it made "Hannah Duston (also spelled Dustin) and the Bradford Academy souvenir spoons." It was in business until 1927 as silversmiths, jewelers and opticians (Belden 1980: 256, Rainwater 1975: 85-86). The style of letters in all three of these countermarks is the same, and they must have been issued by Kimball's various firms.

KIMBALL

Large Cent: 1795 1830 1855

L. KIMBALL

Small Cent: 1858

L. KIMBALL & CO.

Large Cent: 1851

Quarter: 1854

N. S. KIMBALL**N. S. KIMBALL**

Large Cent: 1825 1827 UK

Bolivian Four Soles: 1830

KING HOUSE**KING HOUSE**

Large Cent: 1835 1843

CHARLES M. KING
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Charles M. King was a gunsmith, who worked in Ann Arbor from 1875 to 1887 (Russell Rulau).

C. M. KING (Exceedingly small)
Nickel: 1866

C. M. KING / ANN ARBOR
Nickel: 1887
Half Dollar: 1875

C. W. KING

C. W. KING
Large Cent: 1851
Quarter: 1856

G. W. KING
Norwich, New York

This stamp is so small that in the past it sometimes was read incorrectly as "C. W. KING" Instead, it is from the stamp that G. W. King used to mark his photographs. G. W. King was an Albany, New York daguerreian photographer who advertised in 1847 and 1848 (*Craig's Daguerreian Registry*, online).

G. W. KING / ARTIST
Large Cent: 1800 1819 1844
Quarter: 1853
British Farthing: 1853
New Brunswick Penny Token: 1843
With H. S. BURGESS
Large Cent: 1841

E. P. KING

E. P. KING
Trade Dollar: 1877 (2)

J. M. KING & CO.
Waterford, New York

In 1829 Daniel B. King founded the "Stock, Dye & Tool Works," which later became known as J. M. King & Co. (Nathaniel Sylvester, *History of Saratoga County*, 1878). It was in business until 1910, and sold dies, pliers, taps, etc.

J. M. KING & CO
Large Cent: 1846

R. D. KING
New York City, NY

Roswell D. King was born in Michigan in 1830, and moved to New York City in the early 1850s. He was listed in the Censuses of 1860 to 1890 as either a watchmaker or a jeweler in New York City, and lived until at least 1910 (Michael McAllister).

R. D. KING
Small Cent: 1860

S. A. KING

S. A. KING
Large Cent: 1853
Small Cent: 1867

W. KING

Two types of countermark are known. Perhaps they were issued by different merchants.

W. KING (Incuse)
Large Cent: 1812 1826 1828 1837 1845 1846 UK
Dime: UK (Bust)
Quarter: 1818
Half Dollar: 1871 1874
Two Reales: 1772 1779

W. KING (Relief)
Included above

E. F. KINGMAN

E. F. KINGMAN
Large Cent: 1848
British Halfpenny: George III

S. C. KINGMAN

This enigmatic stamp is the same size and same style as "A. H. KIMBALL" Both are small, well executed stamps of the sort seen on watch cases, medical instruments, jewelry, etc. Rainwater (1988: 284) lists a Providence jeweler named R. C. Kingman, who was in business circa 1877, and Green (1989: 207) mentions a C. S. Kingman who was a jeweler in Dover, New Hampshire. Either one or an ancestor could be this issuer, particularly if there is a typo in the sources.

S. C. KINGMAN
Half Cent: 1794
Large Cent: 1790X
Hard Times Token
Pine Tree Shilling: 1652

H. KINGSBURY
Norwich and Willimantic, CT

This stamp is identical to an unattributed hallmark that appears on silverware (Belden 1980: 257). Green (1989: 207) notes a jeweler named H. A. (Henry) Kingsbury who issued trade cards for his shops in Norwich and Willimantic, Connecticut. So this probably is his store's stamp (Robert Merchant).

H. KINGSBURY
Large Cent: UK

T. L. KINGSLEY CLOTHING CO.
Utica, NY

The Kingsley Great Clothing Store was operated by T. L. Kingsley and his son. It was located at 100-112 Genessee Street, and listed in Utica directories from 1856 to 1899. It also had a branch in New Haven, CT, which issued Civil War tokens, store cards and advertising script.

T. L. KINGSLEY GREAT WARDROBE CLOTHING CO. UTICA, N. Y.
Large Cent: UK

THOMAS KINNEY
Norwich, CT

Thomas Kinney (Kenney) was a silversmith in Norwich. He was born in 1795 and died in 1824 (Kovel 1989: 214). This small stamp is his hallmark.

T.K in Rectangular Depression
Large Cent: 1817 1818 1820 1822 UK

EDWARD KINSEY
Cincinnati, Ohio

Edward Kinsey was a silversmith who was born in 1810 and first worked in Newport, Kentucky. He moved to Cincinnati in 1834, where he was a partner in E. & D. Kinsey with his younger brother David from 1844 to 1861, and the two of them often exhibited at the Ohio Mechanics Institute Fair. In 1852 Edward received patent 9,407 for a "bottle stopper."

Kovel (1989: 214) reports that Edward died in 1865, but Belden (1980: 258-259) states he died in 1874 and the successor firm D. Kinsey & Co. worked from 1874 to 1878. Edward's advertisement in the 1836 Cincinnati Daily Gazette stated "s ware mfry, tea and coffee sets, teaspoons, tablespoons, dessert spoons."

E. KINSEY
Rev: CINCINNATI
Large Cent: 1838

EDWD. KINSEY / CINCINNATI
Large Cent: 1826

KINSLEY
Providence, RI

KINSLEY / -o- / PROV.
Large Cent: 1830 1838
Small Cent: 1876

KIRK

KIRK
Three Cents: UK
Quarter: 1858

H. O. KISER

H. O. KISER
Large Cent: 1851
Canadian Tokens

PERSIFER T. KISSANE
Wooster, Ohio

Persifer Taylor Kissane was born in 1832 in Allegheny County, and was listed as a Wooster machinist in the 1860 Census. He moved to Ashland in 1863, served with the Union forces in 1864 and 1865, returned to Wooster from 1871 to 1875, and then moved to Mansfield. The May 20, 1907, *Mansfield News* printed a photograph of Kissane and his wife on their golden wedding anniversary (Bruce Mosher).

P T KISSANE / WOOSTER, O
Large Cent: UK

B. KITTREDGE & CO.
Cincinnati, Ohio

In 1845 Benjamin Kittredge founded this well known firearms company (Flayderman 1990: 604). During his career he was associated with many partners, and in 1864 received patent 41,848 for a revolver (Rulau 1999: 291). The firm's Civil War token advertised "Dealers in Military Goods, Guns, Pistoles, and Sporting Apparatus" at 134 Main Street. Kittredge also was an agent for the Colt Arms Company, but was sued by Colt in 1856 in a famous law case (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 46). The Kittredge firm also imported European firearms and was in business at least until 1884.

B. KITTREDGE & CO. / CINCINNATI, O.
Rev: PATENT APPLIED FOR
Large Cent: 1848

KLEIN TOOL
Illinois and Michigan

Klein Tool is a well known contemporary firm whose logo can be seen on the sides of racing cars. It was founded in 1857, and today has plants in Skokie and Roselle, Illinois and Jonesville, Michigan.

KLEIN Standing Man TOOL / EST 1857 / TRADE MARK / REG.
(All in Circle)
Small Cent: Lincoln

JOHN A. KLEIN
Leesburg, Virginia

John Klein was a silversmith in Lancaster, Pennsylvania from 1790 to 1810. He worked in Reading during the 1820s, and in Leesburg, Virginia from 1833 to 1837 (Drepperd 1947: 246, Kovel 1989: 216, Schenkman 1989).

J. A. KLEIN / LEESBURG
Large Cent: UK

A. KLINGER
Elkhart, Indiana

A. Klinger was listed in the 1858 Indiana state Business Directory as a watch maker and jeweler in Elkhart. His 1860 advertisement placed him on Main Street in Niles, Michigan.

A. KLINGER / JEWELER / ELKHART IND.
Large Cent: 1820 1831 (2) 1832 1848 1854 (2) 1855 1856
UK
Hard Times Token (1)
Belgium Five Centimes: 1837

H. KLUGH

H. KLUGH
Large Cent: 1807 1814 1818 1819 1820 1822
Hard Times Token (1)

REUBEN KNECHT
Easton, PA

Reuben Knecht was born in 1826 and died in 1887. He was listed in the 1850 Census as a daguerreotypist, in 1860 as an artist, and in 1880 as a photographer, which are different terms for the same occupation (Michael McAllister). It also is reported that he was a mathematician. He received patent 10,508 in 1854 for a daguerreotype plate holder, and was in business until 1881, when his son Frank took over his gallery (*Craig's Daguerreian Registry*, online). Although these countermarks are from single letter punches, they seem to be genuine.

AMBROTYPE / BY KNECHT
Two Reales: 1779 1795

AMBROTYPES / BY KNECHT
One Real: 1789

LEVI P. KNERR
Reading, PA

Levi P. Knerr was listed in the Censuses of 1850 and 1860 as a machinist in Reading. He died in 1876 (Michael McAllister, William Swoger). A large and small variety of his stamps are known.

L. P. KNERR

Large Cent: 1796 1803 1819 1836 1840 (2) 1842 1843
1848 1847 1848 1849 1852 UK (3)
Two Reales: 1792 1793

KNICKERBOCKER GALLERY
New York City, NY

Peter N. Horsley was listed as a daguerreian photographer at various addresses in the 100 block of Broadway in the New York City directories of 1847 to 1851. In 1850 the Knickerbocker Gallery moved to the corner of Broadway and Pine, and soon afterwards was run by George Magwire (*Craig's Daguerreian Registry*, online). Each line of these countermarks is made from a separate punch. Since the second piece does not contain Horsley's name, the gallery by then may have been run by Magwire.

HORSLEY'S / KNICKERBOCKER / DAGUERN GALY / COR B.WAY / & PINE ST. NY
Two Reales: 1800

KNICKERBOCKER / DAUGERN / GALY COR B.WAY / & PINE ST. NY
1840 US Large Cent

KNIGHT
Albany, NY

Mrs. Knight was listed in the 1855 Albany Directory as the proprietor of a variety store at 15 Beaver Street.

KNIGHT'S / 15 BEAVER ST. / ALBANY
Large Cent: 1826 1831
Quarter: UK

KNIGHT'S MINERAL WATER SALOON
Baltimore, Maryland

Albert Knight came to Baltimore in 1854. He first sold mineral water on the corner of Eagle and Hamilton Streets, and then at 99 Baltimore Street until 1860, when he went to Cuba. He returned to the US during the Civil War and sold mineral water for the Army Quartermasters Department. Knight died in New Bern, North Carolina in 1863.

A. KNIGHT'S / MINERAL / WATER SALOON / 99 / BALTO STREET
Large Cent: 1838
Two Reales: 1742 1746 1773 1774 1777 1779 1783 1784
1786 1787 1788 1789 (2) 1791 1794 1797 1800 1802
1808 UK (4)
Quarter: UK
Mexican Two Reales: 1839
With **C. M. BERRY / N. W. C. 5TH & / PHILA. / CHESNUT / SALOON**
Two Reales: 1773

J. KNIGHT

Two varieties exist. The first is all capital letters, while the second is not. A possible issuer was John Knight, who was a silversmith in Rochester, New York in the 1840s (Kovel 1989: 217).

J. KNIGHT

Large Cent: 1802 1819 1827 1835 1837 1838

S. KNIGHT**S. KNIGHT**

Large Cent: 1802 1838 1851

A. P. KNOWLES
Ashland, MA

Alpheus P. Knowles was born circa 1848. In the 1870 Census he was listed as a railroad laborer, and his father was a "peddler of tin." In the 1880 Census an A. P. Knowles was listed as a carpenter (Michael McAllister).

STENCILS, STEEL STAMPS, KEY CHECKS, &C., around MADE BY / A. P. / KNOWLES, / ASHLAND, MASS. / 1873.
Large Cent: 1841 1845 UK

F. S. KNOWLTON
Rockingham and Portsmouth, NH

Franklin S. Knowlton was listed in the 1860 Census as a photographer in Rockingham, New Hampshire (Michael McAllister). In 1860 and 1861 he was listed in Portsmouth directories as a daguerreian at 8 Exchange Building on Pleasant Street (*Craig's Daguerreian Registry*, online).

F. S. KNOWLTON
Large Cent: 1841 1848 1851 1855

T. KNOX
Auburn, NY

Knox and Brother were listed in the 1872 Auburn Directory as boot and shoe merchants (Rulau 1983).

T. KNOX / AUBURN, N. Y.
Large Cent: 1811 1838 1848 1851 1854

W. KNOX

The 1856 *New England Business Directory* listed William Knox as a blacksmith in Harwinton, Connecticut (Hank Thoele). This may be his stamp.

W. KNOX
Large Cent: 1798 1816 1827 1833 1835 1838 1841 1845
UK
Hard Times Token (1)
British Halfpenny: 1795

E. KOCH

E. KOCH
Large Cent: 1844 1853

F. D. KOHLER & CO.
San Francisco, California

F. D. Kohler was a private assayer during the early stages of the Gold Rush. In 1850 he was appointed California's state assayer, and sold his business to Baldwin & Company. *But these countermarked coins seem to have been struck during the 1950s or 1960s.* There is absolutely no wear or even scratches on the stamped portion of these coins, which indicates that they never saw any circulation. All the countermarks are in pristine condition, although some of them are weakly struck. At first a single eight escudos appeared on

the numismatic market, then more were offered, and then the stamp suddenly appeared on eight reales.

A number of such fantasy Western items were made half a century ago. One of the most notorious was a set of fake Republic of Texas coin dies, which were stamped on Colombia eight escudo gold coins. They were made by Paul Franklin and John J. Ford (David Bowers, *E-Sylum*, March 26, 2006). Franklin's modus operandi was to research Western history and produce something that matched the historical record so closely that a researcher would be sure to "discover its source." In fact, many Goid Rush era fantasies have appeared in *The Red Book* over the years, and were withdrawn when their real nature was realized.

F. D. KOHLER & CO / * 1849 * / SAN FRANCISCO

These are apparently Restrikes

Mexican Eight Reales: 1808 1821

Peru Eight Escudos Gold: 1832 1840 UK (At least two others are reported to exist)

JOHN KOOS
Newark, Ohio

According to his obituary in the Oct. 21, 1895, *Newark Daily Advocate*, John Koos was born in 1825, moved to Newark in 1860 and was a member of the city council. At first he ran a restaurant, and an advertisement in the Sept. 3, 1867, *Coshocton Democrat* noted he was the proprietor of the St. Nicholas House in Newark. According to the Newark Directory of 1874, he operated John Koos & Co. with Joseph C. Wehrle; it was a billiard parlor in North Side Park. In the Sept. 25, 1882, *Newark Daily Advocate* he advertised his "Billiard Parlor – Cigars, Beer and Liquors" at the same location. Koos sold the business in 1886, and then opened the Five-Points Grocery Store (Bruce Mosher).

KOOS BILLIARD HALL NEWARK O.

Half Dime: 1844

J. KOOS

Small Cent: 1858

Three Cents: 1866

KOSSUTH EXCHANGE
Philadelphia, PA

James K. Thomas managed the Kossuth Exchange. It was named for Louis Kossuth, the hero of the Hungarian Revolution of 1848 which tried unsuccessfully to expel the Hapsburg monarchy. Because of his efforts, Kossuth was called the "George Washington of Hungary." He toured the United States in 1851 and 1852, and was so popular that a crowd of 30,000 people greeted him in Cincinnati (Bowers 1985). Apparently the Kossuth Exchange was a music hall as a piece of sheet music that appeared on the internet noted a particular song had been performed first at the Kossuth Exchange.

Thomas was listed as a papier mache at 27 North Seventh Street from 1852 to 1857. In 1858 his business was located at 1339 NW Washington Street, and in 1859 at 1339 Mt. Vernon Street. By 1860 Thomas was listed as having an "open house" at 625 Arch Street.

KOSSUTH EXCHANGE / J / THOMAS / K / . PHILADA .

One Real: 1778 1782 UK

Two Reales: 1747 1778 UK

Copper Planchet

KUNKEL'S OPERA TROUPE Baltimore, Maryland

George Kunkel was born in Greencastle, Pennsylvania in 1821. He managed theaters in Washington and Richmond during the 1850s. At one time John Wilkes Booth was part of his company at the Jenny Lind Theater in Richmond. In 1855 Kunkel moved to Baltimore, where he managed the Holliday Street and Old Front Street Theaters. His company there was known as Kunkel's Opera Troupe and specialized in minstrel shows. He died in 1855 (Rulau 1994: 179). Kunkel's countermarks occur in both two and three line varieties, which seem to be equally scarce.

KUNKELS / OPERA / TROUPE.

Large Cent: UK

Quarter: 1806

One Real: 1777 1780 UK

Two Reales: 1736 1741 1744 1755 1774 1775 1778 (2)
1779 1780 1782 1783 1784 1785 (3) 1788 (3) 1789 (2)
1790 1795 1796 1779 (2) 1797 1799 (2) 1801 1811
1815 UK (7)

Bavarian Gulden: 1844

Peruvian Two Reales: UK

Mexican Two Reales: 1821 1823 1833

KUNKEL'S / OPERA TROUPE.

Included above

L & K

L & K

Two Cents: 1864 1865

L & W
Boston, MA?

According to an auction description, "L & W" indicates Leland and Williams, a firm supposedly listed in the 1851 *Boston Almanac*, but the writer could not locate it in any city directory. These pieces are made from incuse, single letter punches of a style not typical of nineteenth century American countermarks, but there also is a Boston in Linconshire, England. Were the pieces were used there?

S. MKT / L & W / BOS

Large Cent: 1848

S. MKT / L & W / BOS / T

Irish Ten Pence Bank Token: 1805

S. MKT / L & W / BOSTON

British Halfpenny: 1773

C.L

C.L in Serrated Rectangle

Half Cent: 1803 1805 1825 1826 1828 1829 1834

I.K.L

The "K" is weak on some examples. The "F" may be an abbreviation for the Latin *fecit*. If so, the stamps mean "Made by I. K. L."

I.K.L / F.

Half Dollar: 1806 1807 1810 1811

S P L

A small hoard of "S P L" countermarks was discovered in the 1970s. Almost all of them are on high grade half cents, which suggests they were stamped circa 1851, but not put into use.

S P L Monogram
Half Cent: 1851 (24)

W L

W L (Script) in Dentilated Oval
Half Cent: 1829
Uncertain: UK

W W L
Philadelphia, PA

The identical "W W L" monogram that appears on many coins also is seen on brass gaming tokens valued in reales (one bitt, two bitts, etc.) expressed as cents (6 1/4, 12 1/2, etc.) Since these tokens also read "Pay at the Bar," both the tokens and the countermarked coins were used by a saloon. While none of them indicate a city, the likely issuer was William W. Long of Philadelphia. He struck elaborate merchant tokens during the 1850s, and also countermarked coins for his Museum Hotel – see that listing. Some of the countermarked coins also have an incuse comet-shaped countermark that likely indicates a piece was validated for continued use.

W W L Monogram
Half Cent: 1825 (4) 1826 (3) 1828 (7) 1829 (2) 1851 (38)
Large Cent: 1851

W. S. LACEY

W. S. LACEY
Large Cent: 1840
Shield Nickel: 1870
Half Dollar: 1875

LADD & TILTON
Portland, Oregon

In 1871 this countermarked coin was placed in the cornerstone of the Grand Masonic Lodge of Oregon (*Numismatic Scrapbook* 1964: 909). The stamp is that of a banking firm. Its partners were William S. Ladd and Charles Elliott Tilton, who later became the mayor of Portland (Swoger 1991). Ladd and Tilton was formed in 1859, and eventually became the largest bank in the Northwest (*Numismatist* 1964: 451).

LADD & TILTON. / 1871
Ten Dollar Oregon Exchange Company Gold Piece: 1849

CHARLES LAIB
Madison, Wisconsin

Charles Laib was a gunsmith in Madison, Wisconsin circa 1860 (Carey 1953: 68).

C. LAIB
Half Dime: 1855

S. LAKE

S. LAKE
Small Cent: 1859
With C. FORD
Half Cent: UK

F. M. LAMB
Worcester, MA

In his work on Massachusetts exonomia, Malcolm Storer (No. 1798) noted a token by this merchant. It states that he was a watch maker at Harrington Corner, 275 Main Street in Worcester.

F. M. LAMB
Half Cent: 1828
Quarter: 1874
Canadian Token (1)

J. A. LAMB
Newton, Iowa

J. A. LAMB / NEWTON, IOWA
Quarter: 1857
Two Reales: 1804 1807
French Five Francs: UK

L. P. LAMB

L. P. LAMB
Two Cents: 1864 1865

F. LAMSON
Lowell, MA

Francis Lamson and J.M. Tarr were jewelers at 98 Merrimack Street in 1853 (Paul Pettazoni). The only known example of the "F. LAMSON" stamp is found on an 1834 S. B. Schenck Hard Times token of Attleboro (Low-84), which also has "NASHUA" and "BOSTON" stamps.

F. LAMSON with MERRIMACK / HOUSE
Hard Times Token (1)

L. LAMSON

This countermark is the stamp of a nineteenth century silversmith whose location is unknown (Kovel 1989: 221).

L. LAMSON
Large Cent: 1805

LAMSON, GOODNOW & CO.
Shelburne Falls, MA

Silas Lamson invented the curved scythe snatch, and in 1834 began making them in Shelburne Falls. In 1837 Lamson and Goodnow was formed as a partnership of his sons Nathaniel and Ebenezer with Abel Goodnow. During the Civil War the firm employed over 500 people, and was the largest US manufacturer of cutlery.

LAMSON, GOODNOW & CO. / S. FALLS WORKS
Large Cent: 1846 1851 UK

LAMSON & SESSIONS CO.
Cleveland, Ohio

This firm was formed in Mount Carmel, Connecticut by Isaac and Thomas Lamson and Samuel Sessions to make carriage bolts. It moved to Cleveland in 1869, and in 1890 began making wrenches, as well (Barlow 1991: 222, Cope 1999: 161-162).

THE L. & S. CO. / CLEVELAND, O. / PAT'D

Shield Nickel: UK

LANCASTER
Lancaster, PA?

This may be the stamp of a gunsmith. A number of early gunsmiths were located in Lancaster, and some of them (e.g., see the Gumpf listing) had a separate "LANCASTER" stamp.

LANCASTER
Large Cent: 1829 UK

J. LANDIS

J. LANDIS
Large Cent: 1796 1837 1842 UK

A. LANE

A. LANE
Large Cent: 1850
With DEVINS / & / BOLTON / - / MONTREAL
Large Cent: UK

I. LANE

I. LANE
Large Cent: UK (2)

I. C. LANE

I. C. LANE
Large Cent: 1827 1849 1854
Small Cent: 1858

J. LANE

J. LANE
Large Cent: UK
Nova Scotia Halfpenny: 1843

M. LANE

M. LANE
Large Cent: 1801
Half Real: UK

J. A. LANG

J. A. LANG
Large Cent: 1856 UK

F. R. LANGMAID

F. R. LANGMAID
Large Cent: 1842
British Halfpenny Token: 1812

A. LAPHAM
Brooklyn, NY

Rulau (2004: 734) reports that A. Lapham was a coppersmith, who received a patent in 1877 for a petroleum still.

A. LAPHAM
Large Cent: 1818 1820 UK

G. LATHAM

The dime has a microscopic countermark.

G. LATHAM
Large Cent: 1819 1853
Dime: 1832
Quarter: 1853

B. LATHROP

B. LATHROP
Large Cent: 1827 1831

B. L. LATHROP

B. L. LATHROP
Large Cent: 1848
Small Cent: 1861

S. LATUR

S. LATUR
Large Cent: UK (2)

LAWRENCE BROTHERS
Anamosa, Iowa

This stamp probably refers to the Lawrence Brothers of Anamosa, who sold coins and stamps, and were numismatic publishers from the 1930s to the 1950s.

LAWRENCE BROS / IOWA
Hard Times Token (Low-265)

A. LAWRENCE
Lowell, MA

A. Lawrence was listed as a dentist in Lowell directories from 1841 to 1872. One of his advertisement noted that his office and residence were at 11 John Street, and he "inserts the best premium teeth, or gold plate as pure as gold coin. Those preferring silver, or gutta percha plates can be accommodated. Teeth filled with chemically pure gold. Extracting, cleansing, &c., attended to."

A. LAWRENCE / DENTIST / LOWELL
Small Cent: 1857

W. LAWSON

W. LAWSON
Half Cent: 1854
Nickel: 1884
Half Dollar: 1854

S. LAWTON

S. LAWTON
Dime: 1875 1876

DR. LEACH
Baltimore, Maryland

Dr. Leach was a dentist in Baltimore from 1845 to 1851 (Schenkman 1986).

DR. LEACH / BALTO.
Half Dollar: 1824

E. LEARNED

E. LEARNED

Two Cents: 1865
Nickel: Shield

J. LEARY**J. LEARY.**

Large Cent: 1837 1839 1842 1853 1854

FREDERICK LEATHERMAN
Dayton and Miami City, Ohio

Frederick Leatherman was a gunsmith, who was born in Maryland in 1824. He moved to Ohio in the 1840s, and made percussion fullstock rifles. Leatherman was listed in the 1850 and 1860 Censuses in Miami City, which is just across the river from Dayton. He worked in Dayton from 1864 to 1900, and died in 1906 (Michael McAllister).

F. LEATHERMAN

Large Cent: 1853 1856
Half Dollar: 1855

F. LEATHERMAN / DAYTON
Quarter: 1853

H. A. LEAVITT**H. A. LEAVITT**

Nickel: UK
Canadian Large Cent: 1859

CHARLES W. LECOUNT
South Norwalk, CT

C. W. Lecount was a South Norwalk tool maker who advertised his "lathe dogs and clamps" in the Jan. 1, 1870 issue of *Scientific American*.

C. W. LECOUNT

Large Cent: UK

C. W. LECOUNT / NORWALK, CT
Small Cent: 1901

LEDOYTE**LEDOYTE**

Large Cent: 1814 1825
Nickel: 1866

C. H. LEE**C. H. LEE**

Small Cent: 1874
Nickel: 1866 1868 1869 UK

G. LEE
Philadelphia, PA

George Lee was a Philadelphia silversmith from the 1830s to 1850 (Kovel 1989: 224). From 1850 to 1865 Lee was listed as an assayer (Hank Thoele), and so this may have been a mark he used on ingots.

G. LEE

Quarter: 1854 (1)
Civil War Token (1)
Eight Reales: 1801

J. LEE**J. LEE**

Large Cent: 1803 1847
Canadian Token (1)

J. L. LEE**J. L. LEE**

Large Cent: 1825 1837

RICHARD LEE
Massachusetts and Rhode Island

A father and son of this name were both peweterers. The elder Lee was born in Scituate, Rhode Island in 1747. He was an interesting itinerant who published *A Short Narrative of the Life of Mr. Richard Lee Containing a Brief Account of his Nativity, Conviction and Conversion...* Printed for the Author 1821 (Laughlin 1985 Vol 1: 121-124). The younger Lee was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts on May 6, 1775, and accompanied his father on many trips. While Lee lived in Springfield for over twenty years after 1796, much of his pewter and brassware has been found in the vicinity of Providence, Rhode Island.

RICHARD LEE

Large Cent: 1819

DANIEL M. LEFEVER
Canandaigua and Syracuse, NY

Daniel M. Lefever made percussion target and match rifles in Canandaigua in the 1850s. He also founded a firearms firm in Syracuse that made Damascus barrel shotguns at 78 East Water Street. In 1915 the firm was purchased by the Ithaca Gun Company (Carey 1953: 69, Flayderman 1990: 604, Rulau 1990: 137).

D. LEFEVER

Large Cent: 1830 1842

W. R. LEITCH
Hartford, CT

William R. Leitch was listed as a machinist in the 1895 Hartford, Connecticut Directory (Hank Thoele).

W. R. LEITCH / 1893
Small Cent: 1895

J. A. LELAND**J. A. LELAND**

Large Cent: 1844
Two Cents: 1865
Nickel: 1865

HENRY E. LEMAN
Lancaster, PA

Henry H. Leman was born in Lancaster in 1812, was apprenticed as a gunsmith at the age of sixteen, and was in business until 1887. He advertised in the 1843 Lancaster Business Directory.

LEMAN / LANCASTER / WARRANTED
Large Cent: 1829

J. G. LEMAN

J. G. LEMAN

Large Cent: 1818
Three Cents (Silver): 1851

ALLEN LEONARD
New York City and Philadelphia

Allen Leonard was a silversmith in New York from 1827 to 1840. He worked in Philadelphia from 1844 to 1870 where he was listed as a silver chaser, diesinker, and silversmith (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 49, Earnest M. Currier, *Marks of Early American Silversmiths*, Kovel 1989: 226).

A. LEONARD with W. C. DUSENBERRY / NEW - YORK
Large Cent: 1826

C. LEONARD

C. LEONARD
Large Cent: 1832
Half Dollar: 1831

G. E. LEONARD

G. E. LEONARD
Large Cent: 1803 1855
Two Cents: 1864

GEORGE OLIVE LEONARD
Keene, New Hampshire

George Olive Leonard was a gunsmith in Saxon River, Vermont from 1849 to 1859. He then moved to Keene, New Hampshire, and worked there until 1869, when he moved to Red Bluff, California (Sellers: 1983: 184).

GEO. O. LEONARD / KEENE, N. H.
Large Cent: 1848

S. LEROY

S. LEROY
Large Cent: 1839
Two Cents: 1864

J. H. LESTER
Brooklyn, NY

This may be the mark of John H. Lester of Brooklyn, who advertised his planers and rotary stave dressing machines in *Scientific American* from 1850 to 1858.

J. H. LESTER / 483 BROADWAY / N. Y.
Two Cents: 1867

R. LESTER

R. LESTER
Large Cent: 1821 1834 UK

JOHN LE TELIER
Philadelphia and Wilmington

John Le Telier (La Teller) was a silversmith in Philadelphia beginning in 1770. In 1793 he moved to Wilmington, Delaware, probably to escape the Washington yellow fever epidemic, and in 1800 advertised he "would cleanse teeth and set artificial teeth with enamel" (Jessie Harrington, *Silversmiths of Delaware*, 1939: 53-54). The hallmark indicates that he "regulated" gold

coins (Gordon 1987: 94, Swoger 1992). His advertisement appeared in the Dec. 21, 1793, *Delaware Gazette*.

I. L T in Rectangle
6400 Reis Gold: 1743

WILLIAM LEVIS
Philadelphia Vicinity, PA

All these countermarks have the same letter style, although William Levis spelled his name as both "Levis" and "Lewis." He seems to have been born in 1785 and died in 1842 or 1849. Unfortunately, the accounts provided in reference works differ, and it has proven difficult to trace the details of his life.

While it is clear from his stamps that Levis was a silversmith (Kovel 1989: 228), a person of this name is mentioned only infrequently in Philadelphia directories and usually with a different job, such as currier or an oil and leather merchant. That suggests William Levis worked near Philadelphia, rather than in the city itself. Rulau (2004: 190) suggests he may have lived west of Philadelphia in Chester County, and that Levis also had a son of the same name. That, in turn, might explain why some countermarks are "LEVIS" and others are "LEWIS".

The curved ribbon variety is scarcer, and some examples have degeneration on its left side as the stamp began to break up. The rectangular depression countermark sometimes was not stamped with sufficient pressure, and the edges of the letters are not distinct. For what it is worth, a 1782-Mo two reales with the rectangular depression countermark was found with a metal detector in 1998 in a park in Gladwine, Pennsylvania (Rulau 2004: 189).

W. LEVIS on Curved Ribbon
Half Cent: 1807
Large Cent: 1810 1816 1817 1819 1827 1833 1836 UK (2)
Dime: 1830 1835 (2) 1836 1837
Quarter: 1818 1825 1834
Half Dollar: 1807 1818 1826
Real: UK
Two Reales: 1773 1776 1779 1781 1786 1790 (2) 1795
1796 1802 1808 1813

W. LEVIS in Rectangular Depression
Included above

W. LEWIS (Incuse)
Large Cent: 1833 1836
British Penny: 1806
British Six Pence: 1819

W. LEWIS (Relief Hallmark Style)
Dime: 1837

W. LEWIS (One of above two varieties, but not known which variety)
British Halfpenny: 1806

LEWIS

LEWIS
Small Cent: UK
Quarter: UK
Canadian Token (1)

C. J. LEWIS**C. J. LEWIS.**

Large Cent: 1811 1822 1824 1835 1838 1847 1849 1851
UK

Small Cent: 1857 1858

ISAAC LEWIS
Ridgefield and Huntington, CT

This stamp probably is the hallmark of Isaac Lewis. He was born in 1773 and died in 1860. Lewis was a silversmith in Ridgefield and Huntington, Connecticut (Kovel 1989: 229).

I. LEWIS
Canadian Token (1)

T. LEWIS

T. LEWIS
Large Cent: 1846
Quarter: 1820

LEWISTON, MAINE

This countermark might be the "talking arms" of a person named Cock, who lived in Lewiston.

Rooster / LEWISTON, ME.
Nickel: 1867 1869

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

These abbreviation stamps are part of a longer merchant's countermark, but there are too many possible issuers to provide offer a precise identification. One of the possibilities was J. Hattersley, who used "LEX. KY." as part of his stamp.

LEX. KY. (Incuse)
Large Cent: 1835
Two Cents: 1866
Two Reales: 1708 1813

LEX. KY. (Relief in Depressed Rectangle)
Included above

L'HOMMEDIEU
Mobile, Alabama

John A. and William T. L'Hommedieu had a shop on Dauphin Street in Mobile selling jewelry, guns, and military goods. From 1842 to 1867 it was called L'Hommedieu Brothers. It then became J. A. L'Hommedieu (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 50).

L'HOMMEDIEU
Large Cent: 1810

A. F. A. G. LIBBY

A. F. A. G. LIBBY
Large Cent: 1837
Half Dollar: 1857

J. C. LIBBY

J. C. LIBBY
Large Cent: UK
Small Cent: 1857

G. LIBBY
Boston, MA?

Earlier researchers hypothesized that the issuer was G. Libby (1796-1843) of Warren, Maine, which apparently is wrong. The speculation was based on the assumption that the only example of this stamp appeared on a 1796 large cent specially chosen for countermarking because that was Libby's birth year. Since then an 1802 large cent also has been discovered, and the 1796 date seems to be a misreading of a very worn specimen.

Since "G. LIBBY 1790" is found with "A & G WELLES" on two coins it appears that Libby and the Welles brothers had a business relationship. A&G Welles was listed in Boston directories from 1804 to 1818 as silversmiths, but they also advertised in the May 20, 1809, *Columbian Centennial* as selling swords, epaulettes, lace bindings and cords imported from Europe. Given that the Libby countermark has an 1790 date as would appear on swords, guns, etc., Libby might have been a maker of military equipment sold by the Welles brothers, but that has not been established. (See Bazelon and McGuinn, 1987: 69; Belden 1980: 436; Ensko 1989: 138, 152; Flynt and Fales 1968: 353-354, Kovel 1989: 396; Swoger 1991).

G. LIBBY 1790 with A & G WELLES
Large Cent: UK (Draped Bust)

G. LIBBY 1790 with A & G WELLES and Four Eagles in Depressed Ovals
Large Cent: 1802

S. LIBBY

S. LIBBY
Large Cent: 1834
Small Cent: 1859 1892

CONRAD LIEBRICH
Philadelphia, PA

In 1849 Conrad Liebrich and Francis C. Goggin received patent 6,522 for an "improved lock pad," and in 1854 Liebrich received patent 10,862 for a trunk lock.

LIEBRICHS / PATENT / PHILA
Large Cent: 1825 1838

WILLIAM W. LIGHT
Sacramento, California

William W. Light was from Bethel, Ohio. He left for California from New Orleans on August 1, 1849, aboard the *Von Humboldt*. In California he was a dental partner of H. H. Pierson – who also countermarked coins. Both Light and Pierson worked for J. S. Ormsby and Co. making private gold coins. Light cut the dies and Pierson was the company's clerk. Winfield Davis wrote this about Light in his *History of Sacramento County*.

He found employment almost immediately with the Ormsbys, who had set up a mint and were coining gold. Not knowing how to do the annealing, however, they were making bad work of it, and were glad to employ the Dr. at \$50 a day, to superintend the work, but he shortly after quit that situation and went mining.

The May 5, 1877, *San Jose Pioneer* noted the following about the Ormsby firm and W. W. Light:

This establishment, which was located on K Street, just below the site of the Golden Eagle, did an extensive business, the miners bringing dust to be

coined forming a line and awaiting their regular terms. The gold was melted there, and without alloy, as it came from the mine, cast into bars, rolled into strips, the rollers used for this purpose being still in the possession of Dr. Light, a leading dental surgeon of San Francisco, who was the chief operator of the establishment at a salary of 50 per diem.

W. W. LIGHT / DENTIST

Dime: 1841
 Quarter: 1859 UK
 Quarter Eagle (\$2.50 Gold): 1843
 Wass Moliter & Company Eagle (\$10.00 Gold): 1852
 Moffat & Company Half Eagle (\$5.00 Gold): 1850
 Austrian Kreuzer: 1816
 With H. H. PIERSON
 US Assay Office Eagle (\$10 Gold): 1852

R. LILLY**R. LILLY**

Large Cent: 1818 1846

LINCOLN**LINCOLN**

Dime: 1918 1923

LINCOLN & FOSS

Boston, MA

Albert L. Lincoln and Charles M. Foss were Boston silversmiths in partnership from 1848 to 1857 (Belden 1980: 272).

LINCOLN / & / FOSS

Large Cent: 1847

M. LINK**M. LINK**

Dime: 1837 1853

A. E. LINZEL**A. E. LINZEL**

Quarter: 1892
 Peru Eight Reales: 1836

OLIVER P. LIPPINCOTT

Oliver P. Lippincott appeared in the 1850 Census living with his father in Chester Township, New Jersey (Rulau 1999: 241). The same person(?) called himself Colonel Oliver Lippencott, and operated a government goods depot in Chicago in the 1870s (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 50). The Chicago Lippencott also was a maker of fraternal society swords

OLIVER P. LIPPINCOTT'S

Rev: POCKET / PIECE
 Large Cent: 1846

LITCHFIELD SILVER CO.

Goshen, CT

Gary Potter reports that the Litchfield Silver Company was only in business for two or three years in Goshen.

LITCHFIELD / S. CO.

Two Cents: 1866

W. C. LOCKE**W. C. LOCKE**

Large Cent: 1828
 Small Cent: 1864

R. I. LOMAS**R. I. LOMAS**

Quarter: 1875
 Trade Dollar: 1875 1877 (2) 1878

WILLIAM F. LOMIS**WM F. LOMIS**

Large Cent: 1818 1847 UK

LONDON**LONDON**

Large Cent: 1819 1828 1835 1843
 Quarter: 1853

A. G. LONG**A. G. LONG**

Large Cent: 1833 1837 1838 1853

B. LONG**B. LONG**

Large Cent: 1845 1851

N. LONG

This is the hallmark of a nineteenth century silversmith whose location is not known (Kovel 1989: 232).

N LONG

Large Cent: 1821

R. LONG**R. LONG ("N" Retrograde)**

Large Cent: 1808
 With G. HORR
 Large Cent: 1831

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

Long Island, NY

These countermarked coins were made from "railroad sealers," which were tools made to emboss the lead seals that were put on boxes and bags shipped by rail. Larger sealers were used to seal containers and boxcar doors. All the towns mentioned in the countermarks below were stops on the Long Island Railroad. Apparently each depot had its own specially made sealer.

ISLIP / L. I. R. R. / ... SEAL & PRESS CO.

Nickel: UK

L. I. R. R. / SCALE PRESS

Small Cent: UK

L. I. R. R. / SEAL & PRESS CO.

Rev: SAYVILLE
 Nickel: 1882

L. I. R. R. / VALLEY STREAM
Large Cent: 1840

W. W. LONG MUSEUM HOTEL
Philadelphia, PA

W. W. Long's Museum Hotel was listed in Philadelphia directories at this address from 1854 to 1857, when 3rd Street was renumbered. Long struck some of the most elaborate merchant tokens of the nineteenth century. On them he advertised "Pistol & Rifle Galleries, Bagatelle & Shuffle Boards, Liquors, Oysters, Segars, &c Refectory & Museum Hotel, Billiards & Bowling." The "W W L" countermarked coins seem to be his issue, as well – see that listing.

MUSEUM HOTEL / W. W. LONG / 376 SO 3D ST. PHILA.
Two Reales: 1814

EARL LOOMIS
Hamilton, NY

These seem to be the work of Earl Loomis. He was a gunsmith who specialized in percussion hunting rifles. Loomis is known to have been active around 1850 (Cary 1953: 72).

E. LOOMIS
Dime: 1821

E. W. LOOMIS

Dozens of people named Loomis having the first initial "E." were listed in the 1850 Census. Close inspection of the E. LOOMIS and E. W. LOOMIS countermarks indicates they are similar in style. So they likely are by the same person or relatives.

E. W. LOOMIS
Large Cent: 1800 1805 1814 1816 1817 (2) 1819 1822
1825 1834 1838 1840 1843 1845 (2) 1846 (2) 1847
1848 (3) 1849 1850 1851 1853 (2) 1854 UK (2)
Hard Times Token (1)
Half Dollar: 1836

GUY LOOMIS & CO.
Erie, PA

Guy Loomis was born in 1795. He first worked as a silversmith in Stockbridge, Massachusetts. In the October 31, 1816, *Berkshire Star* Loomis advertised that he had,

...taken the stand recently occupied by David Burt, watchmaker and jeweller, nearly opposite the meeting house in Sheffield, where he keeps constantly for sale a handsome assortment of goods in his line, among which are English and French watches, gold and silver Cornelian set watch seals and keys, silver tea spoons, candle sticks, thimbles, knives and forks, ear & finger rings, etc.

Loomis moved to Erie in 1837 and in 1853 was listed as a jeweler at 4 Brown's Block. There he advertised "Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc., also Manufacturer of Silver Spoons." The 1874 *Erie Observer* printed his death notice, "On the 20th inst, at Windsor, Conn., Capt. Guy Loomis, in his 80th year, for past 37 years a resident of this city." His firm continued to be listed in directories until the 1890s (Flynt and Fales 1968: 267).

G. LOOMIS & CO. / G. LOOMIS ERIE
French Ecu: 1784

S. LOOMIS

This letter style is similar to that of Earl Loomis of Hamilton, New York, who may have been a relative.

S. LOOMIS
Large Cent: 1845 UK
Half Dime: 1845
Quarter: 1796
Half Dollar: 1853

WARHAM P. LOOMIS
Frankfort, Kentucky

Warham P. Loomis was a silversmith in Frankfort from 1819 to 1854. In 1838 and 1839 he advertised in the *Frankfort Commonwealth*, "watch & clock repairing at Mr. Conery's jewelry store." Loomis retired in 1852 (Belden 1980: 276, Kovel 1989: 233).

W. P. LOOMIS
Two Reales: 1787

CHARLES B. LOOP
Surrender of Vicksburg

This interesting coin is a souvenir of the Confederate surrender of Vicksburg, Mississippi. Charles B. Loop was born in New York in 1836, and grew up on a farm in Belvidere County, Illinois. In 1862 he enlisted as a captain in the 95th Illinois Infantry, which became part of the Army of the Tennessee.

Loop was involved in a number of engagements around Vicksburg during the spring and summer of 1863. The Confederate forces of General Pemberton surrendered there on July 3, 1863. Loop became a major in 1864, and after the war returned to farming in Belvidere. He was listed as a "postmaster" in the 1880 Census, and died in 1902 (Bruce Mosher).

C. B. LOOP / VICKSBURG, MISS. / JULY 3, '63
Large Cent: 1849

BENJAMIN LORD
Georgia, Massachusetts and Vermont

This stamp is Benjamin B. Lord's hallmark. Born in 1770, he was a silversmith in Pittsfield, Massachusetts in 1796. Lord moved to Rutland, Vermont in 1797, became the town's clerk, and was the partner of Nicholas Goddard until 1805. The partners advertised in the July 3, 1797, *Rutland Herald* their musical clocks and most "kinds of gold and silverware, Viz. gold beads and rings, silver spoons, buckles, buttons, sugar tongs, etc."

In 1831 Lord sold his business and moved to Athens, Georgia, where he worked until 1843. His son Benjamin Buel Lord had been born in 1822. During the 1830s B. B. Lord & Company advertised "watches and Jewelry made from Georgia gold" (Belden 1980: 276, Flynt and Fales 1968: 268, Dawn Hance, *History of Rutland*, 1991, Rainwater 1988: 158, Marvin G. Swan and Donald P. Swan, *Early Families of Rutland, Vermont*, 1990).

B. LORD
Half Cent: 1807
Large Cent: 1802 1804

C. P. LORD

C. P. LORD

Large Cent: 1846 1851

H. D. LORD**H. D. LORD**

Large Cent: 1851

Dime: 1845

Half Dollar: 1834

C. N. LORING**C. N. LORING**

Small Cent: 1860 1863 (2)

HENRY & JOSEPH LORING
Boston, MA

Joseph Loring was born in 1743 and became a silversmith in Boston (Flynt and Fales 1968: 268-269, Kovel 1989: 233). As Joseph died in 1815, this hallmark probably was used by his son Henry as a trademark. Henry Loring was born in 1773 in Boston. Henry moved to Portland, Maine in 1803, where he advertised in the November 17, 1803, *Eastern Argus*.

Henry Loring, goldsmith and jeweller from Boston, informs the public that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Edward Oxnard in Fish St. where he carries on the business of goldsmith and jeweller... Cash given for old gold and silver.

Henry evidently moved back to Boston, and was listed in the 1816 city directory. He died in 1818 (Flynt and Fales 1968: 268-269).

J. LORING with W. THOMSON

Large Cent: 1817

B. LOSEY
Syracuse, NY

B. Losey was a maker of percussion rifles in Syracuse circa 1850 (Carey 1953: 72).

B. LOSEY

Large Cent: 1854

Half Dollar: 1853

B. LOSEY / CAST STEEL

Small Cent: 1863

F. T. LOTHBRIDGE**F. T. LOTHBRIDGE**

Large Cent: 1834 1847 1857

Hard Times Token (1)

LOUISIANA BANK?
New Orleans, Louisiana

Two countermarks on cut coins have a similar letter style to the Planters Bank "P.B" issues of New Orleans, and all three of them seem to be products of the same die sinker. Robert Leonard has shown that cut money was used extensively in Louisiana before 1820, and so a possible interpretation of the "L B" countermark is that it was issued by the Louisiana Bank. This bank was chartered in 1804 and was out of business by 1819. One of the two known examples of this countermark appears on a cut segment clipped from a one-eighth segment (one real) to a one-tenth segment.

L B in Serrated Oval

Cut 1/8 Segment of Eight Reales: (2)

O. LOUNSBURY
New Haven, CT

Obid Lounsbury was listed in the 1860 Census as a twenty-four year old machinist (Michael McAllister).

O. LOUNSBURY

Large Cent: 1851

Quarter: 1854

S. H. LOVEJOY
Auburn, Maine

S. H. Lovejoy was listed as an Auburn blacksmith on Knight Street in New England directories from 1889 to 1904 (Hank Thoele).

S. H. LOVEJOY

Large Cent: 1853

Nickel: 1869

LOVELL

This probably is the hallmark of A. E. Lovell, who was a Philadelphia silversmith (Kovel 1989: 234).

LOVELL

Large Cent: 1852

Quarter: UK

M. N. LOVELL
Erie, PA

Melvin N. Lovell began making spring beds in Erie in 1879. His firm became the Lovell Manufacturing Co. in 1883. It eventually made electrical motors and dynamos, and its factory was in the Tracy Block on French Street (History of Erie County Vol. I 643).

M. N. LOVELL

Half Cent: 1828

Large Cent: 1822

WARREN P. LOVETT'S PRIVATE STOCK
Atlanta, Georgia?

An advertisement for Warren P. Lovett's Copper Distilled Private Stock Kentucky Whiskey appeared in the 1878 Montgomery, Alabama Directory, but it was a general notice like those for Coca Cola. So Lovett's Private stock must have been a well known Southern brand.

Lovett and his family were listed twice in the 1880 Census, once in Atlanta as a liquor dealer, where his age was given as thirty-two with a wife Sallie, son John and daughter Sallie. He also was listed in Griffin, which is south of Atlanta, with the same wife, son and daughter, but his age was twenty-nine, and there he was a "commercial broker" (Hank Thoele). Obviously Census records are not always accurate!

LOVETT'S / PRIVATE STOCK / CIGARS

Silver Dollar: 1882

LOVETT'S / PRIVATE STOCK / WHISKEY

Quarter: 1857

Silver Dollar: 1881 1882 1883 (2) 1885 1887

J. M. LOW**J. M. LOW**

Large Cent: 1833 1838 1846 1850

SCHUYLER LOWE
Independence, Missouri

Schuyler Lowe was born in Kentucky in 1834. He moved to Missouri in 1854, becoming a partner in the drug company of Lowe and McMurry in 1857. In 1860 he started his own drug firm. Lowe served with the Confederacy in the Civil War, and after the war he was a realtor, livestock dealer and agent for the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He died in 1881 (Rulau 1994: 192).

S. LOWE * INDP. MO.

Danish Rigsdaler: 1834

W. A. LOWE**W. A. LOWE.**

Large Cent: 1850
Two Cents: 1864
Three Cents: 1853

W. T. J. LOWE

William T. J. Lowe made fishing lures in Buffalo, New York, but he seems to have worked too late to have been the issuer of these countermarked coins.

W. T. J. LOWE

Hard Times Token (1)
Canadian Token (1)

LOWELL

While a number of American silversmiths were named Lowell, none of them is recorded as having used a hallmark that consisted only of his last name. Other possible issuers were the Lowell Plane and Tool Company and the Lowell Machine Shop. The latter was incorporated in 1845, and purchased the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, which employed 800 workers. It made cotton and paper processing machinery, was located between the Pawtucket and Merrimack Canals, and still was a thriving business in the 1890s (Romaine 1960: 189-190).

LOWELL in Rectangle

Large Cent: 1802 1822 1845 UK
Half Dime: 1854
Two Reales: 1787
French Copper: UK

JOSEPH LOWER
Philadelphia, PA

Joseph Lower was a silversmith whose shop was on Dock Street from circa 1803 to 1820, and then at 44 Tammany Street until 1831 (Ensko 1948: 87, Kovel 1989: 234).

LOWER

Large Cent: UK

JOSEPH H. LOWNES
Philadelphia, PA

Joseph H. Lownes lived from 1758 to 1822, and had a shop at 124 South Front Street. He advertised from 1780 to 1792 that he sold imported plated tureen ladles "made and ready for sale silver... soup ladles" (Belden 1980: 279, Kovel 1989: 235). He was a partner in J. & J. H. Lownes from 1816 to 1819. The American Antiquarian Society has one of its trade cards, which notes his address as 130 Front Street

J. LOWNES

Large Cent: 1795 1802

A. D. LUCE**A. D. LUCE**

Quarter: 1861 1877

C. F. E. LUCE**C. F. E. LUCE**

Large Cent: 1848 1850

E. LUCE**E. LUCE**

Large Cent: 1827 1829 1849 1853

2D P. F. C. LUCK**2D P. F. C. LUCK**

Large Cent: 1820 1827 (2) 1828 1831 (2) 1833 (3) 1836 1837 (2) 1838 (4) 1841 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 (2) 1851 (2) 1853 1854 1857 UK (3)

LUDLOW, VT.
Ludlow, Vermont

An 1824 large cent also is stamped "LUDLOW, VT. / F. MARSH", but it is not known if he was the issuer of these pieces.

LUDLOW, VT.

Large Cent: 1852
Small Cent: 1858

LUDLOW, VT. / 1780

Large Cent: 1853

HENRY M. LUDLUM, JR.
New York City, NY

Henry M. Ludlum was a New York City silversmith, whose shop was at 500 Broome Street in 1847, and at 251 Spring Street in 1848.

H. M. LUDLUM / N. Y.

Large Cent: 1817

R. LUNDY
New York City, NY

Robert Lundy was listed in the 1850 Census as a blacksmith in Ossining, New York (Robert McAllister). By 1859 he was located New York City, and the 1859 *New York State Directory and Commercial Almanac* placed him at 177 Chambers Street.

R. LUNDY / IRON. AWNING / FRAME MAKER / 172 CHAMBERS ST.

Two Reales: 1774 1776

J. W. LUNT**J. W. LUNT**

Large Cent: 1839
Nickel: 1902

LYMAN MILLS
Holyoke, MA

Lyman Mills was a large textile mill in Holyoke that operated under this name from 1854 to 1927. At its height it employed 1,200 people, mostly women and girls. Its origins were in the 1848 purchase of the Hadley Falls Company by George Lyman, Thomas Perkins and Edmund Dwight, who divided it into the Lyman Mills and the Hadley Mills (Bruce Mosher). Lyman Mills is of interest to labor historians as the complete payroll records in 200 volumes exist for all the company's employees from 1850 to 1928.

LYMAN MILLS

Large Cent: 1842 1856

E. LYMAN**E. LYMAN**

Large Cent: 1800 1827

ROLAND LYMAN
Lowell, MA

In the 1830s Roland Lyman was a silversmith and clock maker in Lowell (Drepperd 1947: 251; Kovel 1989: 236).

R. LYMAN

Large Cent: 1825

D. LYNCH**D. LYNCH**

Large Cent: 1846
Two Cents: UK

J. LYNE
Harrisburg, PA

Rulau (2004: 185) reports that John Lyne was a coppersmith in Harrisburg in 1814.

J. LYNE

Half Cent: 1807 1828 1832 (2) UK (2)
Large Cent: 1829
Jackson Campaign Token: 1828
Nuremberg, Germany Jeton (2)

LYNN FIRE OF 1889
Lynn, MA

The great fire of 1889 destroyed the center of the city of Lynn.

LYNN FIRE NOV 26 1889

Small Cent: 1884

G. E. LYON**G. E. LYON**

Large Cent: 1848 1854
Dime: 1855
Canadian Token (1)

I. W. LYON**I. W. LYON**

Large Cent: 1846 1853

W. LYON**W LYON**

Large Cent: UK (2)

LYON-HALL & CO.
Baltimore, Maryland

In 1884 J. Crawford, William A. Lyon and John W. Hall formed the Lyon-Hall Company in 1884 to sell carpets and matting. It was listed in business directories until 1894, first located at 8 West Baltimore Street. It moved to 105 Hopkins Place in 1890, and then to 6 South Street in 1892.

Its stamp only appears on Chinese cash. Millions of these Chinese coins were imported into the US for use as gambling chips during the nineteenth century. They are about the size of a quarter with a square center hole, but only had a value of one-tenth of a cent.

CHINA - LYON-HALL & CO. - JAPAN. / BALTIMORE.
Rev: **CHINA - INDIA - JAPAN. / MATTING IMPORTERS.**
Chinese Cash (8)

T. J. LYONS**T. J. LYONS**

Large Cent: 1842 UK

M

M in Depressed Diamond
Large Cent: 1802 UK

M-5

Eagle Head / M-5
Quarter: 1909
Unknown Coin

M & D**M & D**

Half Cent: 1857 (9)
Large Cent: 1828 1831 1838 1842 1857

M W & H

M W & H may have been a real firm or this stamp may be a pseudo-hallmark. Small, pseudo-hallmarks often were applied to silverware from the 1860s to 1880s, particularly by retailers in New York State. Their purpose was to convince potential customers that a merchant's wares were of superior quality and had been made in England. In fact, the lion passant – lion walking right with raised paw – was the standard mark of England. See Pseudo-Hallmarks for more information.

Lion Walking / Female Head / M W & H

Half Cent: 1851
Large Cent: 1846 1851

E. P. M.**E. P. M.**

Large Cent: 1823 1830 1832 1848 1853 1854
New Brunswick Cent: 1843

H.M

There is a spur on the left leg of the letter "H".

H.M in Depressed Rectangle

Large Cent: 1819

Real: UK

H.M
New York City, NY

This interesting countermark turned large cents into three cent tokens. "CENTS" in script and "N. YORK" are from prepared stamps, while "H.M" and "3" are from individual letter punches.

H.M / N. YORK / 3 / CENTS

Large Cent: 1828 1831

I M

Philadelphia or Newburyport?

It is difficult to positively identify many small hallmark-style stamps, especially those consisting only of initials. Among other problems, the same stamp sometimes is assigned to more than one silversmith in hallmark directories! A good example is this "I M" countermark. Three silversmiths are supposed to have used virtually identical hallmarks. Any of them might have been the person who countermarked these coins, or perhaps they were stamped by another type of smith whose name is not known since there is not much information available on the marks of other sorts of metal smiths.

John McMullen was born in 1765 and died in 1843. He worked as a silversmith in Philadelphia from 1795 to 1841. McMullen used this sort of hallmark (French 1917: 79, Kovel 1989: 249). Joseph Moulton II was a silversmith in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and French (1914: 84) assigns an "I M" stamp to him. Belden (1980: 306), however, attributes the same hallmark to Joseph Moulton III, who lived from 1744 to 1816. Writers also differ on the dates that Joseph Moulton II lived. In other words, while it is clear that this is a US metalworker's stamp, who issued it is uncertain, but such confusion would not be obvious to a reader if you only consulted a single reference.

I M in Depressed Rectangle

Quarter: 1805

One Real: 1800

Two Reales: 1782 1783 1788

Half Dollar: 1803 1807

Silver Dollar: 1803

J M

The symbolism of this countermark is uncertain, although it may be the sort of hook that was used for weighing or carrying heavy objects. On the other hand, if such a countermarked coin is turned upside down, the J and hook becomes a semi-script "C" that has a comma attached to the bottom of the letter, and the countermark then becomes "W C".

J Hook? M

Half Cent: 1804 UK

S.M**S.M**

Half Cent: 1833 1835 (5)

W. G. MACK**W. G. MACK**

Dime: 1883

Three Cents (Nickel): 186X

MACKRELL & RICHARDSON
New York City, NY

William H. Mackrell and Lemuel S. Richardson were New York locksmiths on Houston Street from 1839 to 1859. In 1848 the firm was a "manufacturer of cast bolts, shutter hinges, locks etc."

MACKRELL & / RICHARDSON / NEW YORK

Large Cent: 1819 1831 1835 1839 UK (2)

A. MACY**A. MACY**

Large Cent: 1825

Hard Times Token

HENRY MAGEE
Centreville, PA

HENRY MAGEE

Nickel: Shield

HENRY MAGEE CENTREVILLE, PA

Nickel: Shield

MAGIC CAULDRON
Glen Burnie, Maryland

F. William Kuethe of Glen Burnie was the editor of *The Magic Cauldron*, a journal for magicians that was published from 1962 to 1969. These are relatively recent issues, but could be mistaken for nineteenth century tokens.

THE MAGIC CAULDRON / BILL / KUETHE

Various

S. A. MAGOON**S. A. MAGOON**

Half Cent: 1804

Canadian Token

Two Reales: 1791

E. MAGOON
Philadelphia, PA

Elisha Magoun was listed as a forty-one year old Philadelphia pattern maker in the 1850 Census.

E. MAGOON / PHILA

Large Cent: 1838

D. J. MAHONEY
New York City, NY

This late advertising mark was struck by a New York City silversmith. D. J. Mahoney was listed in the city directory of 1896, but was out of business by 1904 (Kovel 1989: 238, Rainwater 1975: 99).

D. J. MAHONEY.

Silver Dollar: 1881

J. A. MAHURIN**J. A. MAHURIN**

Large Cent: 1834 1853

C. H. MAJOR**C. H. MAJOR**

Small Cent: 1863

Two Cents: 1865

Nickel: 1868 1870

MAKER

"MAKER" often appears on nineteenth century products with a separate stamp indicating the maker. All of these countermarked coins are from different "MAKER" stamps.

MAKER

Small Cent: 1864 1878 1895

Large Cent: 1817 UK

Half Dollar: 1827 1855

Trade Dollar: 1878

H. MALLON**H. MALLON**

Large Cent: 1816 1829 1832 1854

J. H. MALLORY

Green Bay, Wisconsin

J. H. Mallory was listed as a bill poster, paper hanger, and cutlery grinder listed in Green Bay directories from 1874 to 1900. The writer has not seen this piece, and it may be engraved, rather than stamped.

J. H. MALLORY BILL POSTER GREEN BAY, WIS. on Coin's Edge

Large Cent: 1834 1851

WILLIAM MANN

Lewistown, PA

The Manns were a well known family of US axe makers from the eighteenth century onward. William Jr. and his brother Harvey founded the William Mann & Co. Axe Manufactory in Lewistown in 1855. One of its products was the Red Warrior Axe, and the firm continued in business into the twentieth century (Michael McAllister). The only known example of the first stamp is found with the stamp of one of the firm's dealers.

LEWISTOWN / WM MANN with BUEHLER / & HOWARD

French Five Francs: 1831

WM. MANN / CAST STEEL / WARRANTED

Large Cent: 1835

J. MANN**J. MANN**

Large Cent: 1820 1825

Two Cents: 1864

WILLIAM MANNERBACK

Reading, PA

This "W.M.B" hallmark is part of the series of American stamps on foreign gold coins, which indicate that a coin was "regulated" to a state's weight standard. "W.M.B" indicates William Mannerback (Belden 1980: 286). His shop was located

in the 500 block of Penn Street, and he was active circa 1820 to 1835 (Albert and Elizabeth Gamon, "The Mannerbacks, Silversmiths of Reading, Pennsylvania," *Antiques Magazine*, April 1982: 952-956).

W.M.B in Rectangle

6400 Reis Gold: 1733

L. MANROSE**L. MANROSE**

Large Cent: UK (2)

J. B. MANSEAU

Nashua, New Hampshire

J. B. MANSEAU

Large Cent: 1828 1847

J. B. MANSEAU / NASHUA, N. H.

Spanish Eight Maravedis: 1818

MANSION HOUSE

Alexandria, Virginia

James Green was the proprietor of the Mansion House at Fairfax and Cameron Streets from 1847 to 1881. Then its name became the Braddock House under management of J.B. Spencer and R. W. Falls. The 1871 *Commercial Traveller's Guide* reported the Mansion House was the town's best hotel and charged \$3.00 a night for room and board.

MANSION HOUSE / 1857

Half Dollar: 1855 (2)

MANSION HOUSE / ALEXA

Large Cent: 1817 1849 1851 1857

MANSION / HOUSE / ALEXA

Small Cent: 1858

E. A. MANSON**E. A. MANSON**

Large Cent: 1843

E. A. MANSON / 1869

Half Dollar: 1809

E. J. MARCH**E. J. MARCH**

Half Cent: 1851

Half Dollar: 1854

G. H. MARCH**G. H. MARCH**

Large Cent: 1837

Quarter: 1854

J. MARCH

Hoosick, NY

John March was listed in the 1850 Census as a sixty-six year old scythe maker in Hoosick.

J. MARCH / HOOSICK

Large Cent: UK

HENRY J. MARKOLF
West Rutland, Vermont

The 1880 and 1900 Censuses noted Henry J. Markolf was living in West Rutland, Vermont, and was a machinist (Hank Thoele).

H. J. MARKOLF.
Small Cent: 1866 1867
Two Cents: 1862 1864
Silver Dollar: 1878

FREDERICK MARQUAND
Savannah and New York City

Frederick Marquand was born in 1799. He worked with his cousin as a silversmith in Joseph Penfield & Co. in Savannah, Georgia from 1820 to 1826. By 1829 he had his own shop in New York City at 166 Broadway. Marquand worked with various partners in later years, and died in 1882. Marquand & Co. was in business as jewelers and importers in New York City from 1834 to 1839 (Kovel 1989: 240, Rainwater 1975: 102).

MARQUAND & CO. / Three Pseudo-Hallmarks with C. FORBES and C.F.
Large Cent: 1818

F. MARQUAND
Large Cent: UK
Quarter: 1796

F. M. in Small Rectangle
Large Cent: 1823

E. C. MARSH

E. C. MARSH.
Large Cent: 1803 1817 1821 1822 1827 1837 1838 (2)
1840 1843 1845 1846 1848 1849 1850 1851 (2) 1852
(2) 1853 (2) 1854 1855 UK (2)

J. MARSH
Binghamton, NY

J. Marsh was a general gunsmith in Binghamton from 1850 to 1870 (Carey 1953: 74).

J. MARSH
Large Cent: 1856

J. W. MARSHALL

A possible issuer was Jonathan W. Marshall, who was listed in the 1850 Census as a wagon maker in Chester, New York (Michael McAllister).

J. W. MARSHALL
Large Cent: UK
Hard Times Token

MORGAN L. MARSHALL
Oswego, NY

Morgan L. Marshall was born in 1822 in Vernon, New York. He issued Civil War and merchant tokens, and stated on them that he sold fishing tackle, sporting goods, and rare coins. He remained in business until 1876, and died in 1883 (Rulau 1982: 85).

M. L. MARSHALL

Dime: 1830
Quarter: 1806
Silver Dollar: 1856

W. W. MARSTON
New York City, NY

An example of Marston's breech loading percussion rifles also has the patent date 1850 stamped on it (Flayderman 1990: 549).

MARSTON GUN MAKER
Large Cent: 1838

J. MART

J. MART
Large Cent: 1854 UK

W. H. MARTIAN

W. H. MARTIAN
Large Cent: 1829
Canadian Token (1)

R. MARTIN
Hudson, NY

R. Martin was a gunsmith in Hudson, New York (Sellers 1983: 201).

R. MARTIN / HUDSON
Large Cent: 1817
Half Dollar: 1812 1830

JAMES MARTINE
Fayetteville, North Carolina

When James Martine began working in Fayetteville is unknown, but by 1826 he had taken a free Black named William A. Bass as his apprentice in coppersmithing. In 1829 Martine advertised in the *North Carolina Journal* that he "had commenced the Tin Business in Fayetteville, a few doors east of Messrs Hall and Johnson." He sold "Brazier's Copper, Copper and Tin Ware, etc." and offered to buy old copper and pewter. In 1836 he took on more apprentices in the coppersmith and tinplate workers trade (Laughlin 1981 Vol. 3: 160-161).

J. MARTINE / FAYT. N. C.
Dime: 1820
Two Reales: 1802
Half Dollar: 1828 1829

B. MASON

B. MASON
Large Cent: 1828
Half Dollar: 1832

J. W. MASON

This is possibly the stamp of James W. Mason, who was a blacksmith in Rehoboth, Massachusetts (Pollak 1994: 252).

J. W. MASON
Large Cent: 1802 1830 1847
Quarter: 1856
Half Dollar: 1859

S. L. MASON

S. L. MASON

Large Cent: 1844
Hard Times Token (1)

MASONIC COUNTERMARKS
New York or Pennsylvania

Many different Masonic countermarks are found on US coins. They are still being made, and Lincoln cents stamped with the Mason's compass and leveling square are common today. Many older pieces are made from single letter punches. These were keepsakes or personal mark pennies that have the name of their owner stamped on them. Such pieces are given separate listings in the alphabetical section.

Other counterstamped coins are from specially prepared stamps, which turned large cents into a lodge's mark penny. 265 / R. A. M. is such a stamp. State lodges were granted successive chapter numbers, but only three states had such high lodge numbers. These 265 chapters were Woodlawn of Chicago; Chaldean of Brooklyn, New York; and Westfield, Pennsylvania. The latter was not incorporated until 1922, and would not have been the issuer. The initials "A F & A M" mean Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, while "R. A. M." indicates Royal Arch Masons.

A F & A M

Half Cent: 1825 1826

265 / R. A. M. in Triangle

Large Cent: 1830 1837 1840 1841 1848 (3) 1849 1851 (2)
1853 (3) UK (3)

MASSACHUSETTS ARMS CO.
Chicopee Falls, MA

This firm was founded in 1850. It made over 50,000 firearms during the Civil War. The countermark is from the stamp used on its Smith breech-loading percussion carbines (Rulau 1999: 571). The company also was a licensee of E. R. Maynard for making breech-loading rifles. In 1864 it advertised Smith and Maynard rifles, index milling machines, drill presses, gun tools, gun machinery and revolvers.

Two early associates of the firm were Horace Smith and Daniel Wesson. They left to start Smith and Wesson, the famous firearms company (Rulau 1999: 571). The Massachusetts Arms Company's factory was sold to the Lamb Knitting Company in 1866.

MANUFACTURED BY / MASS. ARMS CO. / CHICOPEE FALLS

Large Cent: 1842 1857
Small Cent: 1857 1858
Half Dollar: 1857
Colonial Coin: UK

With MAYNARD ARMS CO. / WASHINGTON

Large Cent: 1851

MASSACHUSETTS STATE SEAL

The Massachusetts seal consists of a standing Indian holding a bow and arrow. A number of different style countermarks of this sort exist. They seem to have been made using stamps meant to mark objects made for the State of Massachusetts.

David Bowers suggests that some of these countermarked coins were stamped from a hub die used by Manning, Bowman and Company of Middletown, Connecticut to make militia

buttons (March 25, 1985, lot 2754). Robert Merchant reports a spoon made by C. Warner of Salem, which has his hallmark and the Massachusetts state seal stamp that appears on an undated large cent. The 1853 quarter also has an incuse rooster that is the same style as the Indian.

Indian Standing Facing, Holding Bow in Left Hand, Spear in Right, Quiver over Shoulder

Half Cent: 1808 1809 1828 1833 1835 (3) UK
With Rooster
Quarter: 1853

JOSEPH MASSOT
St. Louis, Missouri

Joseph Massot was a grocer on South 4th Street from 1840 to 1847 (Rulau 1981b 4th ed: 50). His stamps were so large that he sometimes had to stamp both sides of a coin to impress the full stamp. Another unusual aspect of the Massot issues is that one "St Louis" stamp is found by itself on a half dollar. It seems he forgot to stamp his name before putting the coin back into circulation.

J. MASSOT / 1840

Rev: ST. LOUIS
French Six Livres: 1792
French Five Francs: L'An 8

ST. LOUIS (Large Stamp)

Half Dollar: 1834

THEODORE V. MATHEWS
Springfield, Missouri

According to E. S. Harrison's *History of Santa Cruz County* (San Francisco, 1901), Theodore V. Mathews was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on Oct. 4, 1847. He moved to Springfield, Missouri in July of 1867, where he was in the stage business. From late 1871 he was the district manager of the Northwestern Stage Company, and managed their interests in Idaho, Utah, Washington and Oregon. In 1873 he settled in Santa Cruz, and remained in the stage business until 1886. There he was elected the county assessor, later went into the real estate and insurance businesses, and still was living when Harrison's book was published in 1901.

THEO. V. MATHEWS / 1868 / * / SPRINGFIELD, MO,**
Newfoundland Twenty Cents: 1868

J. & I. MATTHIAS**J & I. MATTHIAS**

Large Cent: 1852
Three Cents (Nickel): UK
Quarter: 1818

JOHN MAULL
Philadelphia, PA

John Maull was a Philadelphia silversmith in 1848 (Kovel 1989: 244).

J. MAULL

Large Cent: 1832

C. M. MAXWELL
Wilkesbarre, PA

The 1870 Census listed Charles M. Maxwell as a twenty-five year old sewing machine dealer in Wilkes-Barre (Michael McAllister).

C. M. MAXWELL / AGENT. / WILKES BARRE
1806 British Halfpenny

DANIEL MAXWELL & SON
West Winsted, CT

Daniel Maxwell was listed as a harness maker in Winsted in 1890 (Hank Thoele). The 1885 *Connecticut State Business Directory* listed C. G. Maxwell as a harness maker in West Winsted; perhaps he is the son who is noted in this countermark.

D. MAXWELL & SON / HARNESS / M'F'RS / W. WINSTED CT. (All in Oval)
Large Cent: 1851
Quarter: 1854 (2) 1875 1876

J. MAXWELL

J. MAXWELL
Large Cent: 1816 1822 1829

S. MAY

S. MAY
Small Cent: 1865
Large Cent: 1828 UK

GOTLIEB A. MAYER
Norfolk, Virginia

Gotlieb A. Mayer was a Norfolk, Virginia silversmith from 1835 to 1868 (Kovel 1969: 244). This is his hallmark (Robert Merchant).

G. MAYER
Large Cent: 1851 UK

DAVID MAYDOLE
Norwich, NY

The adz-eye nail hammer is what people mentally visualize today as the typical hammer. It was invented by David Maydole, who founded the David Maydole Hammer Company of Norwich, New York. The firm sponsored publication of a book by James Parton detailing its history (*A Captain of Industry; The Story of David Maydole, Inventor of the Adz-Eye Hammer*, 1917).

D MAYDOLE / CAST STEEL
Large Cent: 1850

MAY FLOWER SALOON
Memphis, Tennessee

The 1859 Memphis Directory listed Benjamin F. Wyant as the proprietor of the May Flower Saloon.

BEN F. WYANT / MAY FLOWER / SALOON / NO 137 MAIN ST. / MEMPHIS - TENN.
Half Dollar: 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858

E. R. MAYNARD & MAYNARD ARMS CO.
Washington, DC

In 1845 Dr. Edward Maynard working as a dental surgeon in Washington, D. C. Eventually he patented the Maynard

primer, which was a percussion gun conversion. In 1856 he also patented a breech loading percussion rifle, and licensed its production to the Massachusetts Arms Company (Carey 1953: 75-76, Flayderman 1990: 442, Rulau 1994: 417). That relationship explains why both stamps are found on this large cent.

MAYNARD ARMS CO. / WASHINGTON with MANUFACTURED BY / MASS. ARMS CO. / CHICOPEE FALLS
Large Cent: UK

E. R. MAYNARD
Small Cent: 1858
Two Cents: 1864

MCALLER
Baltimore, Maryland

The spelling of this name is uncertain. The 1802 large cent without "BALTO" was reported as "MCALEER"

MCALLER
1802 US Large Cent

MCALLER / BALTO
US Large Cent

G. W. MCALLISTER

G. W. MCALLISTER
Large Cent: 1848 1850

J. H. M'C

J. H. M'C
Large Cent: 1827
Two Reales: 1742-1750 Type
Mexican Two Reales: 1734

JAMES B. MCCLANAN
Buffalo, NY

James B. McClanan was a Buffalo silversmith, who was a partner in Meyer and McClanan in 1835. This coin also is stamped with "oval silversmiths' punches" not described further by the owner.

MCCLANAN
Large Cent: 1827

J. MCCLUNEY

J. MCCLUNEY
Half Dollar: 1855 1856

W. MCCOMB

W. MCCOMB
Large Cent: 1794 1842 UK
Canadian Token (1)

MCCURDY

These countermarked coins may be the work of Alexander McCurdy, who was listed in the 1889 *New England Directory* as an "Edge Tool Manufacturer (Fishermen's Knives)" and "Carriage Maker" in Gloucester, Massachusetts (Hank Thoele).

MCCURDY
Large Cent: 1834 1846

DANIEL J. MCDONALD

Daniel J. McDonald was a Pittsburgh gunsmith from 1856 to 1864. He and William Craig founded the Iron City Gunworks in 1856 to make percussion half stock weapons (Sellers 1983).

D. J. MCDONALD

Large Cent: 1843
British Guiana Half Stiver: 1843

G. O. MCDONALD**G. O. MCDONALD**

Small Cent: 1866
Half Dollar: 1835

T. MCDONALD**T. MCDONALD**

Large Cent: 1843 1851
Denmark Skilling: 1771

C. MCFARLIN**C. MCFARLIN**

Large Cent: 1802 1847 1853 1856
Small Cent: 1859

MCGLAN**MCGLAN**

Half Cent: 1804 1829

P. MCGLE**P. MCGLE**

Large Cent: UK (2)

JOSEPH MCHANNON

Oxford, Ohio

The 1870 Census listed Joseph McHannon as a wealthy horticulturist in Oxford, which is about twenty-five miles north of Cincinnati. He was born in Maryland in 1811, and during the 1830s and 1840s made several land purchases "West of the Great Miami River" (Michael McAllister).

J. MCHANNON / OXFORD, O.

Large Cent: 1838

JOHN B. MCHARG

Rome, NY

John J. McHarg was a gun maker in Rome from 1859 to 1870 (Rulau 1997: 597)

J. MCHARG

Large Cent: 1819
Two Reales: 1777

J. MCILL**J. MCILL**

Large Cent: 1828 1850

J. C. MCINTYRE**J. C. MCINTYRE**

French Five Francs: L'An 10 1834

D. MCKAY

It seems unlikely that all these countermarked coins were struck by the same individual because of the varied dates of the stamped coins.

D. MCKAY

Large Cent: 1798 1846
Small Cent: 1864 1865 1901
Nickel: 1886

M. MCKAY

The two cents also is countermarked "July 15, 1875."

M. MCKAY

Two Cents: 1864
Nickel: 1866

HENRY H. MCKENNEY

Biddeford, Maine

Henry H. McKenney was a gunsmith in Biddeford from 1855. From 1867 to 1871 he was the partner of Samuel E. Bean.

MCKENNEY.

Large Cent: 1816

MCKENNEY. / GUNSMITH.

Large Cent: 1848

MCKENNEY. / GUNSMITH. / BIDDEFORD.

Large Cent: 1827 1843 1846 1847 1848 1854
Half Dollar: 1810 1833

MCKENNEY. / GUNSMITH. / BIDDEFORD. / MAINE

Large Cent: 1848
Half Dollar: 1810 1833

J. F. MCKENNEY

Bath, Biddeford and Saco, Maine

J. F. McKenney was the son of Henry McKenney, and worked with him in Biddeford, Maine during the 1850s. J. F. McKenney later established his own shops in Bath and Saco. Some of his countermarked coins only have a city stamp.

J. F. MCKENNEY.

Large Cent: 1816 1827 1842 1843 1845

BIDDEFORD

Large Cent: UK

J. F. MCKENNEY. / GUNSMITH

Large Cent: 1844 1845 1848

J. F. MCKENNEY. / GUNSMITH. / BATH

Large Cent: 1827 1837 1842 1844 1847 UK

J. F. MCKENNEY. / GUNSMITH. / BIDDEFORD

Large Cent: 1851

J. F. MCKENNEY. / GUNSMITH / SACO

Large Cent: 1805 1822 1824 1827 1835 1844 1845 1848 1850

J. F. MCKENNEY. / SACO

Large Cent: 1824 1835 1847 UK (2)

SACO
Large Cent: 1829

SACO, ME
Large Cent: 1850

W. P. MCKEON

W. P. MCKEON ("N" Retrograde)
Nickel: 1867 1884

H. M'CLALLEN
Auburn, NY

David Palmer identified this as a stamp of an Auburn gunsmith. Further investigation showed that the 1857 Auburn Directory listed Hugh McCallen as a gunsmith at 9 North Street.

H. M'CLALLEN
Large Cent: 1817 1851

J. A. MCL

J. A. MCL
Half Dollar: 1896
Canadian Quarter: UK (Victoria)

L. MCMASTER

L. MCMASTER
Large Cent: 1845
Small Cent: 1858

R. MCNAMEE
Richmond, Virginia

"Ro. McNamee" made surgical instruments until circa 1870 (David Schenkman). According to the 1860 Richmond Directory his address was 14th Street between Main and Franklin, and he was listed under "cutlers and instrument makers."

R. MCNAMEE / RICHD VA.
Large Cent: 1851
Half Dollar: 1805

MCNT

MCNT
Large Cent: 1817 1848

D. MCWAIN

D. MCWAIN.
Large Cent: 1838 UK
Quarter: 1836
Half Dollar: 1808
Two Reales: 1783

A. MEAD

A. MEAD
Large Cent: 1825 1830

EDWARD E. MEAD
St. Louis and Ithaca

Edward Edmund Mead (Meade) worked as a silversmith in Ithaca, New York in 1831. He moved to St. Louis, Missouri, apparently in 1836, where he was a partner in Mead and

Adriance. That firm advertised military and fancy goods, clocks, watches, jewelry and cutlery (Bazon and McGuinn 1987: 56, Kovel 1989: 250). Mead worked in St. Louis until 1870. The two reales with his stamp also is engraved "Jany 17 1846."

E. MEAD
Quarter: 1854
Two Reales: 1799

S. MEAD

S. MEAD
Large Cent: 1840
Two Cents: UK

W. MEAD

W. MEAD
Hard Times Token (1)
Nova Scotia Halfpenny Token: 1843

J. O. MEGUIRE

According to the 1900 Census, John O. Meguire was a sixty-seven year old iron worker in Portland, Maine (Hank Thoele)

J. O. MEGUIRE
Large Cent: 1847 1851
Half Dollar: 1854

M. MELVIN

M. MELVIN
Large Cent: 1852 UK

JOHN MENDENHALL
Philadelphia, PA

John Mendenhall was a silversmith who worked in Philadelphia in the early 1840s (Kovel 1989: 252).

J. MENDENHALL
Large Cent: 1845

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.
Meriden, CT

Beginning in 1852 the Meriden Britannia Company made pewterware. Sometime later it issued a trade card for its shop at 675 Broadway in New York City (Green 1989: 214). In 1898 the firm merged with the International Silver Company, which used the Meriden trademarks on its products until the 1930s (Kovel 1989: 252, Rainwater 1975: 108-109).

MERIDEN BRIT'A CO
British Halfpenny: George II (1)

JOSEPH H. MERRIAM
Boston, MA

Joseph Merriam was a prolific diesinker. He struck numerous tokens and medals of outstanding quality, and also made embossing seal presses. He noted on his tokens that his business was founded in 1850. In 1854 his shop was at 147 1/2 Washington Street. He moved to 18-19 Brattle Square in 1857, and remained there for the rest of his career. From 1865 to 1868 he was a partner in Merriam & Co with John C. Merriam and William N. Weeden.

J. H. MERRIAM / 147-2 WASH ST / BOSTON
Quarter: 1853

P. MERRILL & CO.
Hinsdale, NY

Pliny Merrill moved to Hinsdale in 1820, quickly began making agricultural edge tools, and in 1821 was granted a patent for Canal in 1828. By 1840 Pliny's shop was on Canal Street and was powered by water from the Ashuelot River (Roger Smith, "Notes on New England Edge Tool Makers," *Gristmill*, June 1997). This coin must have been countermarked before the firm became Merrill & Wilder in 1858. In that year George S. Wilder, who was his nephew, became a partner.

P. MERRILL & CO. / CAST STEEL with EXTRA / Scales / PRATT
Large Cent: 1852

MERRIMACK HOUSE
Lowell, MA

In 1853 the Merrimack House was located at the corner of Dutton and Emery Streets. By 1863 it was at the corner of Merrimack and Friend Streets (Paul Pettazoni). The only example of its stamp appears on an 1834 S. B. Schenck Hard Times token of Attleboro (Low-84), which also has "NASHUA" and "BOSTON" city name stamps.

MERRIMACK / HOUSE with F. LAMSON
Hard Times Token (1)

JACOB T. MERRITT
New York City, NY

In 1829 Jacob Merritt was listed as a "merchant" at 14 James Slip. From 1831 to 1837 he was in partnership with Lewis L. Squire in the ship Chandler business. Merritt also stamped coins as a partner in Squire and Merritt, which used this same stamp as part of its countermark.

J. MERRITT / N-YORK
Large Cent: 1829
Half Dollar: 1819

MESCHUTT'S METROPOLITAN COFFEE ROOM
New York City, NY

Frederick Meschutt was listed in the 1864 *New York State Business Directory* as running an eating house at 599 Broadway. His countermarks also are found on white metal planchets, which also are stamped with various numerals. A reasonable guess is that these numerals indicated one's place in line to get served, were coat checks, etc.

MESCHUTT'S / METROPOLITAN / COFFEE ROOM / 433. BD.
WAY
Large Cent: 1802 1821 1822 1827 1828 (2) 1829 1831
1836 1846 UK (5)
Two Reales: 1777 1780 1781 1782 1785 1797 1831 UK (4)
British Halfpenny: 1827
Irish Halfpenny: 1803 1805
White Metal Planchets

METCALF

METCALF
Large Cent: 1820
Half Dollar: 1821

JOHN H. METZ'S HOTEL

Philadelphia, PA

While this countermark has an address of Jeffn Av. & Fed Street, the John H. Metz Hotel in Philadelphia was listed in 1860 at Moyamensing Avenue and Federal. Therefore "Jefferson" apparently refers to "Jefferson Square," which bordered on Federal Street and was just off Moyamensing Avenue according to an 1860 city map published by Samuel Mitchell.

John H. Metz was listed as a thirty-five year old inn keeper in the 1860 Census. A person named John Metz enlisted in Company A of the 68th Regiment that was raised in Philadelphia on August 18, 1862, was wounded at Gettysburg, and died of his wounds (Hank Thoele and Michael McAllister).

J. H. METZ'S / HOTEL / N. E. COR. JEFFN AV. & FED. ST.
Small Cent: 1858 1859 (2)
Two Reales: 1800

M. METZGER
Herkimer, NY

This probably is the John M. Metzger who was listed three times in the 1865 *Herkimer County Board of Supervisors Proceedings* as being paid for various items and services.

M. METZGER / HERKIMER
Two Cents: 1864

G. MEYER
Baltimore, Maryland

Three possible issuers, all named George Meyer, were listed in the 1864 Baltimore Directory. The first was a brass founder at 21 West Pratt, the second a gunsmith at 124 South Charles, and the third a blacksmith at 97 Thames.

G. MEYER
Large Cent: 1853

G. MEYER / BALT.
Large Cent: 1838

W. F. MEYERS & CO.
Bedford, Indiana

Willard F. Meyers founded this saw making company in 1888 in Brooklyn, New York, and it still is in business (Michael McAllister). The firm advertises on its web site that it produces "the finest diamond saws and cutting tools in the world." The firm further notes that in 1928 it introduced the revolutionary split diamond saw tooth, and its blades became the most popular in Eastern stone yards. Soon afterwards it expanded operations to the Indiana limestone belt and established a manufacturing plant in Bedford.

W. F. MEYERS CO. / -o- / BEDFORD, IND.
Quarter: 1892

MIDDLETOWN PLATE & SCALES
Middletown, CT

According to Henry Whittemore's "Town and City of Middletown" in *The History of Middlesex County* (1884), the Middletown Plate Co. was established in 1863. It occupied three large brick buildings on Hubbard St, employed 200 people, and made all sorts of fine plated wares (Bruce Mosher). A number of its stock holders also owned the Middletown Hardware Co.

MIDDLETOWN PLATE & SCALES, U. S. A.
Nickel: 1867

ROBERT MILES
Philadelphia, PA

Robert Miles was a silversmith in Philadelphia from 1828 to 1850 (Kovel 1989: 257).

R. MILES / PHILAD
Large Cent: 1795
Half Dollar: 1824

MILITARY INSPECTOR STAMPS

It was a fad to stamp coins as souvenirs during the Second World War. Most inspector stamps are simple: an anchor flanked by "U S" or numbers; the flaming bomb of the Army Ordinance Corps, numbers and initials in ovals, or in the corners of a cross as on military flags. What distinguishes these inspector stamps from most other types of American countermarks is that they usually appear on twentieth century coins. They are incuse and contained in a circle, triangle, or complicated cartouche. They often consist of the initials or monogram of the company that made or certified a part, and also have an inspector's number.

Undoubtedly, many more military inspector stamps are yet to be discovered. (See Canada for some others). The reason for these stamps recently was revealed on *The History Channel*. The government required suppliers to replace broken parts, but often contracted with a number of companies to produce the same equipment. So the only way to tell who had produced a particular broken part was by its identifying stamp.

Flaming Bomb

The 1921 silver dollar also has the rampant horse trademark of the Colt Firearms Company.

Flaming Bomb
Small Cent: 1895
Nickel: Jefferson
Half Dollar: 1908
Silver Dollar: 1921

Briggs Corporation

This firm made wings for Navy airplanes. "E I" indicated its Evansville, Indiana plant, while "S L" means St. Louis.

S L / 6 in an Incuse B
Quarter: UK

E I / 6 in an Incuse B
Uncertain: UK

C. I. T.

So far, the numbers 636 and 699 have been noted with "C. I. T."

C. I. T. / Number in Circle
Small Cent: 1944
Dime: 1927

Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance

CAM-RON indicates the Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron (*Coin World*, June 12, 1968).

CAM-RON
Half Dollar: 1934

North American Aviation

North American Aviation was a large firm. Its inspector numbers so far noted are 114, 315, 328, 668, 955, 1362, C42, D33 (two known), T41, T603, and U3. The 1936 nickel with 668 also is stamped "T. GOOD". A well worn liberty standing quarter with "D33" is stamped "ASSEM" on the reverse. The firm's initials are arranged slightly differently in its various stamps. Many seem to read "A N A", but these have nothing to do with the American Numismatic Association.

N A A (or A N A) / Number (All in Circle)

Small Cent: UK
Nickel: 1936 UK
Quarter: 1927 1937 1961 UK
Half Dollar: 1918 1934 1943
Uncertain Coin: UK (2)

Pratt and Whitney

This firm made precision tools and aircraft engines.

P / 4 1 / 6 in Cartouche
Quarter: 1934

Sutco

1 / SUTCO / 1 (All in Large Letter R)
Half Dollar: 1942

1 / SUTCO / 28 (All in Circle)
Buffalo Nickel: UK

Assembler?

This seems to be an abbreviation for "assembler." It appears on the reverse of coins with various military inspector stamps, including one with "RCAF" for the Royal Canadian Air Force and another for North American Aviation.

ASSEM

Cent: UK
Quarter: UK (Liberty Standing)
Canadian Half Dollar

Miscellaneous Companies

A-30 / S (All in Circle)

Silver Dollar: 1899

AC / 130 (All in Triangle)

Silver Dollar: 1934

A C I / I

Half Dollar: 1940

A N / E 39

Quarter: 1908

A W / 32 (All in Circle)

Half Dollar: 1942

B / P / 3 / 5 / (All in Circle)

Quarter: UK

CAB / SF 37 (All in Circle)

Dime: 1926

948 within E D Monogram

Half Dollar: Franklin

F A / 196 (All in Circle)

Quarter: 1925
 N K (Conjoined) / 465 (All in Circle)
 Half Dollar: 1937 1941
 N A K / 788 (All in Circle) (This may be a version of the above)
 Half Dollar: 1935
 26 L-1
 Dime: 1936
 1 / M / S / 3 (All in Diamond)
 Half Dollar: 1935
 N / 1263 (All in Cartouche)
 Half Dollar: 1953
 N G C (All in Circle)
 Nickel: 1937
 S 48 (All in Circle)
 Quarter: UK
 T W / 103 (All in Square)
 Small Cent: 1945
 W / M / OK (All in Circle)
 Quarter: 1942
 1 / Man with Shovel / F (All in Circle)
 Quarter: 1942

MILLER HOUSE

Rulau (1999: 758) notes that there were Miller Houses in Cohoes, New York, and Ironton, Ohio in 1881.

MILLER HOUSE.

Quarter: 1853 (2) 1854 (2) 1868 1876 (5) 1877 (3) UK
 Half Dollar: 1806 1876

A. MILLER

A wooden plane maker of this name who worked in New York City used a stamp of this sort (Barlow 1991: 164, Pollak 1994: 256).

A. MILLER

Large Cent: 1827 1853

C. B. MILLER'S RESTAURANT

So far, the numbers 25, 35, and 115 have been noted. A reasonable guess is that these counterstamped coins indicated one's place in line to get served, were coat checks, etc.

C. B. MILLER'S. / Number / RESTAURANT

Large Cent: 1830 1847 1851 (2)

D. MILLER

D. MILLER

Large Cent: 1802 1838

F. MILLER

F. MILLER

Large Cent: 1803 1834 UK
 Small Cent: 1864

J. MILLER

A New York City wooden plane maker at 37 Clayton Street used a stamp of this sort (Barlow 1991: 139, Pollak 1994: 256).

J. MILLER

Large Cent: 1854
 Hard Times Token (1)

J. S. MILLER

J. S. MILLER

Large Cent: UK
 Dime: 1852

JAMES SIDNEY MILLER

Nashua, New Hampshire

From 1853 to 1856 James Sidney Miller was a photographer whose gallery was located at 72 West Hollis Street (Gale and Gale 1984). A Civil War dog tag is counterstamped J SIDNEY MILLER / ARTIST / 1862 / NEWPORT NEWS / VA. Mark Glazer argues that the dog tag was used as an advertising token which indicates Miller followed the Union Army as a photographer and set up shop in Newport News. Glazer reports that other dog tags were countermarked by other merchants apparently for use as tokens, which makes this hypothesis plausible.

J. SIDNEY MILLER. / ARTIST.

Large Cent: 1845
 Half Dime: 1853
 Russian Kopeck: 1840
 Two Reales: 1797

J. SIDNEY MILLER. / ARTIST. / NASHUA, N. H. / MILLER

Small Cent: 1857

J SIDNEY MILLER / ARTIST / 1862 / NEWPORT NEWS / VA.

Civil War Dog Tag: "War of 1861"

L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR

New York City, NY

L. Miller began work as a hairdresser at 295 Bowery Street. By 1867 he was selling hair dye and hair invigoration at 25 cents and 50 cents a bottle. Many of his countermarks do not have an apostrophe in "MILLER'S" and the apostrophe may have broken off. The coin that only has a street address was stamped before it was noticed that it was too small for the rest of Miller's advertisement.

295 BOWERY / N. Y.

One Real: UK

L. MILLER'S / HAIR / INVIGORATOR

One Real: UK
 Two Reales: 1805 1810 UK

USE / L. MILLER'S / HAIR / INVIGORATOR

One Real: 1807 UK
 Two Reales: 1784 1821 UK

USE / L. MILLER'S / HAIR / INVIGORATOR / 295 BOWERY

One Real: 1781 UK

USE / L. MILLER'S / HAIR / INVIGORATOR / 295 BOWERY / N. Y.

One Real: UK (2)
 Two Reales: 1773 1784

USE / L. MILLER'S / HAIR / INVIGORATOR / N. Y. (Curved)

Quarter: 1853
 Two Reales: 1772 1773 1788 1795 1805 1821
 Mexican Two Reales: 1840
 Copper Planchet: Numerous (These are Civil War Tokens)

USE / L. MILLER'S / HAIR / INVIGORATOR / N. Y. (Straight)

Included above

PARDON MILLER
Providence, RI

This is probably the hallmark of Pardon Miller, who was born in 1797. From 1822 to 1850 he was a clock maker and silversmith in Providence. He also advertised spectacles, thermometers, English and French watches, chairs, beads, silver spoons and gold beads (Belden 1980: 297, Flynt and Fales 1968: 276).

P. MILLER

Large Cent: 1803
Talbot, Allum and Lee Cent (1)

W. MILLER**W. MILLER**

Large Cent: 1838 1847

W. S. MILLER**W. S. MILLER**

Large Cent: 1835
Small Cent: 1863
Two Cents: 1864
Nickel: 1866 (2) 1868

WILLIAM H. MILLER**WM H. MILLER**

Large Cent: 1835
Nickel: 1866

MILLIGAN & HUTCHINS
Vermont

Norman Milligan later invented the Milligan Graduator to mark steel framing squares. He sold the rights to it in the 1850s, and then moved to Bennington where he built a large house.

MILLIGAN & / HUTCHINS

Quarter: 1818

G. E. MILLS**G. E. MILLS**

Two Cents: 1865 1869

MALLORY, WHEELER & CO.
New Haven, CT

This firm was incorporated in 1834 as Davenport, Mallory & Co. It had the name Mallory, Wheeler & Company from 1865 to 1910, and was one of the largest makers of padlocks (Arnall 1966).

M. W. & CO. / PATENTED MARCH 23, 1869

Large Cent: 1842

Eagle / M. W. & CO.

Quarter: 1854

MILWAUKEE**MILWAUKEE**

Large Cent: 1802 1822 1838
Small Cent: 1901

M. MINER**M. MINER**

Half Cent: 1853
Large Cent: 1825 1828 1849 UK
Silver Dollar: 1798

MINT

The first example of a "MINT" countermarked coin appeared in Stack's Auction of April 8, 1954. A number of them are now known. They often come with a fanciful story that they were part of a national numismatic collection (Watson 1963a 1963b).

A particularly creative and bizarre story is that they are from Osaka, Japan. Then why are they stamped in English? According to the story the Emperor of Japan was unable to find any Japanese in the nineteenth century who understood the rudiments of mechanical equipment, and hire to hire English speaking foreigners to run his mint! This story comes from the days after the Second World War when "Made in Japan" was a derogatory phrase and the Japanese were hated because of Pearl Harbor.

A close inspection suggests, instead that "MINT" was the trademark of a jewelry or medal making firm like the contemporary Franklin Mint. "MINT" is the sort of very small stamp so often seen on athletic medals, watch cases, etc. Most likely these countermarked coins were made in the 1950s or earlier by a trademark stamp that "went astray." Then they were sold to coin collectors with a fancy story.

MINT (Very Small) in Double Rectangle

Dime: UK
Quarter: 1858
Half Dollar: 1833
Trade Dollar: UK
British Halfcrown: 1817
Indian Rupee: 1840
Japan Sho: UK

BOB MITCHELL

Toms River, New Jersey

This recent issue is made from individual letter punches and might be mistaken as being much earlier. Another variety has "Ethiopia / 1973-75."

BOB MITCHELL / TOMS RIVER / N. J.

Various

G. A. MITCHELL**G. A. MITCHELL**

Large Cent: 1851
Nickel: 1867

H. K. MITCHELL

Franklin, Kentucky

MITCHELL'S / PHARMACY.

Large Cent: 1807 1816
Quarter: 1845
With G. E. GILMAN
Large Cent: 1818

H. K. MITCHELL / - / DRUGGIST / - / - FRANKLIN, KY. -

Quarter: 1856 1877
Silver Dollar: 1880

H. H. MIX**H. H. MIX**

Large Cent: 1840
Hard Times Token (2)

WILLIAM MIX
Spoonville, CT

William Mix was a pewterer from 1820 to 1840 in the town of Spoonville, which now is called East Granby (Rulau 1994: 15).

W. MIX

Large Cent: 1801 1817

A. & J. M'KENNA
Pittsburgh, PA

The firm of Alexander and James McKenna was listed as brass founders at 128 Third Street in the 1857 Pittsburgh Directory.

A. & J. M'KENNA / PITTSBURG

Two Reales: 1806

MODEL ARTISTS
New York City, NY

The Model Artists was an early New York City "nude review" (Rulau 1990: 114).

ADMIT / TO THE / MODEL ARTIST'S / 127 GRAND ST. / NEAR B. WAY

Quarter: 1807

Two Reales: 1778 (2) 1782 1784 1793 1797 UK

W. B. MOFFATT

William Swogger (1991) suggests these may be issues of William B. Moffatt, who was a New York City physician at 336 Broadway during the 1840s and 1850s. Beginning in 1845 he published *Moffat's Agricultural Almanac*, and the 1849 New York City Directory printed a long notice praising his medicines.

MOFFATT

Quarter: 1854

One Real: UK

Two Reales: 1747 1830 1843

W. B. MOFFATT

Large Cent: 1816

W. B. MOFFATT / Arrow through W. B. M.

Two Reales: UK

JOHN & WILLIAM MOIR
New York City, NY

John and William Moir were New York silversmiths during the 1830s, and John continued work until 1870 (Belden 1980: 300).

J & W MOIR

Large Cent: 1800 UK

MOODY**MOODY**

Large Cent: 1846

Small Cent: 1863

H. T. MOODY**H. T. MOODY**

Large Cent: 1826 1851

Two Cents: 1864

Nickel: 1867

C. C. MOONEY**C. C. MOONEY**

Large Cent: 1850 1853

C. MOORE**C. MOORE**

Large Cent: 1845 1846 1847 UK

H. MOORE**H. MOORE**

Half Cent: 1828

Dime: 1823

J. MOORE**J. MOORE.**

Half Cent: 1825 1826

Large Cent: 1810

Half Dollar: 1810

J. H. MOORE**J. H. MOORE**

Two Cents: 1871

Quarter: 1853

J. J. MOORE
Tennessee?

Most "drayage" – which means hauling – tokens are from Tennessee. That is why Rulau (2004: 825) suggests the issuer may have been J. John Moore, who was born near Nashville in 1840. The obverse of the coins was milled off using a lathe before two separate stamps were used to make the tokens.

J. J. MOORE / DRAYAGE

Large Cent: UK (2)

M. MOORE**M. MOORE**

Dime: 1823

Colonial Coin: 1783

R. MOORE

This person who countermarked these coins may have been Robert Moore, who was a Philadelphia silversmith (Kovel 1989: 263). Or he may have been Rensselaer R. Moore, who was a gunsmith in Cincinnatus, N. Y., circa 1850-1866 (Sellers 1983: 214).

R. MOORE

Large Cent: 1846

Half Dollar: 1795

WILLIAM H. MOORE
New York City, NY

William H. Moore was a hardware dealer in New York City from 1844 to 1847 (Pollak 1994: 262-263).

MOORE / N. YORK
Large Cent: 1817

STEAMER JOHN DAVID MORGAN
Savannah, Georgia

The *John David Morgan* was built in New York City in 1828, and ran out of Savannah until 1836 (Schenkman 1981). These coins were stamped from a die originally meant for producing struck tokens.

Paddle Wheel Steamboat / J. D. M.
Half Cent: 1811 (3) 1828 (18)

J. S. MOOREHEAD

J. S. MOOREHEAD
Large Cent: 1840 1852

MORALES...

These pieces are strangely countermarked coins, and both examples are found on US dimes. One side has been stamped with the center of a clearly counterfeit Spanish-American eight reales die with flat engraving. The other side has a hallmark "Morales H..." with the end of the second word being illegible. One example also has "1" over "2" incuse numerals. The other example has "10" and "UNIO" from single letter punches.

While Duffield (597, 1287) listed both of the pieces, he was not able to personally examine them. At the time it he suggested they were by the Mexican revolutionary Jose Maria Morelos, which clearly is wrong since they are stamped on US half dimes that were issued many years after Morelos death. Furthermore, the name of the stamper is Morales.

MORALES H...
Rev: Center Castles and Lions Design made from die of a counterfeit Spanish-American Eight Reales.
Half Dimes: 1853 UK

MORGAN & IRWIN

A similar style stamp by a gold pen maker reads "A. / MORTON / NEW YORK / 1857" Therefore, Morgan & Irwin also may have been gold pen makers in New York City. If so, 1857 is probably a patent date for a pen innovation.

MORGAN / - & - / IRWIN / 1857
Dime: 1829 1854 1857

L. T. MORRIS

L. T. MORRIS
Large Cent: 1846 1852

C. W. MORRISON

C. W. MORRISON
Large Cent: 1847 1853

A. B. MORSE

A. B. MORSE
Large Cent: 1851
Half Dollar: 1854 1858

D. W. MORSE

The worn smooth large cent also is countermarked with the date 1820.

D. W. MORSE / D.W.M
Large Cent: 1847 UK

E. R. MORSE
Boston, MA

E. R. Morse was listed as a Boston locksmith at 5 Union Street in the 1849 *New England Mercantile Union Business Directory*. In 1861 Enoch R. Morse was listed as a safe maker at 74 Sudbury (Rulau 1999: 569 Arnall 1996).

E. R. MORSE / UNION ST. / BOSTON
Large Cent: 1802

JACOB MORSE
Westfield, MA

Jacob Morse was born in Hampstead, New Hampshire in 1751. He moved to Westfield and worked as a silversmith and maker of grandfather clocks on the corner of Main and Broad. There he was known as the "Master Clockmaker of Westfield," and a street was named in his honor after his death in 1819 (Bowers and Merena, Sept. 14, 1992: 2018, Flynt and Fales 1968: 279).

J. MORSE
Half Cent: 1825
Large Cent: 1805 1810 UK
Half Dollar: 1810

M. MORSE

M. MORSE
Large Cent: 1814
Mexican Eight Reales: 1843

A. MORTON
New York City, NY

According to the 1856 *New York Commercial Register*, A. Morton made gold pens and their cases at 25 Maiden Lane. The 1857 in this countermark is probably a patent date.

A. / MORTON / NEW YORK / 1857
Large Cent: 1823 1843 1854
Half Dime: 1832 1857

A. MOSES

A. MOSES
Large Cent: 1849
Quarter: 1853

E. MOSHE

The full stamp may read "E. MOSHER", but is too big for the coins.

E. MOSHE
Large Cent: 1817 1848

J. A. MOSHER

J. A. MOSHER

Small Cent: 1863
Two Cents: 1868 UK

MOSS

MOSS
Small Cent: 1864 1878

MOTT STREET LOCKSMITHS

LOCK SMITHS / NO 3 / MOTT. ST.
Large Cent: 1820 UK
Half Dollar: 1796
Two Reales: 1798

JORDAN MOTT
New York City, NY

Jordan Mott was born in 1768 and died in 1840. He principally worked as a silversmith in New York City, but also worked in Schenectady (Kovel 1989: 265). Belden (1980: 303) notes that this "MOTTS" hallmark probably is his, but it could have been used by the other members of his family. The "J. W. B." hallmark is by James W. Beebe of New York City, while the "K & W" is likely by Kippen & Wordin of Bridgeport, Connecticut. (The writer has not seen the stamp to verify the mark).

MOTTS with J. W. B.
Large Cent: 1831

MOTTS with K & J
Large Cent: 1831

S. P. MOULTHROP
Rochester, NY

S. P. Moulthrop was the principal of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents from 1877 to 1883. It was located on a farm just north of Rochester (Rulau 1999: 647). This personal commemorative is made from individual letter punches.

S. P. MOULTHROP, 1870 / W. H. OF R. / ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Rev: 2-26 1879 / C. A. TANSLE
Bolivia Four Sueldos: 1855

ENOCH MOULTON
Portland, Maine

Enoch Moulton was a silversmith in Portland. He was born in 1780 and worked from 1803 to 1819 (Belden 1980: 305, Kovel 1989: 266).

E. MOULTON
Large Cent: 1802

WILLIAM MOULTON, IV
Newburyport, MA

These coins were counterstamped by members of the Moulton family of Newburyport silversmiths, who were active from the Revolution until the Civil War (Belden 1980: 304-307). The most likely issuer was William Moulton IV, who lived from 1772 to 1861 (Flynt and Fales 1968: 280-283, Kovel 1989: 266). He was known as an "honest goldsmith," which also implies something about his contemporaries.

MOULTON
Large Cent: 1803 1822 1824

W. MOULTON

Half Cent: 1806
Large Cent: 1797 1800

MOUSLEY & SON
Boston, MA

The 1850 to 1880 Censuses note only one family in Boston with this surname. William Mousley was a saw maker at 125 Haverhill, who also was listed in the 1860 Boston Directory. His son George enlisted in the Union Army, and died of disease at Crab Orchard, Kentucky in 1863 (Bruce Mosher).

MOUSLEY & SON / BOSTON
Large Cent: 1830

W. MOWENS

W MOWENS
Small Cent: 1859 1863 1865
Two Cents: UK
Large Cent: 1851

H. A. MOWER

H. A. MOWER
Silver Dollar: 1881 1885

G. MOYER

This is likely an issue of George Moyer. He was a gunsmith who specialized in flint lock guns. Moyer worked in Lancaster, Pennsylvania from 1814 to the 1820s (Carey 1953: 81, Sellers, 1953: 248).

G. MOYER
Large Cent: 1827

GEORGE W. MULL
Newville, PA

George W. Mull and Jesse Riley Frey were tinsmiths in Newville. The 1860 Census listed Frey as a twenty-seven year old tinsmith there. He remained in Newville for the rest of life and died in 1893 (Bruce Mosher). A tin cup is known with Mull's stamp exactly as it appears countermarked on this 1816 large cent.

G. W. MULL / NEWVILLE / PA with J. R. FREY
Large Cent: 1816

MULLER & BROTHER
Memphis, Tennessee

The Mullers were listed in the 1860 Memphis Directory as jewelers, opticians, and watch makers at 341 Main Street. Twenty years later, the 1879 *Southern Business Guide* listed A. R. Muller as a watchmaker and jeweler at 122 Beale Street.

C. MULLER & BRO. / MEMPHIS, TENN. / IMPRVD' / SPECTACLES / MANUFACTURER
Half Dollar: 1855 (2) 1856 1858

H. MULLIGAN
Philadelphia, PA

Hugh Mulligan began in business in the 1840s. He imported watches, made jewelry, silverware and watch cases. Mulligan advertised extensively, and many pages of the 1860 Philadelphia City Directory ran his banner advertisement at the

bottom where he claimed to have the "Largest Wholesale and Retail Stock of Watches and Jewelry in the United States." He was located at Cortland Place in 1851, and moved to 272 North Second Street in 1853. In 1858 his address was renumbered to 444, which is the latest date that this stamp might have been used. An 1867 shell store card gives his address as 48 South Fourth Street.

H. MULLIGAN / 444 / N. 2D ST. / PHILA.
Two Reales: 1774

J. P. MUNDIN

This seems to be a hallmark since "J. P. MUNDIN" appears on a ribbon, but the writer has not found any silversmith of this name.

J. P. MUNDIN * on Ribbon
Large Cent: 1850 (2)

N. B. MUNGER

N. B. MUNGER
Large Cent: UK
Canadian Token (1)

G. A. MUNN

Robert Merchant located a set of tools with this mark, and John Boger reported a screwdriver with the same stamp. A possible issuer was George A. Munn, who was listed as a carpenter in the 1859 Springfield, Massachusetts Directory (Hank Thoele).

G. A. MUNN
Large Cent: 1821 1837 1838 UK (2)
Dime: 1850
Quarter: 1842 1843 1853 1854
Hard Times Token
British Halfpenny: 1724

I. MUNROE Barnstable, MA

It is not clear which member(s) of the Munroe (Monroe) family used this hallmark since it is assigned dates from the early 1800s to 1879 in silversmith references. John Munroe was born in 1784, driven into Barnstable by a gale while traveling to Virginia, and married a local girl. He subsequently became the town's leading merchant. From the 1830s onward he advertised as a watchmaker, jeweler and importer.

His son James worked briefly as a silversmith in Barnstable, then moved to New Bedford. There also was a cousin of this name who made chronometers in Barnstable. In any event, many pieces of silverware with the marks "I MONROE" or "I MUNROE" are found in Barnstable collections (Sturgis Library of Barnstable).

I. MUNROE / PURE COIN
Large Cent: UK

ROBERT MUNROE Pittsburgh, PA

Robert Monroe was an ambrotype photographer (*Craig's Daguerreian Registry*, online). From 1857 to 1859 his studio was in the Post Office Building on Water Street in Allegheny, which is now Pittsburgh's north side.

R. MUNROE / ARTIST
Large Cent: 1835

D. MUNSON

D. MUNSON
Large Cent: 1802 1818 1838 UK
Half Dime: 1836 UK
Dime: 1827 1830 1834
Silver Dollar: 1880
Two Reales: 1798

E. MUNSON

E. MUNSON
Large Cent: 1849

E. MUNSON / 1847
Two Reales: UK

H. MUNSON Pittsburgh, PA

This individual was a "gunsmith and letter cutter" according to Pittsburgh Directories. In 1847 he was located at Second and Liberty Streets (Kauffman 1952: 69, Rulau 1990: 172).

H. MUNSON
Large Cent: 1842 UK

O. H. MUNSON

A comparison to photos of the touchmarks of J. Munson, who was a pewterer in Yalesville, Connecticut, shows that their letter style is quite similar to the countermark of O. H. Munson (Kerfoot 1924). Therefore, the two of them likely were relatives. A person named Orson H. Munson lived in Williston, Vermont in 1830, and was in Madrid, New York, from 1850 to 1860, but his occupation is not known (Hank Thoele).

O. H. MUNSON
Large Cent: 1824 1834 1849
Half Dime: 1833 1834
Quarter: 1805
Half Dollar: 1828
Hard Times Token (1)

MURDOCK

MURDOCK
Small Cent: 1864
Three Cents (Nickel): 1866

S. W. MURDOCK

The 1835 large cent also has "1843" from individual punches.

S. W. MURDOCK
Large Cent: 1828 1835

MURDOCK & SPENCER Cincinnati, Ohio

One of the partners in this diesinking company was James Murdock, Jr., who was born in Dublin, Ireland in 1839. He engraved numerous Civil War tokens, and in 1865 received a patent for a railroad baggage check. The other partner was William H. Spencer, who was born in Cork in the same year. They were partners from 1864 to 1869, and after their

partnership was dissolved both of them worked independently until the end of the century (Russell Rulau, "The Early Tokens of the Queen City: Cincinnati, Ohio," *TAMS Journal* 1974: 42-57).

The partners advertised as "Manufacturers of Metal Business Cards" and makers of "Stamps, Brands, Stencils, Baggage Checks, &c." on an 1868 shell store card having this address. During the 1970s a hoard of over *twenty gallons* of Murdock & Spencer railroad baggage checks was discovered, and on some of them they also advertised that they made "burning brands."

MURDOCK & SPENCER / 139 / W 5' ST CINTI O.
McClellan Campaign Token (1)

MURPHY

These pieces likely were struck by different merchants. One merchant may have been John Murphy, a Boston silversmith in 1803, who moved to Philadelphia in 1828 and worked there until 1846 (Flynt and Fales 1968: 284-285, Kovel 1989: 269).

MURPHY
Large Cent: 1810
Half Dollar: 1875 1894

J. A. MURPHY

J. A. MURPHY
Dime: 1881
Silver Dollar: 1885

MUSCROFT

If the "CIN" of this countermark indicates Cincinnati, the stamp must have been struck many years after this Connecticut Cent was minted. Two possible issuers have been suggested. C. Muscroft of Cincinnati received a patent in 1870 for a "spiral fastening." The more likely issuer was George Muscroft, a cutler at 5th & Main Streets. He was listed in the 1834 to 1842 Cincinnati directories, and died in 1845 (Henry and Kate Ford, *History of Cincinnati*, 1881). George had been a successful cutler in Sheffield, England and he immigrated to the US in 1823 (Bruce Mosher).

MUSCROFT / CIN
Connecticut Cent: 1787

MUTILATED

This odd stamp often appears on holed US coins. The obvious question is why would anyone bother to stamp obviously mutilated coins?

MUTILATED
Large Cent: 1846
Small Cent: 1883 1901
Nickel: 1883
Quarter: 1896
Half Dollar: 1898

R. B. MUZZY

The only person with roughly this name who was listed in the 1880 Census was Reuben B. Muzzey of Sunapee, New Hampshire (Hank Thoele). His occupation is not known.

R. B. MUZZY
Large Cent: 1816 1834 1837 1838 1841 1856

MYERS

MYERS

Large Cent: 1803 1846 1851
Nickel: 1868
Civil War Token (1)
With C. C. DYER
Large Cent: 1803

COURT MYERS Auburn, NY

COURT MYERS.
Small Cent: 1862 1865 (2) 1873 1875 1879

COURT MYERS. / AUBURN, N Y
Small Cent: 1863

L. A. MYERS

L. A. MYERS
Half Dollar: 1833
Two Reales: 1799

S. MYERS Schenectady, New York

The "S. MEYERS" portion of this countermark appears on various pieces of silverware, and often is associated with the pseudo-hallmarks that retailers applied to make it appear their goods were high quality, English imports (Robert Merchant). In fact, the "S. MEYERS" stamp has been noted on silverware made by a dozen different New York silversmiths. This implies Meyers was an Upstate New York retailer, and an antique dealer's website commented that he "certainly" was Samuel Meyers of Schenectady.

GOOD / 25 CTS. / S. MYERS
Two Reales: UK
Prussian Four Groschen: 1797

N.W.H.J

N.W.H.J / 1830
Large Cent: 1805 UK

A. H. NAHOR

A. H. NAHOR
Large Cent: 1840 1853

J. NASH

J. NASH
Large Cent: 1837 1848

NASHUA LOCK COMPANY Nashua, New Hampshire

This firm made locks and builders hardware from at least the 1830s, and made particularly fancy door locks and plates.

NASHUA, N. H.
Large Cent: 1832 1851 1854

NASHUA, N. H. / PATENT / Eagle
Large Cent: 1819

NASHUA L. CO.
Canadian Token (1)

NATIONAL ROAD – MARYLAND SECTION

The National Road eventually ran from Maryland to Ohio, and today is US Highway 40. Construction began in 1811 from Cumberland, Maryland, and by 1818 had reached Wheeling, West Virginia. It began as a free road, but in 1835 maintenance of the section to the east of Wheeling was turned over to the states. Therefore, these pieces must have been used in the late 1830s and 1840s.

The countermarks are in five mile increments, and the distance of the National Road in Maryland from Cumberland to where it crossed the Pennsylvania line is roughly thirty-five miles. An 1841 map of Western Maryland shows the National Road labeled in 5 miles increments, 5, 10, 15, etc., with 35 being over the border into Pennsylvania. Therefore, it seems reasonable to assume that these mile markers indicated the places where Maryland toll houses were located (Michael McAllister).

Therefore, the numbers in the countermarks indicate toll houses. Varieties exist with and without periods. Identical stamps appear on both sides of what seem to be unidentifiable US large cents and foreign copper coins, whose legends were milled off before countermarking. Alternatively, these could be planchets specially made for the purpose, but so poorly made that they appear to be worn coins. The writer has not been able to tell given the examples he physically examined.

THROUGH / 5 / EAST

Milled off Large Cent or Foreign Coin (1)

THROUGH / 5 / WEST

Milled off Large Cent or Foreign Coin (2)

With J. B. TAYLOR / GUN MAKER

Milled off Large Cent or Foreign Coin (1)

THROUGH / 10 / EAST

Milled off Large Cent or Foreign Coin (1)

THROUGH / 10 / WEST

Milled off Large Cent or Foreign Coin (5)

THROUGH / 10 / WEST ("1" stamped over "6")

Milled off Large Cent or Foreign Coin (1)

THROUGH / 15 / EAST

Milled off Large Cent or Foreign Coin (3)

THROUGH / 15 / WEST

Milled off Large Cent or Foreign Coin (3)

THROUGH / 20 / EAST

Milled off Large Cent or Foreign Coin (1)

THROUGH / 20 / EAST overstrapped by W. & B. B. CO.

Milled off Large Cent or Foreign Coin (2)

THROUGH / 20 / WEST

Milled off Large Cent or Foreign Coin (4)

THROUGH / 25 / EAST

Milled off Large Cent or Foreign Coin (1)

THROUGH / 25 / WEST

Milled off Large Cent or Foreign Coin (1)

THROUGH / 30 / EAST

Milled off Large Cent or Foreign Coin. (This variety is presumed to exist, but so far no specimens have been reported without the overstrapped numeral).

THROUGH / 30 / EAST ("3" stamped over "1")

Milled off Large Cent or Foreign Coin (1)

THROUGH / 30 / WEST

Milled off Large Cent or Foreign Coin. (This variety is presumed to exist, but so far no specimens have been reported).

THROUGH / 35 / EAST

Milled off Large Cent or Foreign Coin (1)

THROUGH / 35 / WEST

Milled off Large Cent or Foreign Coin (1)

O. J. NEAL

O. J. NEAL

Large Cent: 1816 1837 (2)

Silver Dollar: 1799

PETER NEFF JR.

Cincinnati, Ohio

Peter Neff and his sons sold wholesale hardware in Cincinnati from at least 1849 (Pollak 1994: 271). Peter Neff, Jr. was granted patent 68,307 for a table knife in 1867. The Neffs may have had a branch in Cairo since that city's 1864 Directory noted, "Peter Neff, Merchant Tailor and Dealer in Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, and Shoes, Trunks and Valises, Gents Furnishing Goods, &c. 70 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Illinois."

PETER NEFF JR. / 39 / VINE ST. / CINCINNATI, O.

Quarter: UK

NELIGAN'S WORM CANDY

USE / NELIGAN'S / WORM / CANDY

Dime: 1856 UK

Half Real: 1772

H. NELSON

H. NELSON

Large Cent: 1818 1847

Quarter: UK

Two Reales: UK

M. NELSON

This may be the stamp of Merick Nelson of Middletown, Connecticut, who is known to have made carpentry tools, sliding T-bevels, and squares circa 1849 (*Toolmakers of Middletown, CT*, online).

M. NELSON

Large Cent: 1826

Four Reales: 1806

NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

An identical counterstamp has been noted on two different two cent pieces. The 1870 coin also has "C.T." from individual letter punches, while the 1871 two cents is engraved "MERLN / H. Rowley / MARINI / R. I."

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Two Cents: 1870 1871

EDWIN C. NEWBURY

Brooklyn, CT

Edwin C. Newbury was a silversmith in Mansfield, Connecticut in 1828 (Kovel 1989: 272, Wyler 1989: 305). Newbury is a neighboring town.

E. NEWBURY

Large Cent: 1820 UK

E. NEWBURY / BROOKLYN

Large Cent: 1801 UK

H. K. NEWCOMB

Watertown, NY

H. K. Newcomb was a silversmith in Watertown from 1821 to 1850 (Kovel 1989: 272).

H. K. NEWCOMB
 Quarter: 1834
 French Five Francs: L'An 10

NEWELL

NEWELL
 Large Cent: 1806 1835

NEW ENGLAND HOUSE New York City, NY

This hotel at Broadway and St. Ann. Street was illustrated in an 1831 New York City print.

NEW ENGLAND HOUSE
 Eight Reales: 1818 (Counterfeit)

NEW JERSEY IRON & STEEL CO. Trenton, New Jersey

In the 1870s this firm issued a trade catalog of its structural building beams (Romaine 1960: 33).

N-J IRON
 Large Cent: 1829

NEW HAVEN BICYCLE WORKS New Haven, CT

This firm was only in business in the year 1896, which provides a precise date for the countermarking.

NEW HAVEN BICYCLE WORKS. / THE / NEW HAVEN / NEW HAVEN, CONN
 Small Cent: 1895

WARSHIP NEW ORLEANS Sackets Harbor, NY

A contract to build the *New Orleans* was placed by the US government with Henry Eckford at the beginning of 1815. The name of the frigate commemorated Andrew Jackson's victory over the British at New Orleans in a battle that actually occurred after the War of 1812 was over. Peace had been declared by the American and British representatives at Ghent on Dec. 24, 1814, but news of that fact did not reach Washington until February. Then Eckford was ordered to stop construction of the ship, much of which already had been completed.

The purpose of the *New Orleans* was to be a floating battery at the head of the St. Lawrence River, rather than a seagoing warship, which probably was impossible since it had been made from green wood. Instead of being commissioned, by the 1830s a house had been erected over the partially completed vessel, which became a tourist attraction at Sackets Harbor. In 1882 the *New Orleans* was sold for scrap for \$400 (Mark A. Wentling, "New Orleans, a Frigate at Sackets Harbor" online). Pieces of the ship were sold as souvenirs, and this countermarked coin may have been made years later from a stamp that was used to mark the souvenirs.

MADE FROM WAR SHIP NEW ORLEANS around Engraved BUILT / 1814 / SACKETTS / HARBOR
 Quarter: UK (Barber)

C. L. NEWTON

This stamp is bigger than these large cents, and had to be impressed twice on each coin.

C. L. NEWTON
 Large Cent: 1817 1831 1852

E. M. NEWTON Skowhegan, Maine

E. M. Newton worked as a general gunsmith in Skowhegan from 1858 to 1868 (Carey 1953: 85).

E. M. NEWTON * with E. B. GILMAN
 Large Cent: 1839

J. N. NEWTON

J. N. NEWTON
 Half Dollar: 1854
 Two Reales: 1780 UK
 Mexican Two Reales: 1825

NEW YORK

These countermarked coins from different stamps probably were made from different stamps originally intended to mark goods made in the city.

NEW YORK
 Large Cent: 1826 1839 1840 1843 1845 1846 1850 1851 1856 UK
 Small Cent: 1856
 Nickel: 1867
 Dime: 1831
 Half Dollar: 1900

NEW YORK BAKERY

This apparently was an early bakery that specialized in New York style baked goods (Dave Schenkman). Its location is not known.

N. Y. BAKERY.
 Half Dollar: 1808 1829
 Two Reales: 1773

NEW YORK HIGHLANDERS

Since "Hlndrs" is an abbreviation for "Highlanders," this countermark may refer to the New York Highlanders baseball club – or some other group having the same name. The baseball team was called the Highlanders from 1903 to 1912, when it became the New York Yankees (*Baseball Almanac*, online). This may have been one of the team's odd promotional gimmicks.

NEW YORK / . HLNDRS .
 Small Cent: 1900

NEW YORK & NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD

A number of countermarks have very small letters that read "SEAL AND PRESS CO." Stamps of the New York and New England Railroad are part of this series. The 1861 small cent is stamped on the reverse "72", and the Canadian token "135." Rulau suggests these numbers indicate engines.

In fact, these countermarked coins appear to be from "railroad sealers," which were tools made to emboss the lead seals that were put on boxes and bags shipped by rail. Larger sealers also were used to seal large containers and boxcar doors. Apparently each depot, engine, etc. had its own special sealer. These coins probably were countermarked as souvenirs in the same way that people used to flatten pennies on railroad tracks.

N. Y. & N. E. R. R. / SEAL & PRESS CO
Small Cent: 1861
Canadian Token (1)

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD

This railroad ran from New York City into Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

N. Y. N. H. & / H. R. R.
Large Cent: UK

NEW YORK KNIFE CO.
Walden, New York

The New York Knife Co. was organized in 1856, and manufactured much of the cutlery used by the Union Army during the Civil War. After the war a number of other knife makers moved to Walden, which was nicknamed "Knife Town." The New York Knife Co. made the first official Boy Scout knives in 1911, and went out of business in 1931 (*Wikipedia*, online).

NEW YORK KNIFE CO. WALDEN
Small Cent: 1902

NIAGARA MACHINE & TOOL WORKS
Buffalo, NY

The Niagara Machine & Tool Works was founded in 1879, and was in business until the late 1970s. Its principal focus was on tinsmith and cooper tools, and was a major competitor of Peck, Stow & Wilcox – see that listing.

NIAGARA / M. & T. WKS. / BUFFALO, N. Y.
Quarter: 1892

C. R. NICHOLS
Fulton, NY

C. R. Nichols was born in 1837, and was a dealer in jewelry and watches in the 1870s (*History of Oswego County*, 1878).

C. R. NICHOLS / FULTON / NY
Nickel: UK (Shield)

D. B. NICHOLS & CO.
Savannah, Georgia

David B. Nichols was a silversmith who worked in Savannah from 1820 to 1830 (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 61, Kovel 1989: 273). He was born in 1791 and died in 1860. He advertised in the January 30, 1830, *Georgian*.

D. B. NICHOLS & CO
Half Cent: 1807

HUMPHREY M. NICHOLS
Concord, New Hampshire

H. M. Nichols was a Concord silversmith during the 1840s (Belden 1980: 314).

H M NICHOLS
Large Cent: 1802

WILLIAM S. NICHOLS
Newport, RI

William Nichols was born in 1785 and worked as a silversmith in Newport. He advertised in the September 10, 1808, *Newport Mercury*, "all orders for gold and silver punctually attended to." In 1842 his shop was at 155 Thames Street. He died in 1871 (Ensko 1948: 98, Flynt and Fales 1968: 287).

NICHOLS
Large Cent: 1808
Small Cent: 1863
Silver Dollar: 1799

NICHOLSON FILE CO.
Providence, RI

Most likely this is a stamp of a file company (Barlow 1991: 25), which was incorporated in Providence in 1864.

NICHOLSON USA
Small Cent: 1862

G. NICOLS

G. NICOLS
Large Cent: 1852 UK

J. NICOLL
Philadelphia, PA

Joseph Nicolls was listed in the 1864 Philadelphia Directory as a saw maker at 143 Gothic Street (Michael McAllister). This seems to be from a stamp he used to mark his saws, and "G 6 1/4" probably indicated a gauge of 6 1/4 teeth per inch.

J. NICOLL'S / G / 6 1/4
Uncertain Coin

T. H. NIVEN

T. H. NIVEN
Large Cent: 1820
Quarter: 1858

JOSEPH NOCK
Philadelphia, PA

Joseph Nock made padlocks (Arnell 1966: 16). In 1839 he was listed in the Philadelphia Directory as a locksmith at 157 North Third Street, and remained there until 1854. In 1852 he obtained patent 10,310 for an improvement to ink stands.

J. NOCK'S PATENT / Eagle / PHILAD
Large Cent: 1852

NON-MAGNETIC WATCH CO.

The Non-Magnetic Watch Co. was in business from 1887 to 1905. It stamped these words on some of its watches during the 1880s. The firm seems to have had a number of assembly plants as its various watches also have the city names Chicago, Elgin, and Peoria, Illinois, and New York City stamped on them.

PILLARD'S / WIND / EVERY DAY / PAT JAN 28

Large Cent: 1826

C. A. NORCROSS

C. A. NORCROSS

Large Cent: 1818

Two Cents: 1864 1865 1867

NORTH EAST OHIO COIN CLUB

This is a recent issue of a numismatic club, but is listed here as it might be mistaken as being much older when found on foreign coins.

N E O C C / MEMBER in Incuse Outline of Ohio

Various Coins

NORTH STAR SALOON

Salem, Oregon

During the 1860s the North Star Saloon was owned by George Spong. In 1869 the saloon introduced "hurdy-gurdy girls" to Salem as a type of entertainment.

NORTH STAR SALOON / P. O. BOX 289

Rev: G. D. SPONG / SALEM / ORG

Two Reales

SIMEON NORTH

Berlin, CT

Simeon North was born in 1765. When thirty years old he bought a water mill and used it to make scythes. In 1799 he began making pistols. In 1813 he built a large plant in Middletown and continued making guns until 1850. While the first part of this countermark is how he stamped his 1799 model guns, "OURAM" was not stamped on them. So "OURAM" may have been a trademark for one of his tools (Carey 1953: 85-88, Rulau 1994: 160).

S. NORTH - BERLIN, CON. / OURAM

Large Cent: 1820

OURAM

Large Cent: 1833 UK

NORTHERN PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.

During the nineteenth century the quickest way to send a package was by railroad express. Most railroad stamps are larger than the coins on which they are found, often have a hatched background, and sometimes contain the name of a town or the phrase "Seal and Press Company." The Northern Pacific Express issues have all these characteristics, and came from shops in Wallace, Idaho; Grantsdale, Montana; and Rockford, Dakota Territory, which is today in South Dakota. It is now recognized that the smaller of sorts of countermarks were made from railroad sealers, which were meant to emboss lead seals on packages and bags shipped by rail, while the larger may have been made from sealers for the doors of railroad freight cars.

N. P. EX. CO.

Small Cent: 1875

Two Cents: UK

N. P. EX. CO.

Rev: WALLACE (Three Times)

Quarter: 187X

N. P. EX. CO. / SEAL & PRESS CO.

Rev: ROCKFORD, DAK.

Two Cents: UK

N. P. EX. CO. / GRANTS DALE, MONT.

Half Dollar: 1870

BENJAMIN NORTON

Boston, MA

Benjamin Norton was listed as a silversmith in Boston from 1810 to 1825 and also as a coppersmith. Then he moved to Palmyra, and subsequently to Syracuse around 1850 (Flynt and Fales 1968: 289, Kovel 1989: 275).

B. NORTON

Large Cent: 1801 1802

W. NORTON

W. NORTON

Large Cent: 1820 1838

Canadian Token (1)

NORWALK LOCK CO.

Norwalk, CT

The Norwalk Lock Co. received a patent for a lock on July 21, 1863. It was located on the corner of Marshall and North Water Streets in South Norwalk by 1856. The company's building was vacated in the 1950s, and remained empty until 2001 when it was renovated as the Maritime Place Apartments and Condominiums after partial demolition.

NORWALK LOCK

Two Cents: 1865

L. T. NOSSAMAN

Central City, Colorado

Front Range Living (March 2006, online) noted that, "In the Nederland Cemetery, above the old mining town... are the graves for Jennie 12, and Allie 8, daughters of 'Parents: L. T. & V. J. Nossaman.' Jennie died on June 8, 1879; Allie on June 2, 1879."

L. T. NOSSAMAN / * / CENTRAL / CITY, / COL. TER.

Two Reales: 1783 Two Reales

J. M. NOYES

Saco, Maine

J. M. Noyes and Daniel Cleaves were machinists, who were listed in Census documents and city directories from 1849 until the 1870s (Michael McAllister)

D. CLEAVES with J. M. NOYES

Large Cent: 1830

CHAD NULPH

Magna, Utah

Chad Nulph of Magna, Utah stamped 100 British pennies in 1977 with his name and American Vecturist Association number, which is "1847." That is why these pieces may be mistaken as older tokens.

CHAD NULPH / A V A / 1847 J / MAGNA UT.

British Pennies

NUTTING

This may be a stamp of Nutting & Co. of Concord, New Hampshire, which made hammers

NUTTING / 1890
Nickel: 1869

L. M. NUTTING

L. M. NUTTING.
Large Cent: 1827
Two Cents: 1864
Nickel: 1866

R. NYE

R. NYE
Large Cent: 1842
With H. REES
Large Cent: UK

O x D

O x D
Half Cent: 1833 1834
Large Cent: 1839

O & G

This Hard Times era countermark often is seen on XF half cents. Duffield-1579 noted that it also appears on large cent size planchets, but the writer has not seen one. The firm was a prolific countermarker, but we will not be able to identify it unless someone matches its "O & G" and three stars trademark with a contemporary advertisement.

Star / O & G / Two Stars
Half Cent: 1825 1827 1828 1832 (3) 1833 1834 1835 (46)
1837 (2) UK (3)
Large Cent: 1824 1827 1835 1837 UK (2)
Copper Planchet

O + K

O + K
Large Cent: 1834 1844 1846

F. E. O. JR

F. E. O. JR
Half Cents: 1857
Small Cent: 1875

V. O. & CO.

CAST STEEL / V. O. & CO.
Large Cent: 1837
Canadian Token (1)

OAK HILL MANUFACTURING CO.
Oak Hill, Ohio

In 1885 this Ohio company issued a catalog of its kitchen utensils and builders supplies (Romaine 1960: 172).

OAK HILL / CAST STEEL
Large Cent: UK

C. C. OAKES**C. C. OAKES**

Half Dollar: 1855
Canadian Token (1)

ANNIE OAKLEY

Annie Oakley was an expert marksman and member of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, which toured England in the 1880s. The Christies auction of March 24, 1993, featured her rifle and a bent British halfpenny stamped with her name. According to the story that went with the coin, it had been given to the consignor by his uncle, who attended the Wild West Show when it performed in London. A part of Oakley's act was shooting coins thrown into the air. These were stamped with her name and given to members of the audience as souvenirs.

OAKLEY

Deformed British Halfpenny: 1890

N. S. OAKS

N. S. OAKS
Half Cent: 1802
Large Cent: 1820 1832 1841 UK
Half Dollar: 1832

LAWRENCE ODELL
New York City, NY

Lawrence Odell was a New York City silversmith from 1827 to 1835 (Kovel 1989: 277). He was located at 401 Broadway in 1829.

L. ODELL

Large Cent: 1816
Two Reales: 1809

E. C. OERTELT
Philadelphia, PA

The initials in this stamp are so uncommon that identification to E. C. Oertelt seems reasonable, although an example of his hallmark is not known. All Kovel (1989: 277) notes is that he worked as a silversmith in Philadelphia circa 1833. A number of his relatives also were silversmiths, although their family name often was given in directories as O'Etel or Ortelet. A third example of his countermark may be known as one was reported "on a bust dime?"

E. C. O. in Rectangular Depression

One Real: UK
Two Reales: 1776

O'HARRA**O'HARRA**

Nickel: 1868
Dime: 1853
Half Dollar: 1854
Two Reales: 1807

OHIO**OHIO**

Large Cent: 1814 1838

OHIO TOOL CO.
Columbus, Ohio

This firm was established in 1823 and was a prolific maker of wooden planes (Pollak 1994: 281). From the 1840s to the 1880s it used prison laborers as workers. In 1893 it merged with Auburn Tool Co. of Auburn, New York, and when the firm's Ohio plant was destroyed by a flood in 1903, the plant was moved to Charleston, West Virginia. The company ceased operations in 1920 (Barlow 1991: 100, 105). J. Cook & Company was a dealer in its tools.

OHIO TOOL CO.
Large Cent: UK

OHIO TOOL CO / CAST STEEL / WARRANTED
Rev: J. COOK & CO / TERRE HAUTE / IA
Large Cent: 1852

OHIO TOOL / HIGH GRADE / ESTAB'D 1823
Canadian Dime: 1874

OIL GAS

OIL GAS
Large Cent: 1824 1831

OIL OF ICE

These apparently were issued by a maker of patent medicines. Oil of Ice may have been made from camphor since George C. Goodwin & Co. of Boston advertised two brands of "Camphor Ice" in their 1865 catalog of medicines. The letters "O" and "C" in the countermark were cut as straight lines, rather than curves. So "O" in "OIL" appears as an octagon on lightly struck specimens.

Warning: An OIL OF ICE countermark on an 1866 nickel is struck from individual letter punches. It is a fake made by the person who also produced the Union Mine and other fantasies. (See that listing).

OIL / OF / ICE
Large Cent: 1847 1848 1850 1851 UK
Small Cent: 1857 1858 (2) 1859 (7) 1862 (5) 1863 (7) 1864 (9) 1865 (5) 1867 1869 (5) 1870 1871 1873 (2) 1874 1880 UK
Two Cents: 1864 1865 (5) 1866 1867 1869 1870
Nickel: 1866 1867 (2) 1868
Wood's Farthing: 1723

JOSHUA OLDHAM
New York City, New York

An 1887 trade catalog exists with the title *Joshua Oldham, Manufacturer of Saws, Machine Knives &c of Every Description*. The firm specialized in circular, band and gang saws. At some point the business was moved to a four story building at 351 and 353 East 65th Street, which was called the New York Saw Works.

JOSHUA OLDHAM
Small Cent: 1881

NATHANIEL OLMSTED
Framington and New Haven, CT

Nathaniel Olmsted was born in 1785. He began work as a silversmith in Framington in 1808, and moved to New Haven in 1826, where he worked until his death in 1860 (Belden 1980: 320, Flynt and Fales 1968: 291, Kovel 1989: 278). The first stamp certainly is his.

The second stamp may have been a hallmark of the successor firm of Nathaniel Olmsted and Son (Russell Rulau). That firm existed circa 1847 (Kovel 1989: 278), and while this identification seems reasonable, no example of the "N O & SON" hallmark has been traced.

N. OLMSTED
Large Cent: 1838

N O & SON with J. E. CALDWELL / - & CO - / PHILADA and BOSTON / DURAND
Large Cent: 1851

F. O'N

F. O'N
Large Cent: 1818 1829
Hard Times Token (1)
French Copper: 1791

OMNIBUS

Rulau's comments suggest that these might be recent fantasies, but the writer has not seen an example.

* OMNIBUS 63 / WALKERS LINE
Quarter: 1856 1858

OMNIBUS AGENT / G. A. P.
Silver Dollar: 1853

R. ONDERDONK
New York City, NY

R. ONDERDONK / LEMON SQUEEZER, N. Y.
Nickel: 1867 1868 1874

M. O'NEIL

M. O'NEIL
Large Cent: UK
Small Cent: 1862

OP

OP
Large Cent: 1803
Small Cent: 1862
Dime: 1853

ORR

The 1809 half cent with Orr's counterstamp also has a dog stamped on it.

ORR
Half Cent: 1809
Large Cent: 1803 1805 1810 1811

J. W. ORR
New York City, NY

John W. Orr's 1860 advertisement in the *New England Business Directory* stated that he was a "designer, printer and engraver on wood" who specialized in "show-cards." His firm was at 75-77 Nassau Street, and was in business from 1834 to 1876 (Romaine 1960: 292).

J. W. ORR
Large Cent: 1843 1845

Two Cents: 1864 1870
Nickel: 1867

CHARLES ORTH
Hoboken, New Jersey

Charles Orth was listed in the 1859 Hoboken Directory as a watch case maker (Hank Thoele).

C. ORTH

Large Cent: 1828 1841 1842 1846 1847 1848 1849 1851
(5) 1852 (2) 1853 (3) 1854 1856 UK (2)
Small Cent: 1857
Half Dollar: 1808

C. G. ORTH

C. G. ORTH

Large Cent: 1833 1834 (2) 1837 1849 1852 1853 UK
Half Dollar: 1827 1830 1835

OSBORN

OSBORN

Large Cent: 1803 1844 1845 UK (2)

G. H. OSBORN

G. H. OSBORN

Large Cent: 1827 1845

THE OTTAWA

The odd thing about this countermark is that it incorporates "The" and is the only known merchant countermark that does so. The only sort of business that would have been likely to advertise itself as "The Ottawa" was a theater. That being the case, Ottawa, Illinois is an obvious location, but the historical records on theaters are so spotty that a firm identification has not yet been made.

THE OTTAWA

Small Cent: 1889

OTTO & KOEHLER
New York City, NY

This firm made obstetrical instruments from 1853 to 1860, when it was succeeded by Otto & Sons.

OTTO & KOEHLER

Large Cent: 1854

OTTO & REYNOLDS
New York City, NY

In the 1870s this New York City firm distributed a catalog of its surgical equipment (Romaine 1960: 239).

OTTO & REYNOLDS

Large Cent: 1854

JOHN J. OUTLEY
St. Louis, Missouri

John J. Outley was a photographer listed in the 1852 St. Louis Directory, and whose shop was at Third and Washington Streets. He remained there until the 1890s. The "S" in "ARTIST" often is weakly struck.

J. J. OUTLEY / ARTIST

Quarter: UK
Half Dollar: 1853 1856 1858

OVERLAKE GOLF CLUB
Bellingham, Washington

The Overlake Golf Club is named for its dramatic view of Lake Washington. It is not known when these pieces were issued.

OVERLAKE / GOLF CLUB

Chinese Cash (2)

J. OWEN

This probably is the hallmark of a Philadelphia silversmith. A number of people and firms could have used "J. OWEN" as a stamp, but this exact stamp is not listed in any hallmark directory.

J. OWEN

Large Cent: UK
Small Cent: 1858

JOHN OWEN
Philadelphia, PA

John Owen was a silversmith at 11 North Second Street in Philadelphia from 1804 to 1831 (Kovel 1989: 280).

I. OWEN

Large Cent: UK

W. J. OXER
Williamsport, Indiana

The 1860 Census listed William J. Oxe as a thirty years old, master blacksmith in Williamsport, Indiana (Hank Thoele).

W. J. OXER

Dime: 1841

OZ

OZ

Large Cent: 1818 1824 1829 1834

P & E

P & E

Large Cent: 1818 1840

P & O PLOW CO.
Canton, Illinois

The P&O Plow Company was founded by William Parlin and William Ordendorff. It made plows from the late 1840s, was incorporated in 1880, and was purchased by International Harvester in 1919.

CANTON / P & O CO / ILL.

Small Cent: UK (Lincoln)

A. R. P.

A. R. P.

Large Cent: 1820 1822

D.C.P

This is an unusually large countermark, which so far only is known on two state coppers. In similar types of stamps a single letter – here B – sometimes was used to indicate the town where an artisan worked. That suggests the pieces may be from Boston.

B / D.C.P in Serrated Oval
Connecticut Cent: 1785
Vermont Cent: 1785

F. P. & CO.

F. P. & CO.
Large Cent: 1845 1851 1855

J.P

J.P in Serrated Rectangle
Large Cent: 1803 1840

K & V P

K & V P
Large Cent: 1803 UK

M P

David Bowers (Nov. 13, 1995 Auction, lot 1169) suggests that a number of three cent Feuchtwanger tokens were bought by another merchant, who stamped them with his own initials before putting them into circulation. Some read this countermark as "JMP." rather than "MP." but after examining a number of enlarged photographs the writer is not sure which is correct.

M P. Conjoined Letters in Small Depressed Rectangle
Feuchtwanger Cent: 1837
Feuchtwanger Three Cents: 1837 (14)
Large Cent: 1817 1818 1822

M-P

M-P
Large Cent: 1843 1845

N. P. SILVER MINE

A clue to the origins of these countermarked coins comes from a dime(?) that is engraved with a miner's light, pick and shovel, and "G. W. P. 1876." This suggests the pieces may have been issued in the centennial year.

N. P. SILV. MINE.
Quarter: 1875

N. P. SILV. MINE. / COIN
Nickel: UK

COIN / N. P. SILV. MINE. / N. P. SILV. MINE. / COIN / COIN
Two Cents: 1865

PACE

PACE
Hard Times Token (1)
One Real: 1802

PACE'S PATENT

This is an odd stamp that is hard to read. The apostrophe is placed as a comma, and the name may be "Page."

PACE,S PATENT
Large Cent: 1812
Hard Times Token (1)

PACE, WHITMAN & CO.
West Fitchburg, MA

This West Fitchburg, Massachusetts edge tool firm made chisels.

PACE, WHITMAN & CO. / W. FITCHBURG
Large Cent: 1854

A. E. PACKARD

A. E. PACKARD
Large Cent: 1845 1846 1853 UK
Two Cents: 1864 1865
Quarter: 1857

CHARLES N. PACKARD

Packard was a manufacturer of fountain pens circa 1885.

CHARLES / N. / PACKARD
Large Cent: 1824
Two Cents: 1867

G. H. C. PACKARD

The 1848 large cent with Packard's countermark also is stamped "63 Oct 5."

G. H. C. PACKARD
Large Cent: 1847 1849 1852

WILLIAM H. PACKARD
Elyria, Ohio

William H. Packard was a gunsmith on Elyria's Public Square from the late 1840s to 1862 (Carey 1953: 92). He published an interesting advertisement in the *Lorain Argus* on April 4, 1849. It included a crude woodcut of his "sign of the gun," which seems to have been a Continental soldier holding a rifle (Robert Mosher).

W. PACKARD. / ELYRIA, O.
Quarter: 1854
Half Dollar: 1865 UK

CHARLES G. PAGE
Washington, DC

In 1856 Charles G. Page was listed as a daguerreian photographer in Washington, DC. His background is uncertain, but he had a good reputation (see *Craig's Daguerreian Registry*, online for more details).

C. G. PAGE / ARTIST
Dime: 1853

H. A. PAGE
Boston, MA

This stamp has been noted on a meat saw, and apparently Page was a saw maker.

H. A. PAGE / BOSTON

Large Cent: UK

W. B. PAGE

Two sizes of stamp exist. One was reported as "W. B: Page." A person of this name was a machinist in Plainsfield, Vermont in 1871 (Hank Thoele).

W. B. PAGE

Large Cent: 1827

Small Cent: 1857 1858 1864

W. F. PAGE

W. F. PAGE

Large Cent: 1842

Small Cent: 1857

Half Dime: 1855

C. C. PAIGE

C. C. PAIGE

Large Cent: 1845 UK

Nickel: 1867

Hard Times Token: 1837

RICHARD PAINE

Springfield, MA

Richard Paine was born in 1806, and was employed by Ames Manufacturing Co. as a Navy contractor. In 1845 he worked an engraver. From 1846 to 1848 he was a Navy arms inspector. The "BY R. PAINE / SPRINGFIELD" is from this period (A. W. Lindert).

He also made mechanical perpetual calendar medals and steel embossing dies for corner cards, which were popular in the 1850s. The 1845 Springfield Directory listed him as a "Stamp Cutter, Die Sinker and Inspector of Arms." Paine worked until 1857. One of his stamped large cents also is countermarked with a horse's head and another large cent with a sword.

R. PAINE

Large Cent: 1831

Quarter: UK

Two Reales: 1782

BY R. PAINE / SPRINGFIELD

Large Cent: 1805 1826 1830 1834 UK

Massachusetts Cent: 1787

Half Real: UK

One Real: 1804

Two Reales: 179X

With J.O.G

One Real: 1783

BY R. PAINE / SPRINGFIELD / Eagle's Head, and "B" Stamped

Fifteen Times

Large Cent: 1825

JOHN S. PAINTER

Philadelphia, PA

John S. Painter worked as a silversmith in Philadelphia from 1835 to 1848 (Kovel 1989: 282).

J. S. PAINTER

Large Cent: 1832 1849

J. S. PALMER

J. S. Palmer was listed in the 1859 New York State Business Directory as a blacksmith in Lysander. The 1876 half dollar is unusual in being from the Carson City mint.

J. S. PALMER

Half Dollar: 1861 1876

T. H. PALMER

T. H. PALMER

Large Cent: 1838 1852

OTTO AND DANIEL PARISEN

New York City, NY

Otto W. Parisen and his son Philip Daniel Parisen are both credited with using this hallmark. Otto was listed in New York City directories from 1818 to 1829, and the 1834 directory also listed his widow. Philip was listed in directories from 1789 to 1822, first as a partner in the jewelry store of Otto Parisen & Son, and later as a "miniature painter" (Belden 1980: 325).

PARISEN

Large Cent: 1818

PARISIAN VARIETIES

New York City, NY

Robert Leonard (*Numismatist* 1993: 728-729) traced a series of Parisian Varieties advertisements in The New York Times. These were published from September 1875 until the theater closed in October 1876. Its first notice appeared on September 15th.

The Parisian Varieties, formerly Robinson Hall, has opened with good promise, and seems likely to offer throughout the winter a lively and attractive entertainment. The scope of the performance is wide, and certainly takes in as much variety as need be.

Parisian Varieties did not prosper with a traditional approach. It soon became a burlesque house, and advertising that its "fifty handsome young ladies" had "the highest order of artistic talent." Their repertoire included *Legs on the Brain* and *Satan's Vendue*. These countermarks are of the same style as the Bradley and Smith pieces, and must have been made by the same die sinker.

PARISIAN / VARIETIES / 16. ST & B'WAY. N. Y.

Half Dollar: 1858 (2) 1859 1865 1873 (3) 1874 (3) 1875 (29) 1876 UK (2)

Trade Dollar: 1876 (2)

Two Reales: UK

W. E. PARK

New York City, NY

The two cents also is stamped 1877.

W. E. PARK. / N. Y. GEN

Small Cent: UK

Two Cents: UK

British Six Pence: 1825

C. C. PARKE

Mount Clemens, Michigan

C. C. PARKE

Large Cent: 1817

C. C. PARKE / MT. CLEMENS

Large Cent: 1848

PARKER**PARKER**

Large Cent: 1802

Quarter: 1821

Half Dollar: 1822

BENJAMIN PARKER

Bangor, Maine

Benjamin Parker was a brass founder and metal worker at 3 Columbia Street in Bangor. The 1850 Census noted he was then thirty-seven years old, had a wife and five children, and had been born in Maine (Hank Thoele). In the 1860s and 1870s he was listed as a "Saw Filer, Agent for the Patent Saw Co., Hammond St."

Walter Gould knew Benjamin Parker when he was a child growing up in Maine during the Civil War, and actually saw Parker countermark coins. When Gould was an old man he wrote the editor of The Numismatist, who was then publishing a series of articles on countermarked coins in order to record his recollections (Duffield 1919). Gould noted the following about Parker and the other Bangor merchants that he had known as a child:

My first knowledge of Mr. B. Parker, commonly known as Ben Parker, was about 1862, when his place of business was an old wooden building for brass foundry and metal working at No. 3 Columbia street, Bangor. My recollection is that most of the business done was making stencils for marking lumber, etc., repairing brass knuckles and ornaments for harness, locks and lamps. How long he had been at this location before the Civil War I do not know, but until about 1869 I knew the kindly old man, and was sent to him to get stencils made. It was his custom to countermark coins with his name (B. Parker) for his customers. For other people he would countermark their names or initials when requested, usually on U.S. copper Cents. I have seen his name and work on a few other coins.

I remember Mr. Thos. J. Stewart, the biggest manufacturer and exporter of birch bark shooks to the Mediterranean for oranges and lemons, calling for some stencils to mark the shooks, often taking from his pocket an old cent and asking Mr. Parker to stamp his initials (T. J. S.) on it, which Ben always did without charge. Years afterwards one of these "T. J. S." cents came into my hands with others.

Previous to 1869 I worked in a fruit store, and used to examine the boxes from Palermo and Messina for the "T.J.S." shook mark, and often found it, that was made in Bangor and returned from Italy or Sicily in box form filled with fruit. Up to this time there were no marketable oranges and lemons raised in America.

In the 50's and 60's it seems to have been a common practice to mutilate, mark and hole coins. There was no law against it, and the mutilated coins, and those partly cut away were equally as desirable as the perfect and clumsy coins of the period. At one time I had more than 200 cents marked "B. Parker." I have

given one to everybody by the name of Parker that I knew, as well as to others, and now have less than a dozen.

Another old brass founder, die sinker and steencil maker was J. W. Strange, a man older than Parker, I think, and who I was not well acquainted with, but did visit his shop on Central Street, Bangor. I think he made brass candlesticks, and irons, etc. He always had a stock of old brass things in his dusty shop. He countermarked copper cents, and perhaps other coins, and rather artistically, usually in small script letters. I think that he had a son, C. A. or G. A. Strange. I have seen some I think he marked, both with his and his son's name, though I am not sure of the relationship.

Gould once had over 200 large cents with Parker's countermark, but the writer has only traced about thirty examples. So a lot more countermarked coins remain to be discovered in old collections and dresser drawers!

B. PARKER

Large Cent: 1816 1823 1827 1831 1837 (2) 1839 1840
1843 (2) 1844 1845 (4) 1846 (2) 1847 1848 1850 (2)
1851 (2) 1853 (3) 1856 1857 (2)

CHARLES PARKER

Meriden, CT

Parker Brothers was one of the best known American makers of shotguns. Charles Parker made a double barreled shotgun called the Parker Gun. He had begun work as a manufacturer of hardware around 1830, and was noted for his coffee grinders (Flayderman 1990: 604-605). He also made kerosene lamps, snuff boxes, etc.

During the Civil War he was a partner of Gamaliel F. Snow as a subcontractor for gun parts – see the listing for Parker's Snow & Co. Parker then became a partner with George Miller and William Miller in the Meriden Manufacturing Company, which made carbines. Charles, Dexter, and Wilbur Parker formed Parker brothers in 1867. It remained in business until 1937, when it was purchased by the Remington Arms Co.

C. PARKER / MERIDEN

Hard Times Token (1)

MERIDEN / C PARKER / 1854

Half Dime: 1854

E. PARKER

The countermark on the 1854 quarter is tiny.

E. PARKER

Large Cent: 1851 1854

Nickel: 1868

Quarter: 1854

J. PARKER**J. PARKER**

Large Cent: 1839 1853

J. L. PARKER**J. L. PARKER**

Half Cent: 1804

Large Cent: UK

W. K. PARKER**W. K. PARKER**

Small Cent: 1858
Two Cents: 1864

**PARKERS' SNOW & CO.
Meriden, CT**

Charles Parker and Gamaliel F. Snow became partners during the Civil War. That partnership is reflected in the odd name of this firm, which made coffee grinders, Springfield rifles and shotguns.

**PARKERS' / SNOW & CO.
Large Cent: 1826****GEORGE PARR
Buffalo, NY**

The 1859 Buffalo Directory listed George Parr as a maker of awls. He was granted patents in 1859, 1861 and 1865 for screw drivers, etc. During the 1860s and 1870s he advertised extensively his various sorts of "tool chests." In 1869 he was listed as a manufacturer of edge tools at 283 Court, opposite the Eaton Planing Mill. The 1860 and 1870 Censuses listed him as a tool maker, currier, shoemaker and machine manufacturer (Michael McAllister, Bruce Mosher). He also was listed in the 1875 *Manufacturer and Builder*.

**GEO. PARR / BUFFALO, N. Y.
Large Cent: 1839 1852****GEO. PARR / CAST STEEL
Small Cent: 1859****C. L. PARTRIDGE
PORTLAND, MAINE**

Charles L. Partridge was listed as a machinist in the 1890 Portland Directory (Hank Thoele). The stamp was too large for the smaller coins, which often are missing the "C. L."

**C. L. PARTRIDGE
Large Cent: 1827 1854
Small Cent: 1859 1864
Two Cents: 1864 (2)****W. J. PASKETT****W. J. PASKETT
Large Cent: 1803 UK****COMSTOCK PASSMORE
North Smithfield, RI**

Otis Bartlett began making scythes in North Smithfield circa 1800, and was succeeded by his three sons. Comstock Passmore married Otis' daughter Elisha Bartlett, and the three sons took their brother-in-law into the business. Passmore eventually bought out all their interests and until his death in 1825 ran the factory, which continued in operation for a few years afterwards. The stamp probably reads "N. SMITHFIELD" but is too large for the coin upon which it is stamped.

**PASSMORE / ...SMITHFIELD
Large Cent: 1816****PATENT STAMPS**

These stamps were intended to mark products made under various patent grants. Some of them may be from England.

**PAT. APLD. FOR
Small Cent: 1907
Large Cent: 1849
Nickel: 1903
Dime: 1889
Half Dollar: 1906****PATENT
Large Cent: 1800 1807 1810 1812 1816 1818 1819 1822
1826 1829 1832 1836 1837 1841 1843 (2) 1849 (2)
1850 UK (3)
Small Cent: 1858 1886
Nickel: 1870
Two Reales: 1793
British Penny: UK
Dublin Penny Token: 1815
British Shilling: 1819****PATENT APPLIED FOR
Small Cent: 1870 1890
Two Cents: UK****PATTERSON FILE WORKS****PATTERSON / FILE WORKS
Large Cent: 1831 1848****G. A. PATZ
Worcester, MA**

The 1860 Worcester Directory listed G. A. Patz as a musician at this address.

**G. A. PATZ / TEACHER OF MUSIC / FLAGG'S BLOCK /
WORCESTER, MASS
Large Cent: 1837****G. H. PAUL****G. H. PAUL
Large Cent: 1844 1852
Two Cents: 1862 1864
Quarter: 1876****A. W. PAULL**

Alfred W. Paull was listed in the Censuses of 1850 and 1870 in Dighton, Massachusetts, but his occupation is not known (Hank Thoele).

**A. W. PAULL
Large Cent: 1853
Two Cents: 1869
Nickel: 1867****A. PAXTON****A. PAXTON
Large Cent: 1796
Quarter: 1806****J. S. PAYNE
New York City, NY****J. S. PAYNE / N. Y.
Hard Times Token (1)
Cuban Souvenir Peso: 1897**

F. D. PEABODY

F. D. PEABODY
Large Cent: 1851
Two Cents: 1868

J. PEARCE

Pollak (1994: 289) thinks this is a trademark applied to wooden planes of second quality, i.e., those that were not warranted. If so, there really was no person named J. Pearce who made tools. Instead, this stamp was applied to tools sold without guarantee to New York City retailers and wholesalers by H. Chapin's Union Factory of New Haven, Connecticut.

J. PEARCE
Large Cent: 1816 1856

WALTER PEARCE
Norfolk, Virginia

Walter Pearce was a silversmith in Norfolk, Virginia from 1820 to 1833 (Rulau 1994: 53).

W. PEARCE
Large Cent: 1822

E. J. PEASE

E. J. PEASE
Half Cent: 1835
Two Cents: 1872
Nickel: 1866
Half Dollar: 1832

L. H. PEASE

L. H. PEASE
Half Cent: 1830
Large Cent: 1833
Quarter: 1854

Z. W. PEASE

Z. W. PEASE
Quarter: 1876
Half Dollar: 1877

PEBLES

A possible issuer was John Pebles, who was listed in the 1880 Census as an engraver in Brooklyn, New York (Hank Thoele)

PEBLES (Very Small)
Dime: 1849
Quarter: 1853

E. H. PECK

E. H. PECK
Large Cent: 1851
Nickel: 1890
Half Dollar: 1876

PECK, STOW & WILCOX
Southington, Connecticut

Peck, Stow and Wilcox was formed in 1870 by the merger of the three firms Peck, Smith & Co.; Roys & Wilcox; and S. Stow Co. The resulting company remained in business until 1950, and made various hand tools. In 1900 it issued its "centennial catalog" of tinsmith's tools and machines, which means that it traced its founding to the year 1800. Its "P S & W" initials were stamped on most of its products. In 1950 the firm was acquired by Billings & Spencer.

P. S. & W / Hand Tool / TOOLS / GUARANTEED
Nickel: 189X

SETH PECK & CO.
Southington, CT

Seth Peck was a tinsmith in Connecticut, who worked for a time in Augusta, Georgia, and returned to Southington around 1816. He then purchased the patent rights to making tinware rolling machines from Whitney & Parsons of Deadham, Massachusetts. By 1826 his agents were selling the machines throughout the nation. In 1833 he became associated with Peck, Smith & Company (Shirley Spaulding DeVoe, *Tinsmiths of Connecticut*, 1968: 51-55). In 1870 the firm merged with Roys and Wilcox and S. Stow Manufacturing Company, both of which countermarked coins.

SETH PECK & CO / PATENT
Large Cent: 1829

EMMETT T. PELL
New York City, NY

Emmett T. Pell was a New York City silversmith from 1824 to 1841 (Kovel 1989: 288).

E. T. PELL
Large Cent: 1820

J. PELL

J. PELL
Large Cent: 1838 1851

C. H. PELTON
Lyons, Kansas

A handful of these pieces appeared in the early 2000s. The owner claimed that they had been stamped by his grandfather, who had been a gunsmith in Lyons, Iowa.

C. H. PELTON
Two Cents: 1864 1865 UK

JOSIAH PENFIELD
Savannah, Georgia

Josiah Penfield, who was born in 1785, was a silversmith in Savannah from 1810 to 1828 (Kovel 1989: 289). In 1820 he formed Penfield & Co. in partnership with Frederick Marquand and Moses Eastman.

PENFIELD
Half Dollar: 1808

J. W. PENNY
Mechanics Falls, Maine

Dirigo was a trade name for the jigsaws made by J. W. Penny of Mechanics Falls (Barlow 1991: 23).

COTTAGE / * DIRIGO *

Small Cent: 1862

G. PEPIN
Cincinnati, OHIO

G. Pepin was listed in the 1859 Ohio State Business Directory as a jeweler, watch and clock maker in Cincinnati.

G. PEPIN with J. DRAPER

Large Cent: 1832

PERKINS**PERKINS.**

Half Cent: 1854 (22)

G. PERKINS**G. PERKINS**

Large Cent: 1852

Eight Reales: 1806

CHARLES PERLEY
New York City, NY

Charles Perley was a manufacturer of ship equipment. He received a patent in 1852 for a ship's davit, in 1853 for a ship's light, and in 1854 for a chain-cable stopper. The phrase "Perley's Patent" appears on his high quality capstans that were used on the clipper ships of the 1850s.

PERLEY'S PAT.

Large Cent: UK

ALONZO D. PERRY
Newark, New Jersey

Alonzo D. Perry was a gunsmith in Newark from 1853 to 1857. In 1855 he obtained a patent for the Perry mechanically primed gun (Bowers and Merena, Sept. 14, 1992, lot 2021, Carey 1953: 95).

A. D. PERRY

Half Dollar: 1812

H. V. PERRY
Jamestown, NY

H. V. Perry was a maker of percussion rifles. He worked in Fredonia from 1850 to 1855, Pomfret from 1858 to 1862, Endicot from 1863 to 1865, and Jamestown from 1866 to 1897.

H. V. PERRY. / JAMESTOWN / N.Y 1866

Two Cents: 1865

PETERS**PETERS**

Large Cent: 1833

Canadian Token (1)

JAMES PETERS
Philadelphia, PA

This is the hallmark of James Peters, who was a Philadelphia silversmith from 1821 to 1850 (Kovel 1989).

J. PETERS

Large Cent: 1830 1836

W. PETERS
Baltimore, Maryland

W. Peters ran a brass foundry and sold hardware at Concord and Pratt Streets from 1840 to 1860 (Rulau 1982: 36).

1849 / W. PETERS / BALTO.

Large Cent: 183X

JAMES H. PETTEE**JAMES H. PETTEE**

Large Cent: 1822 1828

W. W. PETTEE

The 1841 stamp probably indicates the model year of a gun, lock, or something else made by a metal smith. These coins may have been stamped by William W. Pettee, who was listed in the 1850 Census as a resident of Foxboro, Massachusetts (Hank Thoele). Then forty-two, he was a "turner," i.e., a person who made things with a lathe, which would have included wheel spokes.

W. W. PETTEE

Large Cent: 1818 1822 1828

Eagle / W. W. PETTEE

Large Cent: 1800

W. W. PETTEE CAST STEEL 1841

Large Cent: 1822 1828 1839

JAMES H. PETTIBONE
Cincinnati, Ohio

James Pettibone first appeared in the 1865 Cincinnati Directory as a clerk in the military goods store of John Bonner. He became its owner in 1872, and the store was a major supplier of fraternal swords (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 64). In 1888 Pettibone received a patent for a "magic lantern" projector to be used for lodge presentations. Pettibone Manufacturing Co. described itself in its ads as "Fraternal Publishers" and suppliers of "Military, Band and Society Goods." The firm he founded was still doing business in the 1970s.

JAS. PETTIBONE / CINCINNATI

Large Cent: 1852

M. PETTIT**M. PETTIT**

Large Cent: 1847 1853

W. PFEFFER**W. PFEFFER**

Large Cent: 1838 UK

Small Cent: 1858

W. H. PHELAN**W. D. PHELAM**

Large Cent: 1810

British Halfpenny: George III

EBENEZER S. PHELPS

Northampton, MA

Ebenezer S. Phelps was a silversmith from 1815 to 1831. His advertisement in the Sept. 7, 1825, *Hampshire Gazette* stated "for sale gold and silver watches, silver and plated table and teaspoons" (Ensko 1989: 161, Flynt and Fales 1968: 298-299, Kovel 1989: 185, 292, 400).

PHELPS

Large Cent: 1809

E. S. PHELPS *

Large Cent: 1816

S. L. PHELPS

S. L. PHELPS

Large Cent: 1852

Two Cents: 1867

SAMUEL F. PHELPS

Troy, NY

This probably is the hallmark of Samuel F. Phelps, who was a silversmith in Troy from 1834 to 1838 (Kovel 1989: 292).

S. F. PHELPS

Counterfeit Large Cent: 1827

PHILADELPHIA

Some of these coins are unique city name stamps. Others likely are purposive issues of one or two merchants, but since few of them have been illustrated, the writer usually cannot tell. Samuel Hildeburn, for example, countermarked coins with "PHILA." which he used as a second hallmark. (See his listing).

PHILAD

Half Cent: 1805 1807

Large Cent: 1801 1807 1820 1835 1837

PHILADA

Large Cent: 1793 1807 1812 1817 1828 1830 1837

Half Dollar: 1830

PHILADELPHIA OYSTER HOUSE

Bradford, PA

The proprietor of this establishment was Irving Campbell. It was destroyed in the great fire of April 3, 1880 (*The History of McKean County*, 1890).

PHILA. OYSTER HOUSE.

British Florin: 1873

FRANCIS J. PHILBROOK

Bangor, Maine

Francis Philbrook was a machinist and gunsmith in Bangor from 1871 to 1890. In 1877 he was granted a patent for a fishing reel (Rulau 1994: 455).

F. J. PHILBROOK

Large Cent: UK

PHILLIPS CHEAP STORE

New Orleans, Louisiana

S. Phillips sold dry goods on Nayades Street near the Horse Station in 1849. From 1852 to 1855 he ran the Lone Star,

which advertised, "Cheap Dry Goods and Millinery Store, at Auction Prices." The top of the second "P" in PHILLIPS is broken on all known examples.

PHILLIPS, / CHEAP / STORE. / NAYADES ST. / N. O.

French Five Francs: 1811 1813 (2) 1814 1824 1827 1831
1833 1841 1844 1848 UK (2)

Sardinian Five Lira: 1844

T. F. PHILLIPS

New York City, NY

T. F. PHILLIPS / NEW. YORK

Large Cent: UK

Hard Times Token (1)

D. S. PHINNEY

Wilton, Maine

D. S. Phinney worked as a silversmith in Wilton, Maine in 1875 (Kovel 1989: 293).

D. S. PHINNEY

Large Cent: 1852

A. PHISTER

Vernon, NY

A. PHISTER / VERNON, N. Y.

Large Cent: 1848

A. PHISTER / MAKER / VERNON, N. Y.

Large Cent: 1826

PHOENIX KNIFE CO.

Phoenix, NY

The Phoenix knife company seems to have specialized in making pocket knives

PHOENIX / CUTLERY CO / WARRANTED

Rev: BALTIC

Small Cent: 1878

PHOENIX KNIFE / CO. / PHOENIX, N. Y.

Dime: 1884

WILLIAM D. PHYFE

Boston and New York City

William Phyfe was working as a silversmith in Boston from about the year 1830, and was active in New York City in the 1840s. From 1844 to 1850 he was the partner of Garret Eoff – who also countermarked coins – in Eoff and Phyfe (Kovel 1989: 293).

"PURE SILVER COIN" indicates 0.900 fine wears. The name comes from the fact that such silverware often was made from melted US silver coins minted after the monetary reform of 1837. Interestingly, the name "PHYFE" is stamped from individual letter punches with the "F" being upside down on this coin.

W. D. PHYFE stamped over PURE SILVER COIN

Rev: BOSTON

Kingdom of Italy Five Lires: 1813

JOHN PIERCE

Boston, MA

John Pierce (Peirce) began silversmithing in 1810, and in 1821 also was listed as an optician (Belden 1980: 360, Flynt and Fales 1968: 296, Kovel 1989: 293). His name is spelled as both Pierce and Peirce in his advertisements and hallmarks. Although both spellings have been noted on large cents (with "PEIRCE" explicitly noted on an 1800 large cent), "PIERCE" seems to be much more commonly encountered.

PIERCE in Rectangular Depression

Large Cent: 1797 1800 1802 1803 1816 1817 1818 1827
1828 (2) 1831 1848

PEIRCE in Rectangular Depression

Included above

PIERCE'S HAIR TONIC

Boston, MA

Pierce's Hair Tonic was made by Dr. William C. Pierce of Boston, which explains why one example of his countermark appears on a coin stamped with Dr. Darby's advertisement. Darby also was from Boston. The July 13, 1854, *Boston Herald* published this item:

During 1856 William Pierce placed almost forty different advertisements in the *Boston Herald*, which often contained poems describing the beauty of his hair tonic (Blackstone 2002). His last directory listing was in 1860, at which time he was boarding at Roxbury.

GOOD FOR / A BOTTLE / PIERCE'S / ROSETTA / HAIR TONIC

Two Reales: 1772 1777 1797 (2) 1807 1810 1821

Mexican Two Reales: 1826

Peru Two Reales: 1848

With CONSULT / DR. DARBY / BOSTON

Two Reales: UK

J. F. PIERCE

Leland, Illinois?

This may be from the stamp of a gunsmith who worked in Leland, Illinois in 1860 (Russell Rulau).

J. F. PIERCE

Large Cent: 1850 UK

P. PIERCE

P. PIERCE

Half Cent: 1828 (2)

Half Dollar: 1807

A. PIERSON

A. PIERSON

Large Cent: 1820 1833 1835 1853

H. H. PIERSON

Sacramento, California

H. H. Pierson and William W. Light were dental partners in Sacramento in 1849 and 1850. The two of them then went to work for J.S. Ormsby & Co., which minted private gold coins, but was not doing a very good job. Light cut their dies, and Pierson was the firm's clerk. (Also see the W. W. Light listing).

H. H. PIERSON

French Five Francs: 1827

With W. W. LIGHT / DENTIST

US Assay Office Eagle (\$10 Gold): 1852

BENJAMIN PIKE & SONS

New York City, NY

Benjamin Pike moved to New York City from London in 1798, and opened an optometry business. He and his sons became the leading dealers in optical and scientific instruments by the middle of the century, and were active until at least 1867. Their business was located at the 166 Broadway address from 1833 to 1842. In 1841 his son Daniel joined the firm, whose name was changed to Benjamin Pike & Sons. It reverted to "& Son" in 1850 when Benjamin, Jr. established his own shop (*Smithsonian National Museum of American History*, online). Therefore, this stamp would have been used in 1841 or 1842.

B. PIKE & SONS / OPTICIANS / 166 / BROADWAY, N. Y. (All Retrograde)

Large Cent: 1836

GENERAL PIKE

Cincinnati, Ohio

These advertising coins were used by the Steamer *General Pike*, which operated out of Cincinnati from 1856 to 1861. An 1858 poster noted that this "new, elegant and fast light draught steamer" ran to Clarksville and Nashville. (An earlier ship of the same name was owned by the United States Mail Line; it was launched in 1818 and ran from Louisville to Cincinnati beginning in 1819).

GENL. PIKE

Dime: 1833 1851

Quarter: 1853 1858

SAMUEL H. PILSBURY

Biddleford, Maine

Samuel H. Pilsburg of Biddleford was a lieutenant in Company B of the 5th Maine regiment, and was captured in 1863.

SAMUEL H. PILSBURY. BIDDLEFORD. / AUGUST 28. / 1851 / 1851

Large Cent: 1848

W. H. PINE

W. H. PINE

Half Cent: 1810 1835

JOS. PIPPEN

This also has been reported as "PIPPIN"

JOS. PIPPEN

Large Cent: 1854

Small Cent: 1864

Two Cents: 1869

Quarter: 1876

JAS. PIRNIE

JAS. PIRNIE

Large Cent: 1826 1834 1835

PITTSB.

PITTSB.

Large Cent: 1810 1829 1832
Eight Reales: 1819

WILLIAM S. PLACE
Charleston, Maine

William S. Place was a Charleston gunsmith from 1862 to 1879, who also sold clocks (Drepperd 1947: 263, Rulau 1994: 456). The 1818 large cent is stamped "XIX STEEL BACK", which apparently is a gunsmith's mark of quality.

W. PLACE
Large Cent: 1818 1834 1838

PLANTERS BANK
New Orleans, Louisiana

For twenty years after the publication of Ray Byrne's article in *The Numismatist* (1975) on these pieces, they were assigned to Puech, Bein & Co. and were thought to be Hard Times tokens. In the early 1830s Peuch-Bein was, indeed, a hardware partnership of James Puech and John D. Bein in New Orleans. But Byrne erroneously contended that firm also ran a bank and sold cut silver coins to the governments of the Caribbean islands, although he provided no evidence for his claims.

In trying to verify Byrne's conclusions, during the 1980s the writer searched many microfilms of French colonial Census records, early New Orleans directories and newspapers. In fact, only in 1832 was James Puech connected with a bank when he was a director of the City Bank. His first listing as a merchant was in the 1823 New Orleans Directory as a hardware dealer, while the first time that John Bein was mentioned in any New Orleans document was in 1827. In 1834 the partner's hardware store was located at 169 Canal Street, and neither of them was a banker.

If there is no evidence that Peuch-Bein was the real issuer - except that their initials are the same as those on the cut-and-countermarked coins - how could the true issuer of these pieces be identified? For many years after the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, New Orleans directories and newspapers continued to be published in French. So the language of the "P.B" countermarks does not indicate when they were issued. At the same time, while the American eagle of the countermark indicates that the second issue must have been used after the US took control of New Orleans, the symbolism of the first issue has been obliterated by second issue countermarks.

As Puech, Bein and Co. was not in business until 1834, and since there is no evidence that it ran a bank, it seems safe to conclude that it did not issue these coins. Nevertheless, their issuer must have been a well known firm since it only used its initials. The firm also must have been a major concern because the number of its cut-and-countermarked coins was great.

In 1914 Howland Wood also had commented upon these countermarks, but concluded they are much earlier than 1832-1834. He argued for the 1810s since the latest identifiable coin with a "P.B" countermark also has an 1810-1813 Monclova countermark of the Mexican Revolution. Like all other known "P.B" pieces, that original coin's date cannot be read, but since Wood wrote about them, a number of other "P.B" undertypes have been identified.

These identified undertype coins are not the typical Spanish American eight reales of good quality silver. Instead, they include a second specimen with a Monclova Mexican Revolution countermark; a piece with an unidentifiable countermark; an eight reales that was struck in Zacatecas

during the Mexican Revolution; and a SUD silver eight reales of the Mexican General Morelos that was minted from July 1811 to October 1814.

Robert Leonard deserves the credit for noticing the crucial piece of evidence that solved the P.B puzzle. He recognized that the Planters Bank of New Orleans made two large deposits with the Mint in 1815 and 1817. Included in their deposits were many "Cast" or "Sand" Dollars. Such odd pieces were cast copies of Spanish colonial eight reales made during the Mexican Revolution at Chihuahua and other necessity mints, and often countermarked by Mexican Royalists or Insurgents.

The Planters Bank's shipments also included a great deal of cut money. Furthermore, the Bank requested that its deposits only be used to mint quarters, which were to be returned to them (*John Reich Journal* 1988: 35). These quarters had the same value as the cut two bits that "P.B" had made by cutting Eight Reales into four sections and countermarking them.

What all this means is that the Planter's Bank was withdrawing cut-and-countermarked coins from circulation in Louisiana by the middle 1810s, and the pieces were to be replaced by newly minted quarters. The Planters Bank had tried to stabilize the value of the foreign silver coins that circulated in Louisiana in the 1810s by using a method that had been employed both by West Indies governments and Scottish merchants. Its cut-and-countermarked coins were given a value guaranteed by the Planter's Bank, whose initials are the "P.B" that numismatists had puzzled about for well over a century.

Dies

Two associated obverse stamps have been noted for the first issue. If there is a first issue reverse countermark it cannot be identified on any of the known examples.

First Issue Obverse

The obverse of the first Planter's Bank issue consists of two separate countermarks:

1. P.B in Rectangle
2. NOUVELLE . ORLEANS . in Concentric Circles

All examples of the larger stamp are overstruck by second issue stamps. The arrangement of letters in the city name is different for the first and second issue stamps. If there is a center devise inside the concentric circles of the first issue - which would be a value if "P.B" followed Scottish practice - it cannot be discerned.

Obverse Second Issue

The chain consists of sixteen links. The first link is designated to be at the upper right; and the upper curve of the letter "B" points to it.

A. The intersection of links 2 and 3 is double cut. The star in the 14th link is recut so that it has many rays.

B. The 6th link is distended toward the border. The 5th and 13th links are connected to the border on some specimens by die breaks. The star in the 10th link is not centered, but is close to the intersection with the 11th link.

C. This has a very high "P.B" with "P" touching the chain.

Reverse Second Issue

Five dies have been identified from previously published photographs. More may exist.

1. Eagle's head is below the top right arm of "V" in "Nouvelle." The eagle's tail points to the left foot of "A" in "Orleans." "U" in "Nouvelle" is centered between the inter ring and the outer ring.

2. "Orleans" is spelled with a "Q" as "Qrleans," which was caused by a die break. There is no ornamentation between "Nouvelle" and "Orleans." The eagle's tail feathers point to the right foot of "E" in "Orleans." The "U" of "Nouvelle" overlaps the inter ring. The head of the eagle is under the right arm of "V" in "Nouvelle."

3. The eagle's head is under "E" of "Nouvelle," but is distant from the letter. The eagle's tail feathers point to the center of "A" in "Orleans." The ornamentation between "Nouvelle" and "Orleans" is very weak. On the right is a sprig. On the left is what is either a weakly struck sprig or some berries.

4. The eagle's head is under "E" of "Nouvelle," but much closer to the circle than type 3. The eagle's tail feathers point to the left upright of "A" in "Orleans." There is strong ornamentation between "Nouvelle" and "Orleans," which consists of sprigs.

5. The eagle's head is under the right side of "V" in "Nouvelle." The eagle's tail feathers point to "E" in "Orleans." The ornamentation is weak between "Nouvelle" and "Orleans." All the letters are well centered.

Issues

The output of the Planters Bank must have been large since so many dies are known. The A and B dies seem to be linked to all the genuine reverse second issue dies. At the same time, half a dozen specimens also have been listed as "counterfeit," but rarely were illustrated. Obverse C may be one of these contemporary counterfeits; the writer has not been able to trace enough examples of it to be certain.

One example of "BAD" is stamped over an obvious counterfeit stamp. Enough of its obverse is clear to see that part of the chain's rings are weakly cut, which also is true of reverse type C. The reverse of that contemporary counterfeit has poorly engraved letters, but there may be more than one set of contemporary counterfeit stamps. Apparently there are enough differences between these contemporary counterfeits and the genuine "P.B" stamps that most of them can be identified easily. Unfortunately, such coins have not been illustrated in auction catalogs, but just noted as "possible fake." In fact, one collection from the 1950s listed five pieces as "not original." They were said to have "crude stars and eagle," but no photo of them is known.

P.B in Rectangle and NOUVELLE . ORLEANS . in Concentric Circles

The only two known examples are overstruck by the second issue, which obliterated much of the original mark.

Cut 1/4th Segments of Eight Reales (2) One of these also has the 1812 Mexican Revolution countermark of Monclova (KM-202)

P.B Circled by Chain

Rev: NOUVELLE ORLEANS / Eagle

At least three examples have been identified as being on segments of eight reales struck during the Mexican Revolution.

Cut 1/4th Segments of Eight Reales (15)

Contemporary Problems

A number of pieces have been listed in auctions as counterfeits, and some of these stamps were on "counterfeit" coins. However, these stamps may have been labeled as bogus only because the cut segments were "counterfeit," rather than because the stamps were counterfeit. To emphasize an important point, Peuch-Bein usually countermarked Mexican Revolution Era coins, which often were cast and would seem to be "counterfeit" to auctioneers not familiar with the Mexican series. The writer cannot tell regarding most of the pieces noted as being "counterfeit" because they were not illustrated in previous publications.

Another contemporary practice was to short the amount of silver in a genuine coin. This was done by cutting a smaller segment from a coin, clipping it, or producing it from a smaller denomination coin than the genuine article. Whereas 1/4 segments of eight reales were valued at two bits (25 cents), 1/4 segments of four reales were valued at one bit (12 1/2 cents). Some "P.B" countermarks appear to be on 1/4 segment of four reales, but upon close examination are seen to be on a portion of an eight reales that was clipped after stamping.

Four examples of "P.B" countermarks are overstruck with the word "BAD" in fancy script letters whose style is similar to the original "P.B" stamp. Two of these appear to be overstruck on counterfeit "P.B" stamps. Two seem to be variety 4A, but that is not certain because the photographs of these specimens are poor.

The revelation that Planters Bank stamped these coins explains the "BAD" marks. The bank tested its countermarked coins from time to time as they appeared in deposits. This would have been done not only to check for counterfeit stamps, but to ensure that they had not been clipped, which would have reduced their value from two reales (twenty-five cents) to twenty cents or even less.

An inspection of photographs of Planters Bank issues indicates that some "BAD" countermarks appear on substantially clipped coins. The writer has not traced enough examples to be certain, but some of these coins may have genuine countermarks. If so, "BAD" is a reflection of their low weight and reduced value, not the legitimacy of the "P.B" stamps.

Caribbean governments tried to prevent clipping by serrating the edges of cut segments, but this was not done by Planters Bank. In consequence, it was a relatively easy matter to clip P.B pieces, and if the Bank redeemed them for full value, it would have lost up to fifty percent. This may be why the Bank gave up on cutting and countermarking coins, and withdrew them. In 1815 and 1817 the Planters Bank deposited the withdrawn pieces as bullion with the Philadelphia Mint, had them melted, and minted into quarters.

Of the following four specimens, two appear to have contemporary counterfeit "P.B" stamps. They may be on low quality silver or brass plated counterfeit cut segments, but that information was not noted in their descriptions. Two others have been clipped to substantially reduce their weight, which means they probably are made of good silver. They may be genuine "P.B" stamps or contemporary counterfeits. The writer cannot tell from their photographs.

BAD (Script) Stamped on Reverse of Second Type P.B issue
Cut 1/8 to 1/4 Segments of Eight Reales (4)

PLATT & BROTHER
New York City, NY

From 1816 to 1851 the partners in this firm were George W. and Nathan C. Platt. They advertised as assayers and refiners of gold and silver. Their store was at 12 Maiden Lane and their refining works was at 26 Thomas Street. They also made thimbles in the 1830s and 1840s (Belden 1980: 340, Rainwater 1988: 215).

PLATT & BROTHER
Large Cent: 1831 UK

AUGUSTUS PLATT & CO.
Columbus, Ohio

Augustus Platt was born in 1793, and moved to Columbus circa 1817. The city's first directory that was published in 1843 listed him in business with his son Calvin as Platt & Son, who were mathematical instrument makers. Augustus Platt & Co. made scientific instruments until 1872 (Charles E. Smart, *Makers of Surveying Instruments in America*, 1962).

A. PLATT & CO. PATENT
Large Cent: 1831

W. PLATT & CO.
Waterford, New York

William Platt & Co. made hand drawn fire engines under this name from 1834 to 1841. In 1834 the Button Fire Engine Works was established by the company, and one of its partners was L. Button. At first it was located on King Canal, and moved to Third Street in 1850. Eventually it became known as L. Button & Son, and employed fifty people making fire engine, hook-and-ladder trucks, and general fire fighting equipment (Nathaniel Sylvester, *History of Saratoga County*, 1878; *Handtub Junction*, online).

W. PLATT & CO. / WATERFORD / N. Y.
Large Cent (UK)

J. L. POLHEMUS
Sacramento, California

James Lozier Polhemus was born in New York City in 1825, and raised in Paterson, New Jersey, where his father was a shoe maker. Polhemus was an early pioneer who took the *Orpheus* from New York and arrived in California in 1849. There he established a pharmacy across from the Magnolia Saloon in August 1850, and moved to 190 J. Street in December, where he remained until his death in 1866.

His wife continued the business until 1874 (Swoger 1991 and personal correspondence). According to the Sacramento Income List of 1865 Polhemus made \$900 in that year. He was the "Oldest established legitimate druggist in the city, open all night, selling on a cash basis, and at cost to indigents" (Reynolds 1964).

Polhemus stamped all the coins that passed through his till, including gold pieces. Three double eagles with his countermark are known. Two were recovered from the ocean going Steamship *Central America* shipwreck, and one of them sold for over \$48,000.00 (*Numismatic News* June 26, 2001: 1). An 1847-O half dollar with his countermark also was recovered from the wreck.

**J. L. POLHEMUS / Mortar and Pestle / DRUGGIST / 190 J. ST.
COR 7TH / SACRAMENTO CAL.**

Dime: 1837 1845 1853 (2) 1854 1855 1856
Quarter: 1838 1839 1850 1853 (3) 1854 (3) 1855 (9) 1856 (11) UK (3)
Half Dollar: 1843 1844 1847 (2) 1850 1852 1853 1854 (3) 1855 1856 (4) UK (2)
Silver Dollar: 1843
Double Eagle (\$20.00 Gold): 1855 1856 1857
One Real: 1776
Two Reales: 1782 1808 1822 1839 UK (2)
Bolivian Four Sueldos: 1830
British Shilling: 1816 1819 1826 1828 1846
British Crown: 1844
British East Indies Company Rupee: 1840
Chilean One Real: 1844
Chilean Twenty Centavos: 1852
Chilean Peso: UK (1837-1848 Type)
French Fifty Centimes: 1850
French Five Francs: 1830 1845
Mexican Two Reales: 1849
New Granada Eight Reales: 1838
Milan, Italy Lira: 1791
Russian Ruble: 1855

E. O. POLLARD

E. O. POLLARD
Large Cent: 1853
Small Cent: 1859

LEMUEL POMEROY, JR.
Pittsfield, MA

Lemuel Pomeroy, Jr. was one of the grandsons of the Revolutionary War general Seth Pomeroy. Lemuel and his sons built an iron foundry in Pittsfield in 1845, which today is the local historical museum. Pomeroy was a rifle maker from 1809 to 1849, and made 20,000 state militia guns (Cary 1953: 96-97, Flayderman 1990: 441). The stamps on his guns are like his countermarked coins in often having an American eagle, "U. S." and the model year.

Eagle / L. POMEROY / U. S. / 1825
Large Cent: UK

Eagle / L. POMEROY / 1826 / US
Large Cent: 1826

Eagle / L. POMEROY / U. S. / 1835
Large Cent: UK

L. POMEROY / C. U. S. / 1842
Colombian Two Reales: 1819

C. G. POND

C. G. POND
Large Cent: 1798 UK
Quarter: 1839
Half Dollar: 1836

THOMAS PONS
Boston, MA

From 1789 to 1804 Thomas Pons was a Boston silversmith, and from 1806 to 1816 was listed as a spectacle maker. His countermarks indicate that these foreign gold coins were "regulated" to the US weight standard. For enlarged photographs see Gordon (1987).

T P in Rectangle

6400 Reis Gold: 1733 1735 (2) 1737 1738 1743 1753
1758
Four Escudos Gold: 1774
12,800 Reis Gold: 1732
With Brasher's E B in Oval
6400 Reis: 1760

H. M. POOL

These may be the stamps of H. M. Pool (1803-1878), who was a maker of scientific instruments in Easton, Massachusetts (*Virtual Museum of Surveying*, online).

H. M. POOL

Rev: Eagle
Large Cent: 1838

C. E. POOR**C. E. POOR. (Usually stamped multiple times)**

Large Cent: 1852 UK (2)
Two Cents: 1865
Nova Scotia Halfpenny: 1832

J. POOR**J. POOR.**

Large Cent: 1802
Two Cents: 1864
Dime: 1834 1835

M. POOR**M. POOR**

Large Cent: UK 1851

J. POPE**J. POPE**

Dime: 1866
Quarter: 1856

PORK
Massachusetts?

This unusual series of incuse counterstamps is reasonably common as countermarked coins go, but has defined identification. "PORK" in a pig-shaped depression often is found countermarked on coins with a wide variety of other stamps, including an eagle, leaves, flower, and a dog. It has been suggested that "PORK" was stamped on early tins of canned meat, but that does not explain the dog!

"PORK" has been noted on coins with the name stamps of G. Farrar, W. C. Mathews, and W. H. Reed. An 1876 half dollar has "PORK", dog, and rooster, while an 1853 quarter has the same rooster stamp and State Seal of Massachusetts – see that listing. This suggests that the person who countermarked all these coins may have been a stamp maker in Massachusetts.

PORK in Pig often with other, seemingly unique stamps

Large Cent: 1816 1831 (2) 1834 1835 1838 1842 1844
1847 1851 1855 (2) 1856 UK
Small Cent: 1858 1862
Two Cents: UK
Nickel: 1876 1883
Dime: 1841
Silver Dollar: 1847
Canadian Token (1)

British West Indies 1/8 Dollar Anchor Money: 1822
Two Reales: Mexico
With Rooster and other countermarks
Half Dollar: 1855 1876

PORTER BRITANNIA & PLATE CO.
Taunton, MA

The founder of this company was E. W. Porter, who earlier had been associated with Reed and Barton, which was a major maker of britannaware in Taunton. The Porter Britannia & Plate Co. was organized in 1859, and was in business until the middle 1870s (Rainwater 1975: 129). Presumably L. C. Porter also was associated with the firm in some capacity.

PORTER. BRIT / & PLATE CO.

Rev: L. C. PORTER
Quarter: 186X

I. G. PORTER**I. G. PORTER**

Large Cent: 1837 1845

JOSEPH S. PORTER
Utica, NY

Joseph S. Porter was born in 1783 and died in 1862. He was a Utica silversmith from 1805 to 1849 (Kovel 1989: 220).

I. S. PORTER / UTICA

Large Cent: 1803

S. PORTER**S. PORTER**

Large Cent: 1826 1850

PORTLAND, SACO & PORTSMOUTH RAILROAD
Maine and New Hampshire

P. S. & P. R. R. CO.

Large Cent: 1835 1848

I. POST**I. POST**

Large Cent: 1801 1838

C. POTTER**C. POTTER**

Quarter: 1857
Silver Dollar: UK

J. S. POTTER**J. S. POTTER**

Large Cent: 1848 1857

S. POTTER**S. POTTER**

Large Cent: 1848
Silver Dollar: 1869

V. A. POTTER

Reed and Potter was listed in the 1872 to 1876 Oshkosh Directories at 155 Main Street (Larry Spanbauer). The firm dealt

in provisions and groceries, and its partners were V. A. Potter and A. H. Reed.

V. A. POTTER / OSHKOSH / NOV 1872
Silver Dollar: 1872

WILLIAM H. POTTER

WM. H. POTTER
Large Cent: 1818 1847 UK

S. POTTLE

S. POTTLE
Large Cent: 1847 1851

WILLIAM B. POTTS
Columbus, Ohio

William B. Potts was a gunsmith in Columbus from 1855 to 1893. He specialized in percussion guns (Sellers 1983: 242).

W. B. POTTS . COL. O.
Large Cent: 1851

POWERS

POWERS
Large Cent: 1850
Two Cents: 1865

PRALL

.PRALL
Small Cent: 1897
Dime: 1901 1906

PRATT

The 1862 small cent also is stamped "1873". Perhaps the stamps were associated with Pratt & Whitney, the Hartford, Connecticut maker of precision tools.

EXTRA / Scales
Small Cents 1862 1873

EXTRA / Scales / PRATT
Nickel: 1867

EXTRA / Scales / PRATT with P. MERRILL & CO. / CAST STEEL
Large Cent: 1852

PRATT ICE CO.
Middleborough, MA

The *Middleborough Gazette* of Aug. 11, 1912, noted that a loaded wagon had passed over the foot of a Pratt Ice Co. employee.

PRATT / ICE / CO.
Large Cent: 1854

BENJAMIN F. PRATT
North Attleboro, MA

The 1879 *New England Business Directory* listed Benjamin F. Pratt as a jewelry maker in North Attleboro (Hank Thoele).

B. F. PRATT
Quarter: 1853

E. H. PRATT

E. H. PRATT
Large Cent: 1830
Quarter: 1854
With J. W. YALE
Silver Dollar: UK

J. A. PRATT

These may have been stamped by a wheelwright of this name, who was listed in the 1868 Portland, Maine Directory (Hank Thoele).

J. A. PRATT
Large Cent: 1849
Nickel: 1866

NATHAN PRATT & NATHAN PRATT, JR.
Essex, CT

Nathan Pratt was a silversmith, who was born in 1772 and died in 1842. His son Nathan Pratt, Jr. was born in 1802, and became his father's partner in 1823. Their firm also made ivory combs using an invention of his grandfather, Phineas Pratt (Flynt and Fales 1968: 304, Kovel 1989: 300).

N. PRATT
Half Cent: 1809
Large Cent: 1816 1817 1832 1839 1853 UK
Half Dime: 1854
Dime: 1853
Two Reales: 1785

N. PRATT JR.
Half Cent: 1809 1839

WALTER C. PRATT
Brockton, MA

A hoard of about 1,000 coins of various sorts having the countermark "W. C. P" was discovered thirty years ago. At that time the stamp was identified to Walter Pratt of Brockton. The Brockton Public Library reports two people who might have been the issuer. Around the turn of the century one person named W. C. Pratt was an agent for the carpenters union. In the 1930s another W. C. Pratt was a representative for Brockton Edison.

W. C. P.
Various World Coins (c. 1000)

E. PREBLE

E. PREBLE
Large Cent: 1800 1803 1830

A. A. PRICE

A. A. PRICE
Large Cent: 1835
Quarter: 1857

J. PRICE

J. PRICE
Small Cent: 1859
Half Dollar: 1825

THOMAS PRIDE
San Francisco, California

Thomas Price was born in Wales and educated at the Royal School of Mines in London. He came to San Francisco in 1862, and traveled the Pacific Coast in the coming decades, assaying the ores of all the major mines (*The Bay of San Francisco*, 1892: 422-424).

THOMAS PRICE / ASSAYER / SAN FRANCISCO (Very Small)
British Penny: 1864

R. PRIDE

R. PRIDE
Large Cent: 1829
Canadian Token (1)

PRIME

PRIME
Large Cent: 1822 1841 UK

W. L. PRINCE

W. L. PRINCE
Large Cent: 1825 1831 1854

W. H. PRIOR

W. H. PRIOR
Large Cent: 1852
Two Cents: 1865
Austrian Two Kreuzer: 1848

J. H. PROAL

J. H. PROAL
Large Cent: 1852
Small Cent: 1857

DAVID PROSKEY
New York City, NY

David Proskey was in the coin business from 1873 until his death in 1923. For much of that time he was associated with New York Coin and Stamp Co. and edited the *Coin Collector's Journal*. It has been said that some early collectors would put coins engraved with rare dates into their cabinets until being able to locate a genuine example. Large cents of 1799 are quite rare, and that may have been the purpose of this piece.

D. PROSKEY / * / 57 COURTLAND / ST / NEW YORK CITY
Large Cent: UK (Engraved Date "1799")

WILLIAM H. PRUYNE
Syracuse, NY

William H. Pruyne was listed in Syracuse city directories from 1882 to 1887 as a machinist. In 1887 and 1888 he was listed as a foreman at 29-39 South Geddes Street (Bruce Mosher, Joyce Fesler).

W. H. PRUYNE
Nickel: 1866

W. H. PRUYNE / SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Two Cents: 1865

PSEUDO-HALLMARKS

Besides placing their name or initials on their silverware, some silversmiths also used pseudo-hallmarks. These imitate British stamps, and were designed to convince people that wares were high quality British goods. Commonly seen are letters, busts, various symbols, and the lion passant (walking right with raised paw), which is the standard mark of England.

The same sorts of symbols were used in the pseudo-hallmarks of *different* silversmiths. Such pseudo-hallmarks are known on coins countermarked by Joseph C. Boyd, C. Forbes, Frederick Marquand, M W & H, and others. To make things more confusing, the Gorham Manufacturing Company used the pseudo-hallmark sequence of Lion, Anchor, and "G" as its trademark.

A particularly interesting pseudo-hallmark is the bust of the English King George III (or IV?), which could be mistaken as George Washington as the stamp is so small. The following standard types of small square, rectangular or oval pseudo-hallmark stamps have been noted on coins, most often large cents. They do not signify anything in particular, and are found in various combinations with each other. Many other pseudo-hallmarks undoubtedly exist, but such general stamps cannot be identified to specific merchants.

Anchor
Eagle
D
G
Bust of Queen Charlotte?
Bust of George III?
Lion Passant (Walking Right)
Lion Running Left
Sheaves of Wheat
Star

PURE COIN

The term "pure coin" came into use after 1834 when the purity of American silver coins was changed to 0.900. Like "coin silver," this term indicated 0.900 fine wares, which often were made from melted coins.

PURE COIN
Small Cent: 1858
Large Cent: 1802 1803 1819 1828 1835 1854 UK (2)

C. PUTNAM

Rulau (2004: 889) suggests the Putnam Nail Company of Boston was the issuer.

C. PUTNAM / CAST STEEL ("N" is Retrograde)
Large Cent: 1802 1828

E. PUTNAM

E. PUTNAM
Small Cent: 1865
Dime: 1857

J. PUTNAM

J. PUTNAM
Small Cent: 1857
Large Cent: 1841
Quarter: 1853

S. PYE

New York City, NY

According to New York City directories, Simeon Pye was a locksmith at 143 Leonard Street in 1824, and at 6 Wooster Street in 1830. He is the likely issuer since Thomas Pye – see listing below – also countermarked coins, and his shop too was located at 143 Leonard Street. However, another possible issuer was Sanford Pye, who was a locksmith at 234 Church Street in 1843 (Hank Thoele).

S. PYE

Large Cent: 1824 1828 1834 1838

Russia Two Kopecks: 1813

THOMAS PYE
New York City, NY

In 1829 Thomas Pye was a locksmith at 143 Leonard Street – the same address as the Simeon Pye who is listed above. These countermarked coins probably are from stamps used to mark his locks since the first variety contains a key. A successor, Thomas L. Pye, was a locksmith at 285 Delancey in 1867 (Rulau 1994: 38).

T. Key PYE

Quarter: 1796 1805 1818

Half Dollar: 1825

Two Reales: 1780 UK

T. PYE / * NEW * / YORK

Half Cent: 1809

G. C. PYLE

G. C. PYLE

Large Cent: 1851 UK

DR. I. Q.

Bowers (1985) suggests that such countermarked silver dollars were prizes from the early Dr. I. Q. radio show, which ran from 1939 to 1950. Its winning phrase was "Give that man fifty silver dollars!" and listeners could hear the silver dollars being poured into the winners hands.

DR. I. Q.

Silver Dollar: 1921

O. P. Q. & CO.
Brooklyn, NY

These are hallmark-style stamps, but the company that used them is not listed in any directory of silversmiths.

O. P. Q. & CO.

Half Cent: 1806

Large Cent: 1837

O. P. Q. & CO. / BROOKLYN

Quarter: 1818

P. QUIGLEY
Newark, New Jersey

A plumb and level is stamped "P. QUIGLEY, NEWARK, N.J."

P. QUIGLEY

Half Dollar: 1853

CHARLES JOSEPH QUINBY

New York City, NY

Charles Joseph Quinby was a daguerreotype photographer who had been born in 1832. In 1856 he opened three galleries in New York City at 223 Greenwich, 90 Chatham, and 385 Broadway (*Craig's Daguerreian Registry*, online). After a short time Quinby closed two of the shops and only kept open the one on Broadway, which he apparently had purchased from Rees & Co. – see that listing. In 1860 Quinby moved to Charleston, South Carolina, but returned to New York after the Civil War (Swoger 1991).

QUINBY / 385 BROADWAY

Quarter: 1854

Two Reales: UK

Peruvian Two Reales: 1828

R

A note in the July 1909 *Numismatist* recounts the countermarking of very worn coins by the US government.

Light weight or slightly mutilated silver coins are now being defaced by having a large letter R countermarked on them at the New York Subtreasury to indicate "refused" "rejected." Subsidiary silver coins when approaching smoothness from circulation, even though the type is distinct, is now as a rule refused at the subtreasury except as bullion (about 30 cents on the dollar), and if this is not acceptable to those offering them for redemption, they are mutilated as above indicated, so as to remove them from circulation, and returned to the owner.

Over the years a number of such notes regarding various nations have appeared in numismatic journals, but none of the coins has been illustrated. The writer suspects the impracticality of such plans quickly became apparent to responsible officials, and only a few were stamped before realizing the effort was a waste of time. As there is no way to identify such stamps without a photograph of an original, no one should buy a coin stamped "R" in the belief that it was done by the New York Subtreasury.

In fact, *Coin World* (July 30, 1969: 52) illustrated half a dozen different dimes stamped with an identical "R" letter punch. They all were genuine, but not stamped by the government. Since then an 1874 small cent has appeared with a similar style, but slightly larger countermark. All specimens are carefully aligned as in the photo. The writer has no idea what their purpose might have been.

R

Small Cent: 1874

Dime: 1936 1942 1952 1953 1954 1957 (2) 1958

SCRIPT R

R (Script)

Large Cent: 1803

Two Reales: 1798 1801

R. V. G. S.

R. V. G. S.

Small Cent: 1863 1864

G P R

G P R

Two Cents: 1864 (2)

I B R

The bottom of the "B" and the top of the "R" are broken on some examples. Therefore "I B R" and "I. R R" may be from the same stamp, but the writer has not examined any examples to check this hypothesis.

I B R

Large Cent: 1803 1813 1818 1824 1835

I. R R

I. R R

Large Cent: 1817 1830

J R

This is a hallmark-type stamp, but the writer has not discovered a match to it in any silversmith directory. It is illustrated in Rulau (2004: 88), who also illustrates a "J A S" (Script) in Rectangle with Rounded Corners on 1835 large cent, which seems to be by the same die engraver (2004: 210).

J R (Script) in Rectangle with Rounded Corners

Half Dollars: 1823

Two Reales: 1797

Eight Reales: 1799

RABER

RABER

Nickel: 1868

Half Dollar: 1848 1874

CHARLES V. RAMSDELL

Bangor, Maine

In 1855 Charles V. Ramsdell began work as a gunsmith. In 1868 he became a partner of John Neal in Ramsdell & Nell on Harlow Street. From 1878 to 1890 he was associated with C.V. & J.W. Ramsdell (Cary 1953: 101, Sellers 1983: 246).

C. V. RAMSDELL

Large Cent: 1850

J. D. RANDALL

Cincinnati, Ohio

In 1888 James D. Randall was half assignor of patent 391,190 for a leather skiving machine patented by Silas H. Randall of Wyoming, Ohio (*E-Museum of Vintage Saddle Making and Leather Working Tools*, online).

THE J.D. RANDALL CO / CIN.O.

Small Cent: 1864

B. RAPP

B. RAPP

Half Cent: 1826

Large Cent: 1797 1798 1822

With H. REES

Large Cent: 1798

W. A. RAPP

As the only known example of this countermark is found on a coin also stamped by William D. Rapp, this individual must have been a relative.

W. A. RAPP in Depressed Rectangle with W. D. RAPP

Unidentified Copper

WILLIAM D. RAPP

Philadelphia and Norristown, PA

William Rapp was a silversmith and watch case maker from 1828 to 1859 in Norristown and the Philadelphia area (Drepperd 1958: 266, Kovel 1989: 305). In 1837 he was listed at 256 Race Street. His last listing was in the 1859 Philadelphia Directory selling clocks, watches, and jewelry at 718 Race Street.

It appears that his countermarked coins were issued in 1835. The variety with thin letters is of inferior style, as if cut by an apprentice. (Rulau's description of a "toothed rectangular depression" actually is "lines above and below").

W D. RAPP (Thick, Well Cut Letters)

Half Cent: 1804 (2) 1807 1809 1819 1821 1826 (3) 1828 1829 1832 UK

Large Cent: 1808 1810 1816 1819 1821 1822 1825 1827 1829 (2) 1830 1835 UK

Two Reales: 1774

Half Dollar: 1835-1836 Type

W. D RAPP (Thin, Poorly Cut Letters with Lines above and below the Letters)

Included above

RATHBUN HOUSE

Grand Rapids or Elmira

In 1881 there were Rathbun Houses in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Elmira, New York (Rulau 1999: 763).

RATHBUN / HOUSE.

Nickel: 1867

Quarter: 1876 1877

Half Dollar: 1876 1877

JOSEPH RAUB

Niantic, CT

Joseph Raub was a gunsmith who sold fishing tackle in Niantic from 1859 to 1864. In 1874 he worked in Nevada, Ohio, and from 1876 to 1889 in New London, Connecticut (Sellers 1983: 247). In 1874 he received patents for gun innovations (Rulau 1999).

J. RAUB / NIANTIC. CT. Horse and Rider

Rev: J. RAUB / NIANTIC. CT. Dog Leaping Right / H. J. S.

Large Cent: 1852

Half Dollar: 1827

JOHN H. RAUCH

New York City, NY

John H. Rauch received patent 8,640 for a pen and pencil case on January 6, 1852 (Gordon Mahy). So this countermarked coin is likely from the stamp that he used to mark his pen and pencil cases.

RAUCH'S PATENT / JAN'Y 1852

Two Reales: 1780

B. RAWSON**B. RAWSON**

Large Cent: 1816 1840 UK

J. D. RAWSON**J. D. RAWSON**

Colonial Coin

Large Cent: 1834 UK

N. RAWSON**N. RAWSON**

Large Cent: 1853

Small Cent: 1858

G. G. RAY**G. G. RAY**

Large Cent: 1841

Quarter: 1853

Half Dollar: 1856

G. W. RAYMOND**G. W. RAYMOND**

Small Cent: 1857

Two Cents: 1867

Nickel: 1868

WILLIAM H. RAYNER

Mason, Michigan

The 1880 Census listed William H. Rayner as a farmer in Mason, Michigan, who had been born in New York in 1836 (Hank Thoele). According to *The History of Ingham and Eaton Counties* (1880), his father, John Rayner had been an early settler who moved to the area in the 1840s. John was a land speculator, who left his children a large estate when he died in 1879.

W. H. RAYNER / -o- / MASON.

Small Cent: 1859 1865

Half Dollar: 1877

Silver Dollar: 1878

READING, PA**READING, PA**

Small Cent: 1857 1858

C. L. REDFIELD**C. L. REDFIELD**

Small Cent: 1868 1872

REED**REED.**

Large Cent: 1827 1832 1842 1856

Dime: 1884

Two Reales: 1775

H. D. REED**H. D. REED**

Large Cent: 1832

Two Cents: 1864

R. REED

This may be a hallmark of Robert W. Reed, who was a silversmith from the 1830s to 1850s in Baltimore, Maryland and in Winchester, Virginia (Kovel 1989: 307).

R. REED

Half Dollar: 1812 1826 1840

One Real: 1798

Austrian Silver Coin: 1797

W. REED**W. REED**

Large Cent: UK

Quarter: UK

REES & CO.

New York City, New York

Charles R. Rees was a daguerreian photographer in Richmond, Virginia in 1851. He soon moved to New York City, and in 1853 and 1854 was located at 289 Broadway working as Rees & Co. In 1855 he also had a gallery at 385 Broadway, which apparently was purchased by Charles Quinby in 1856 – see that listing – as Quinby's address in his countermark is 385 Broadway. By 1859 Rees & Co. had moved back to Richmond, and advertised ambrotypes at 139 Main Street (*Craig's Daguerreian Registry*, online).

REES & CO / 385 BROADWAY

Half Dollar: 1853

H. REES

Philadelphia, PA

H. Rees advertised his blacksmith shop on Arch Street near Broadway in the 1837 Philadelphia Directory. Examples of ironware with his stamp have been reported by David Bowers, who has over thirty Rees countermarked coins in his collection. Rees used both straight and curved name counterstamps. The straight variety is much scarcer. The pieces were issued in 1838.

H. REES (Curved)

Half Cent: 1808 1810 1825 1826 UK

Large Cent: 1793 1794 1799 1800 1802 (2) 1803 (3) 1807 1808 (2) 1811 1813 (3) 1814 1816 1817 (2) 1818 (6) 1819 1820 (4) 1821 (3) 1822 (4) 1823 (2) 1825 1826 1827 (2) 1828 (3) 1829 1830 1831 (4) 1832 1833 (3) 1836 (3) 1837 (7) 1838 (2) UK (13)

Quarter: 1819

Half Dollar: 1825

One Real: 1795

Two Reales: 1801

With C. C. DYER

Large Cent: 1810

With R. NYE

Large Cent: UK

Overstruck by B. RAPP

Large Cent: 1798

H. REES (Straight)

Included above

H. REES (Curved) / PHILA

Large Cent: 1797 1802 1818 1823 1829 1830

H. REES (Curved) / PATENT / CAST / STEEL

Large Cent: 1822

S. REES**S. REES**

Large Cent: 1821 1853

T. REES**T. REES**

Half Dollar: 1877

Silver Dollar: 1891

S. W. REEVES

Tuscaloosa, Alabama

The 1860 Census listed a twenty-one year old Sampson Reeves as a peddler. The 1913 Tuscaloosa Directory indicated that the Reeves-Elebash Electric Company was a contractor at 2224 Broad Street, and advertised "the best is the cheapest." Samuel Reeves was listed as having an unspecified business at 818 11th Avenue.

S. W. REEVES / TUSCALOOSA ALA. / NOV. 29. 1894 / GREETING

Quarter: 1854

Canadian Quarter: 1884

H. N. REID**H. N. REID**

Dime: 1875

Quarter: 1876

J. REID**J. REID**

Large Cent: 1800

Two Reales: 1779

French Five Francs: 1827

C. C. REINHARDT

Baltimore, Maryland

Charles C. Reinhardt & Co. advertised in the 1851 Baltimore Directory as cutlers and surgeon/dental instrument manufacturers at 9 Light Street. In the 1857 city directory he was listed at 7 North Gray (Michael McAllister).

C. C. REINHARDT / BALTO MD

Large Cent: 1826 UK

G. W. REISINGER

York, PA

George W. Reisinger was listed in the 1860 Census as a machinist in York (Michael McAllister).

G. W. REISINGER

Large Cent: 1842 1851

GEORGE H. REMINGTON

Rome, NY

George H. Remington worked as a general gunsmith in Rome, New York, from 1862 to 1867, and worked in Dubuque, Iowa from 1867 to 1870. He then moved to San Francisco, where he became a partner in Soper & Remington from 1877 to 1879 (Carey 1953: 103, Seller 1983: 250).

G. H. REMINGTON / ROME / N-Y.

Large Cent: UK

JOHN REYNDERS & CO.

New York City, NY

John Reynders and Co. issued a catalog of surgical instruments and anatomical models in 1875 (Romaine 1960: 239). A circa 1880 label on one of their cases reads:

J. REYNDERS & CO / N.Y

Quarter: 1854

REYNOLDS BROTHERS

Columbus, Ohio

One of this firm's envelopes notes it was "established 1870" and made "Hand-cut Files" and "Buckeye Saws." It was located at 180 North Water Street,

REYNOLDS BROS. / COLUMBUS, O.

Three Cents (UK)

RICE**RICE**

Half Dime: UK

Unknown: UK

G. E. RICE**G. E. RICE**

Large Cent: 1827 1840

J. RICE**J. RICE**

Quarter: 1836 1838

Hard Times Token (1)

J. H. RICE**J. H. RICE**

Large Cent: 1838 1851

JOSEPH T. RICE

Albany, NY

This silversmith was listed in Albany directories from 1813 to 1853 (Belden 1980: 353).

JOSEPH T. RICE

Large Cent: UK

L. RICE**L. RICE.**

Large Cent: 1838

Nickel: 1869

Quarter: 1876

With D. H. DAY

Small Cent: 1859 1860

SAMUEL N. RICE

New York City, NY

Samuel N. Rice was a daguerreotype photographer in New York City, whose gallery was located at 180 Canal Street from 1848 to 1854, and at 194 Canal Street from 1849 to 1854 (Craig's Daguerreian Registry, online).

RICE / 194 CANAL ST.

Large Cent: UK
Half Real: UK

WILLIAM J. RICE**WM. J. RICE**

Large Cent: 1827
Quarter: 1853

With J. H. RING and Pomegranate
Large Cent: 1817

J. RICH**J. RICH**

Large Cent: 1818
Quarter: 1855

S. A. RICH**S. A. RICH**

Twenty Cents: 1875
Silver Dollar: 1880

F. E. RICHARD**F. E. RICHARD + around Star within Circle**

Half Cent: 1828
Unidentified Copper Coin (1)

RICHARDS**RICHARDS**

Large Cent: 1853
Quarter: 1873
British Penny: 1825

**RICHARDSON
Athol, MA**

Two Athol companies could have issued these countermarks. C. F. Richardson & Son made builders levels (Barlow 1991: 233), while L. B. Richardson made tools – see that listing.

RICHARDSON

Rev: ATHOL - MASS
Large Cent: 1853 UK

RICHARDSON / MAKER / 101 DEPOT / MASS

Two Cents: 1864

**CHARLES H. RICHARDSON
Baton Rouge, Louisiana**

Virginia Smith of the State Library of Louisiana searched the Baton Rouge records for the writer from the 1850s to 1870s, but could find nothing about Richardson. She suggests this is because so many Louisiana documents were destroyed during the Civil War.

RICHARDSON

Large Cent: 1829
One Real: 1747
Two Reales: UK

RICHARDSON / BATON ROUGE, LA.

Quarter: UK

CHARLES H. RICHARDSON / BATON ROUGE, LA.**Silver Dollar: 1860****JOSEPH RICHARDSON
Philadelphia, PA**

Joseph Richardson was born in 1711 and died in 1784. He made a teapot and bowl for George Washington in 1796, and was the engraver for many Washington peace medals (Rulau 2004). From 1744 to 1784 Richardson advertised as a silversmith in the Pennsylvania Gazette.

The photo of his countermark on a gold coin in Gordon (1987: 92) is an exact match to those in silverware collections (Buhler and Hood 1970, numbers 833-842, Belden 1980: 357, type B). When found on gold coins, Richardson's hallmark indicates that a foreign gold coin had been "regulated" to the US weight standard.

I R in Rectangle

12,800 Reis: 1730
Colombian Two Escudos

**N. & L. B. RICHARDSON
Athol, MA**

A pair of shoemakers lasting pliers is stamped "L. B. Richardson, Athol Mass, Patented Oct. 11, 1859." So apparently this associated firm made cobbler's tools. (Also see the Richardson listing above).

N. & L. B. RICHARDSON / ATHOL, MASS.

Large Cent: 1826

**A. S. RICHMOND
Winthrop, Maine**

A. S. Richmond was listed in the 1866 Winthrop Directory as a shoe salesman (Rulau 1982: 50).

A. S. RICHMOND / WINTHROP, ME.

Large Cent: 1853

**FRANKLIN RICHMOND
Providence, RI**

Franklin Richmond was born in 1792. He was a silversmith and watch repairman. His first shop was located at 17 Market Street, and in 1820 he was at 14 High Street. Richmond died in 1869 (Ensko 1948: 113, Flynt and Fales 1968: 310).

RICHMOND

Large Cent: 1803 1819
Two Reales: 1798

J. RICHMOND**J. RICHMOND**

Large Cent: 1850
Dime: 1858
Canadian Token

G. W. RICKER**G. W. RICKER**

Large Cent: UK (2)

RIDINGS**.RIDINGS**

Large Cent: 1849

Hard Times Token (1)

RIDLEY – MAY 1871

These souvenir countermarked coins commemorate some important event in the lives of Ridley family members.

A. M. RIDLEY / MAY 1871

Bolivia Eight Sols: 1839

G. E. RIDLEY / MAY 1871

Silver Dollar: 1869

W. S. RIDLEY MAY 1 1871

Mexico Eight Reales: 1866

JOHN H. RIEMKASTEN

Only the first of these patents could be traced using the *Annual Report of the Patent Office*, which may reflect its sometimes poor index of patentee's names. In 1863, John H. Riemkasten of Franklyn Grove, Illinois, was granted patent 40,431 for carriage wheels, but this coin was not countermarked until at least 1871.

JOHN H. RIEMKASTEN OCT. 27, 1863 with SARGENT & GREENKUF / PAT'D / SEPT. 18 1860 / JAN. 9. 1866 / AUG. 28 1866 / JULY 14 1857 / EX. 7 YEARS / JULY 14. 1871 / ROCHESTER. N. Y.

Large Cent: UK

RIGGS

RIGGS

Large Cent: 1839

Two Reales: UK

P. M. RING

P. M. RING

Large Cent: 1803 1821

RIVERS

All examples of this stamp are weakly struck at the ends as if the punch was slightly curved, and originally meant to be stamped on some sort of curved tool. This has made its reading uncertain. As a result, this stamp appears in silversmith directories as "B. Ivers" (French 1917: 69). References state that he worked circa 1800, but nothing else was discovered about him. No wonder! His name was not "B. Ivers," but "Rivers." All his countermarked coins were struck twice with the two countermarks at right angles as in the photograph.

RIVERS.

Half Dollar: 1809 1810 1812 1813 1814 1818 1820

ROSWELL WALSTON ROATH
Norwich, CT

Roswell Walston Roath began work as a silversmith in the 1820s. He advertised "Watches, Jewelry & Fancy Hardware, Fifes, Clarionets, Spectacles &c." in the October 25, 1826, *Norwich Courier*. Roath was listed in Norwich in the 1840 Census, but later moved to Denver in Colorado Territory (Flynt and Fales 1968: 311, Rulau 1994: 17).

ROATH

Large Cent: UK

ROBBINS

ROBBINS

Large Cent: 1824

Small Cent: 1865

A. A. ROBBINS

A. A. ROBBINS

Large Cent: 1831 1852

C. E. ROBBINS

C. E. ROBBINS

Large Cent: 1817 1846

Small Cent: 1864

E. A. ROBBINS

This may be the countermark of Edwin A. Robbins of Boston, who was granted patents for wrenches in 1880 and 1882 (Cope 1999: 209).

E. A. ROBBINS

Large Cent: 1843

Small Cent: 1857

E. E. ROBBINS

E. E. ROBBINS

Large Cent: 1837

Two Reales: UK

ROBBINS, LAWRENCE & ASSOCIATES
Windsor, Vermont

Nicanor Kendall began work as a gunsmith in 1807. In 1842 his company was called Robbins, Kendall & Lawrence, but went through much reorganization in subsequent years. The major partners were Samuel Robbins, Nicanor Kendall, and Richard S. Lawrence. Kendall withdrew in 1850 and the company became Robbins & Lawrence (Carey 1953: 65, Kauffman 1952: 79). It went bankrupt when an agent failed to deliver on an order for 300,000 rifles (Roe 1916: 193). Its properties then were purchased by Lamson, Goodnow & Yale, which later became Lamson, Goodnow & Co. – it also countermarked coins. The second type of countermark is from the stamp used on the firm's 1841 rifles (Flayderman 1990: 445, Rulau, 1982). Also see the listing for "WINDSOR, VT."

ROBBINS, / KENDALL & / LAWRENCE / U. S.

Canadian Token (1)

ROBBINS & / LAWRENCE CO. / WINDSOR. VT.

Dime: 1838

ROBERTS DYE WORKS
Elmira, NY

William Roberts was listed as a tailor at 213 Water Street in 1855. By 1880 the shop was run by his son, who advertised "Wm. Roberts, Jr., Queen City Steam Dyeing and Scouring Works. Ladies' shawls, cloaks and dresses dyed and finished in a superior manner in the dress or in the piece. Feather and glove dyeing a speciality. Gents' clothing scoured, dye pressed and repaired to look equal to new." He stamped British bronze coins in 1890 or 1891 (*Numismatic Scrapbook* 1954: 394). Many coins are XF condition, but the countermark may be weakly struck. A hoard was discovered in the 1970s.

ROBERTS / DYE WORKS / 436 / E. WATER ST / ELMIRA, N. Y.

British Farthing: 1860 1868 (2) 1869 1874 1875 1878
 1879 (2) 1880 (2) 1883 1884 (2) 1885 (5) 1886 (2) 1887
 1888 (30) 1889 (2) UK (10)
 British Halfpenny: 1889 1890 (28) UK (3)
 British Penny: 1889 (3) UK

ROBESON CUTLERY CO.
 Rochester, NY

In 1879 M. F. Robeson was working as a tinware merchant in New York, and decided to go into the business of making pocket knives. During the next few years he would travel the state selling the knives made by his few employees. By 1887 he was sufficiently successful to build the Robeson Cutlery plant in Rochester, and in the next few years erected plants in other cities.

In 1922 the Robeson Rochester Corporation resulted from the merger of the Rochester Stamping Co. and Robeson Cutlery; it specialized in electrical items. In 1952 the firm made the first automatic coffee percolator, and remained in business until at least 1991 (Barlow 1991: 85; *Royal Rochester History Pages*, online).

ROBESON CUTLERY CO.
 Small Cent: 1883

ROBINSON**ROBINSON**

Large Cent: 1816 1823 UK
 Two Cents: UK
 Quarter: 1876

J. S. ROBINSON
 Barre, Vermont

The Gazetteer of Washington County (1889: 142) noted the following about this firm.

J.S. Robinson's sash and blind factory is located on Stevens Branch, off road 48. He manufactures doors, sash, blinds, moldings, and house finishings, and deals in hard and soft wood lumber. Mr. Robinson came from Lowell, Mass., in 1857... In 1866 he converted a starch factory to his use, and in 1872 removed it to its present site and enlarged and improved it to meet the wants of his increasing business.

J. S. ROBINSON / BARRE, VT.
 Large Cent: 1847

J. S. ROBINSON / 1869 S. H. & T. / BARRE, VT.
 Canadian Token (1)

W. E. ROBINSON
 Owosso, Michigan

The issuer of these countermarks presumably was related to W. V. Robinson, whose company designed and manufactured machinery.

W. E. ROBINSON
 Large Cent: 1837

W. E. ROBINSON / OWOSSO
 Hard Times Token (1)

YANKEE ROBINSON'S CIRCUS

Fayette "Yankee" Robinson was born in 1818 in New York. He was associated with all the major circus shows of his day, but had to abandon his own circus in the South following John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry and Southern resentment of anything called "Yankee." In fact, a number of his countermarks appear on New Orleans half dollars. His obituary appeared in the September 13, 1884, *New York Clipper*.

Yankee Robinson... the famous circus and show manager, died Sept. 4 at 3:15 o'clock P M, at Jefferson, Ia... (He) initiated his career in the show business at Dansville in August, 1845, exhibiting two oil-paintings by S. C. Jones, about 12 x 15 feet, representing "The Raising of Lazarus" and "The Baptism of Christ..." A one-horse vehicle was built to transport the wonders of art, and with a single companion... Mr. Robinson set out to make his fortune. Arrived at Chicago, he exhibited two weeks at Judge Fuller's Museum, then at the corner of Randolph and Dearborn Streets... In the Winter of 1852-3 Mr. Robinson leased Frank's Museum in Cincinnati, where he first prefaced his name by the title "Yankee." He opened the following Spring season at Dayton, O., in a large tent, playing "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Sam Patch." (Robinson eventually formed a circus and traveled around the South.) In the season of 1859 he started from Charleston, S.C., headed north, with "an augmented company of Jonahs" and sixty horses. He turned back at St. Lawrence, N. Y., and when at Raleigh, N.C., whether from the malign influence of Jonahs or not, John Brown raided Harper's Ferry. From that day out the season was a failure. Wm. June, the agent, was mobbed at Grahamville, S. C. by a vigilance committee, and came within one vote of being whipped "forty lashes save one on the bare back, covered with tar and cotton and sent back to Charleston..." When the news reached Charleston, a "committee" started for Robinson, having evil designs on his person; but Yankee took to his heels, being apprised of his danger by friends, and ran twelve miles into the woods. Sending back word from his hiding place to learn whether he was more scared than hurt, he was advised to "skeddadle," which he did, thereby losing the savings of a busy life, and never recovering so much as a wheel or a hoop... (In 1866) he closed at Chicago, and erected Yankee Robinson's Coliseum and Zoological Garden at State and Washington Streets.

Bowers (2001) provides an extensive history of Yankee Robinson based on a hundred pages of contemporary newspaper accounts and historical documents collected by circus historians. Robinson must have stamped many coins because the countermarks show progressive destruction of the stamp. On some specimens the "P", "E" and "H" have all broken. Most likely the price of admission to his show was fifty cents in the 1850s, which is why these half dollars were worth a "free ticket." In fact, they were just a good advertising ploy.

FREE TICKET TO / YANKEE / ROBINSONS / QUADRUPLE - SHOW
 Quarter: UK
 Half Dollar: 1806 1843 1847 1853 (3) 1854 (12) 1855 (2)

ROCHES

ROCHES
 Large Cent: 1824 1835

EDWARD ROCKWELL

New York City, NY

Edward Rockwell was a silversmith in New York from 1807 to 1846. He advertised "Jewellery and Silverware of his own manufacture at the shop at 4 Park Place." From 1815 to 1841 he was a partner in Edward and Samuel Rockwell (Belden 1980: 361, Kovel 1989: 317).

ROCKWELL
Large Cent: UK

A. ROE

A. ROE
Large Cent: 1854 UK
Small Cent: 1858
Quarter: 1853

WILLIAM ROE
New York

William Roe began working as a silversmith in 1795. During his lifetime he had shops in Albany, Kingston, Troy, and New York City (Belden 1980: 362, Kovel 1989: 318). Roe also advertised as a jeweler at 85 Baynard Street in New York City.

W. ROE
Half Cent: 1804

W. ROE and Crown / W R with J. BOUTIER
Large Cent: 1816

ROFF

ROFF
Half Dollar: 1817
Two Reales: 1797

ROGERS BROTHERS & CO.
Philadelphia, PA

This gunsmithing firm was founded by John Rogers in 1805, and became Rogers Brothers & Co. in 1830. Eventually it became a dealer in firearms, munitions and hardware at this address. It went out of business in 1846 (Rulau 2001).

MADE FOR / ROGERS BROS & CO. / NO. 52 MARKET ST / PHILAD
Large Cent: 1832

ROGERS BROTHERS
Waterbury, CT

The Rogers family is famous for silverware. See Rainwater (1975: 138-143) for its extensive histories of the various Rogers companies and listings of their numerous trademarks.

R. B. & CO / * EXTRA RICH *
Large Cent: 1817

R. B. & CO / STERLING
Small Cent: 1896

THE ORIGINAL ROGERS
Nickel: 1905

ROGERS & BRO
Large Cent: 1856

DAYTON ROGERS MFG CO.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

This firm began making precision sheet metal stampings in 1929, and still is in business.

DAYTON ROGERS MFG. CO. / MINNEAPOLIS
Nickel: 1904

J. H. ROGERS

J. H. ROGERS
Large Cent: UK

J. H. ROGERS / CAST STEEL
Large Cent: 1818 1820

JACOB ROGERS & CO.
Lowell, MA

Jacob Rogers was a hardware dealer in Lowell from 1853 to 1870 (Pollak 1994: 317).

JACOB ROGERS & CO. LOWELL
Two Cents: 1869

W. ROGERS

W. ROGERS
Large Cent: 1820 1831

ROGERS, SMITH & CO.
Meriden, CT

This was one of the numerous Rogers family silversmithing firms. It began operations in 1857, and merged with Rogers Brothers Manufacturing Company in 1861. While this "R. S. & CO." hallmark is illustrated by Rainwater (1975: 142), it is in fact a trademark that passed to Rogers Brothers when the firms consolidated. That explains why the hallmark was still being used in the 1890s, long after the organized firm had ceased independent operations.

ROGERS, SMITH & CO.
Large Cent: UK

R. S. & CO.
Large Cent: 1827

R. S. & CO. / STERLING
Uncertain Coin

E. W. RONK
Gravesville, Wisconsin

E. W. Ronk was listed as a blacksmith and farmer in the 1878 *Wisconsin Gazetteer* (Rulau 1994: 601).

E. W. RONK
Large Cent: 1848 1851

H. ROOD

H. ROOD
Large Cent: 1838 1845

G. ROOT

G. ROOT
Large Cent: 1825 1832

J. H. & S. E. ROOT
Bristol, CT

Samuel Emerson and Joel H. Root were brothers born in the 1820s. S. E. Root began making clock trimmings in 1846, and J. H. Root did likewise beginning in 1850 (*Souvenir History of Bristol*, 1897). S. E. advertised as a "Manufacturer of All Kinds of Clock Dials and Trimmings, Brass Sash, Clock and Toy Movements, Brass Bells, Alarm Dials, Scalps, Drawer Pulls, Round Belt Couplings, Cathedral Bells. No. 73 Main Street." Most of these countermarked coins are by J. H. Root, but one stamp indicates that they were partners at one time.

J. H. ROOT

Large Cent: 1794 1800 1808 1810 1814 1820 1821 1822
1828 1831 1834 1835 (2) 1838 1839

With WALLACE BARNES

Large Cent: 1820

With RUSSELL & ERWIN

Large Cent: 1838

S. E. & J. H. ROOT / BRISTOL CT.

Small Cent: 1860

SAMUEL ROOT
New York City, NY

In 1849 Samuel Root and his brother Marcus Aurelius were partners in a New York City photographic gallery at 363 Broadway (*Craig's Daguerreian Registry*, online). Samuel won several medals from the American Institute, and experimented with micro-photography (Gale and Gale 1984: 928). In 1851 he bought his brother's interest, and in 1857 the gallery was sold to Thomas Faris of Cincinnati (see the Faris listing). Faris, however, was not financially successful, and Root repossessed the shop from Faris in 1859. Root then moved to Dubuque, Iowa, and was listed there in the 1860 to 1880 Censuses (Michael McAllister).

S. ROOT / 363 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Large Cent: 1823

Two Reales: 1806

J. RORER & SONS

John Rorer of Philadelphia made medical instruments circa 1830. This may be one of his stamps.

J. RORER / & SONS

Large Cent: 1807

S. RORER

S. RORER

Large Cent: 1803 1832

ROSE

ROSE

Large Cent: 183X

Dime: 1832

H. ROSE

H. ROSE

Large Cent: 1834 1851

PETER ROSE
New York City, NY

Peter Rose manufactured cutlery and surgical instruments in New York City from 1820 to 1840 (Rulau 2004).

P ^ ROSE / NEW.YORK

Large Cent: 1817

W. ROSE
Philadelphia, PA

This coin probably was countermarked by one of the members of the William Rose family, which was a major dynasty of Philadelphia sword makers whose members worked from the 1790s to the 1860s (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 71).

W. ROSE / WARRANTED

Large Cent: UK

ROSS

The writer has not seen photos of these specimens. Given their dates, these countermarks may have been issued by different people.

ROSS

Large Cent: 1819

Small Cent: 1893

A. ROSS

A. ROSS

Large Cent: 1827

Canadian Large Cent: 1884

NELSON ROTH
Utica, NY

Nelson Roth was in business from 1837 to 1853 (Kovel 1989: 320). According to the 1853 Utica Directory he was a silversmith and jeweler at 175 Genessee Street.

N. ROTH

Large Cent: 1837

Hard Times Token (1)

JOHN ROTHERY
Fishkill, NY?

Barlow (1991: 78) noted that John Rothery was a hammer maker in the 1830s, but did not know where he worked. The 1850 Census listed a John Rothery of Fishkill, New York, who had been born in England in 1800 and was a file smith. He also had a son named John, Jr., who manufactured files into the 1880s (Michael McAllister, Hank Thoele).

J. ROTHERY

Large Cent: 1832 1845 1849 UK

Dime: 1835

CAST STEEL / J. ROTHERY

Large Cent: 1831

JOHN ROTHERY

Large Cent: 1845

R. M. ROUNDS

R. M. ROUNDS

Large Cent: 1836 UK

SAMUEL M. B. ROUSE

Boston, MA

Samuel M. B. Rouse was a Boston druggist whose shop was located at 1197 Washington Street (Rulau 1994: 187).

S. M. B. ROUSE / 1197 WASH ST.
Prussian Taler: 1814

R. A. ROUSSEAU

R. A. ROUSSEAU
Large Cent: 1828 UK

GEORGE F. ROWE

GEO. F. ROWE
Large Cent: UK (2)

L. ROWE

L. ROWE
Large Cent: 1840
Hard Times Token (1)

**ROWLAND
Philadelphia, PA**

This countermark is from a stamp used by William Roland – who began making saws in Philadelphia in 1802 – or one his successive firms which operated until 1870. Unfortunately, references on tool makers note that the historical details of the various successor companies bearing the Roland family name are in dispute.

Eagle / ROWLAND / PHILAD
Large Cent: 1826

**T. ROWLAND & BROTHERS
Philadelphia, PA**

In resolving some of the Roland confusion, Michael McAllister discovered that T. & B. Rowland & Co. advertised in the 1859 Philadelphia Directory as "Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades, Office - No. 501 Commerce Street." In the same directory, William Rowland & Co. advertised as "Saw Manufacturers at 948 Beach Street, Kensington, Philadelphia County." Most of the officers in the two firms were the same people, and so the firms were family-owned businesses. Other references indicate that Thomas and Benjamin Roland had been making shovels in Philadelphia since circa 1836.

T. ROWLAND & / BROTHERS / PHILAD
Large Cent: 1842

W. A. ROWLEY

W. A. ROWLEY
Small Cent: 1857
Quarter: 1856 1877

**ROXBEE & PRITCHITT
Brooklyn, NY**

Henry Roxbee was listed in the 1850 Brooklyn Directory as a brass founder. He may be the Roxbee of this partnership.

BROOKLYN / ROXBEE & PRITCHITT
Large Cent: 1828

J. B. ROYS

J. B. ROYS
Large Cent: 1833
British Florin: 1868

**ROYS & WILCOX
Berlin, CT**

The partners in this tinware and tin makers' tool company were Franklyn Roys and Benjamin Wilcox. In 1864 their firm received a contract for 1,000 carbine swivels, and apparently had a branch in New York City (Bazelon and McGuinn (1987: 71). The firm also made many coffee roasters having stamps of this sort. In 1870 it merged with both Peck, Smith & Company and S. Stow Company – which also counterstamped coins – to produce Peck, Stow and Wilcox.

BERLIN CT / CAST STEEL / WARRANTED
Large Cent: 1837

ROYS & WILCOX / BERLIN - CT
Large Cent: UK

ROYS & WILCOX / CAST STEEL / BERLIN - CT
Large Cent: 1820

ROYS & WILCOX / Eagle / WARRANTED
Large Cent: UK

W. RUBBELL

W. RUBBELL
Large Cent: 1819
Half Dollar: 1831

J. RUDOLPH

The style of this countermark is different from the stamp listed below of the Nevada City pharmacist.

J. RUDOLPH
Large Cent: 1848 1854
Half Dollar: 1854

**J. F. RUDOLPH
Nevada City, California**

J. F. Rudolph was a druggist in Philadelphia from 1844 to 1855, when he moved to California. There he purchased the shop of Dr. W. G. Alban at 21 Commercial Street in Nevada City. In a November 23, 1855 notice in the *Nevada Journal*, Rudolph announced he had worked for twenty years in Philadelphia. He advertised in the 1856 Nevada City Directory exactly the way he stamped coins – using only his last name. In 1861 he was the partner of Mr. Hunt, "Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Etc., Etc. No 32 Main Street, Nevada." By 1885 J. F. Rudolph had moved and as a druggist at 823 K. Street in Sacramento.

RUDOLPH
Dime: 1835 1842 1845 1853 (4) 1854 (3) 1855 1856 1857
1858 1861
Quarter: 1853 (6) 1854 (5) 1856 (2) 1857 1858 (2) 1860
1861

C. RUGG

C. RUGG
Large Cent: 1818 1822 1826 1838 1840 1845 1850

RUGGLES**RUGGLES**

Large Cent: UK
Half Dollar: 1842

A. RUGGLES
Stafford, CT

A. Ruggles was a Stafford gunsmith who specialized in underhammer percussion pistols and rifles (Carey 1953: 107).

A. RUGGLES

Large Cent: 1847

CHARLES RUGGLES
Bronson, Michigan

Charles Ruggles was born in 1852. In the 1870s he was a harness maker with his younger brother (Rulau 1994: 482).

C. RUGGLES. / BRONSON / MICH.

Rev: WANTED OLD / COINS / & RELICS
Nickel: 1867

J. RUHL**J. RUHL**

Small Cent: 1857
Canadian Token (1)

RUM**RUM**

Large Cent: 1814 1847

J. RUSSELL & CO.
Greenfield, MA

In 1832 John Russell began making chisels, butcher knives and kitchen knives with his brother Francis. Their plant was destroyed by fire and flood in 1836. Then Russell and Henry Clapp founded the John Russell Manufacturing Co., which had its plant on the Green River. It was a great success, and from 1840 to 1860 the firm made 720,000 hunting knives with the trademark "Green River Works," which are the famous Bowie knives.

The firm's name became part of the frontier phrase, "Up to the Green River." When said of a knife or other product it referred to the highest quality. But if said of an enemy it meant you should stick him to the hilt, where the Green River mark is found. The plant was moved to Turners Falls in 1868. In 1932 the company merged to form the Russell Harrington Cutlery Co. (Lavona Ferguson, *The Romance of Collecting Knives*, 1978, Peterson 1958, Rainwater 1975: 145). "Croton" must have been another of its trademarks.

CROTON

Large Cent: 1847

J. RUSSELL

Large Cent: 1837 1843 1847 UK

J. RUSSELL / 1 / CROTON

Large Cent: 1849

1847 / J. RUSSELL / 2 / CROTON

Large Cent: UK

J. RUSSELL / U S A / CROTON

Half Dollar: 1858

J. RUSSELL & CO.

Large Cent: 1818 1832 1833 1835 1837 1839 1844 UK

J. RUSSELL & CO. / GREEN RIVER WORKS

Large Cent: 1845

RUSSELL & ERWIN

New Britain, CT and New York City, NY

Isaac D. Russell and Charles B. Erwin ran a hardware firm at 92 John Street in New York City beginning in the 1840s (Swoger 1991). In 1864 it held a contract for 53,000 pairs of brass spurs (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 72). Beginning in 1865 and through at least the late 1890s the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Co. issued a catalog of its locks and builder's hardware, and continued to make locks until 1993 (Arnall 1996: 12, Barlow 1991: 25).

RUSSELL & ERWIN with J. H. ROOT

Large Cent: 1838

JAMES H. RYTHER
Watertown, NY

The first initial of Ryther's name is off the coin in the only known example. Presumably the initial is "J" and the stamp is that of James H. Ryther. He was born in 1803 and moved to Watertown in 1830; hence the date of the coin chosen to be countermarked. Ryther was a blacksmith and machinist who died in 1870 (*Hamilton Child's Gazetteer of Jefferson County*, 1890).

... H. RYTHER / WATERTOWN

Large Cent: 1830

S & C

The silversmithing partnership of Storrs & Cooley of Utica, New York was formed in 1831. It used this sort of hallmark stamp, but according to Kovel (1989: 359), was dissolved in 1839. Nevertheless, one of the partners, Oliver Blanchard Cooley remained in business until 1844, and could have continued to use the stamp.

S & C in Depressed Rectangle

Quarter: 1840 1841

S & D**S & D (Script)**

Large Cent: 1837 1841 (2) 1844 1846 1847 1848 (3) 1849
1850 1853 1855 UK

S & D**S & D in Serrated Rectangle**

Half Dollar: 1806 1814
Silver Dollar: 1801

S & G**S & G**

Large Cent: 1824 1828 1838 1843
Three Cents: 1858
Quarter: 1853 (2)

S & H CO.

S & H / CO. in Heart
Small Cent: 1858 1859 1861

A S

A S in Serrated Rectangle
Large Cent: 1803 1805 1808

A.S

A.S (Incuse)
Large Cent: 1795 1802 1803
Massachusetts Cent (1)

A:S

A:S in Serrated Rectangle
Large Cent: 1800 1801 1831 UK

C.S

C.S in Dentilated Rectangle
Large Cent: 1836 1838 (2) 1850 UK

C S HOTEL

C S / HOTEL
Half Cent: 1835
British East Indies Company Anna: 1833

C. B. S.

These large, incuse letters are equally spaced on the two known pieces, and may have been stamped from a single punch.

C. B. S.
Large Cent: 1828 1829

E. S. & CO.

Rulau reports a stamped token with "E. S. / 1 / & CO." which has on its reverse an eagle with spread wings (Rulau 2004: 424).

E. S. & CO.
Large Cent: 1845
Half Dime: 1856

H S

H S in Circular Depression
Large Cent: 1835
Two Cents: 1865

I.S

This is a hallmark-style stamp, but the writer has not been able to find any US silversmith who used the initials "I.S" in the early 1800s.

I.S
Large Cent: 1794 1803 UK
Half Dollar: 1813

J A S

This countermark is hard to read. "J" might be "I" and "S" might be "P" (Rulau 2004: 210)

J A S (Script in Medium Size Rectangle)
Half Cent: 1835
Large Cent: 1802

J.S

J.S
Large Cent: 1813 UK
Small Cent: 1861

J.S IN SERRATED RECTANGLE

This may be a hallmark of John Staniford (1737-1811) of Windham, Connecticut.

J. S. in Serrated Rectangle
Large Cent: 1798
Two Reales: 1796

M H S

M H S Monogram in Circle
Half Cent: 1865
Small Cent: 1903 (2) 1905

NATHAN SNELLENBERG'S DEPT. STORE
Philadelphia, PA

This is a very unusual, late countermark found only on silver dollars. From the 1890s to 1963 the Nathan Snellenberg Department Store of Philadelphia was in business in the 1100 block of Market Street. Rulau (2004: 1071) illustrates two of its metallic charge card tokens, which employ the same style letters as in their countermark. The countermarked coins seem to have been made from a "back stamp," which was intended to mark silverware and other goods sold in the store.

N. S. & CO
Silver Dollar: 1878 1880 (2) 1882 1884 1886 1887 1888
1889 1890 1891 (2) 1896 1902

N. M. S. & CO.

N. M. S. & CO.
Large Cent: 1827 1847 1855

Philip Syng, Jr.
Philadelphia, PA

Philip Syng, Jr. was born in Cork, Ireland. He and his father arrived in Annapolis in 1714, and for the next few years he was an apprentice in his father's silversmithing business. He married Elizabeth Warner in 1729, and they had twenty-one children! Syng was active as a silversmith in Philadelphia until his retirement in 1771 (Belden 1980: 401). He died in 1789, and probably is most famous for the ink stand that he made for Pennsylvania's Provincial Assembly, and which was used to sign the Declaration of Independence.

P S in Rectangle
6400 Reis Gold: 1768

R.P.S

This interesting countermark has been verified to exist on a dozen different specimens of Virginia halfpennies, most of them apparently being VF or XF grade. One example was donated to the New Jersey Historical Society sometime before 1920 (Rulau 2004: 89).

R.P.S (Incuse)

Virginia Halfpenny: 1773 (12)

S.B.S**S.B.S in Rectangle**

Large Cent: 1803 1822

S P & S RAILROAD

Two railroads had these initials. The Spokane, Portland and Seattle ran from the mouth of the Columbia River through Portland to Spokane, but is not the likely issuer. The Sodus Point and Southern began running in 1872 from Stanley to Sodus Point, New York, and in 1875 became the Ontario and Southern (Burgess and Kennedy, *Centennial History of the Pennsylvania Railroad*, 1946).

S P & S R R CO.

Canadian Token (1)

Large Cent: UK

O. D. SABIN**O. D. SABIN**

Large Cent: 1802

Mecklenberg-Schwern, Germany Five Pfennig: 1872

SACHEM OYSTER SALOON

New York City, NY

SACHEM / OYSTER SALOON / 273 BOWERY

One Real: 1775 UK

Two Reales: 1783 1788 1804

P. D. SADTLER & SONS

Baltimore, Maryland

This firm was founded in 1800 by Philip Benjamin Sadtler, an immigrant from Germany. He was born in 1771 and died in 1860. His company made optical items, silverware and watches, and was listed in Baltimore business directories until 1923 (Belden 1980: 369, Kovel 1989: 324, Rainwater 1975: 145-146).

BALTIMORE / P. B. SADTLER & SONS

Large Cent: 1839

H. SAFFORD

Ohio

H. Safford was born in 1787 in Vermont and moved with his family to Gallipolis in 1811 when twenty-four (*The Ohio Valley Staffords*). In the 1820s he moved to Marietta and in 1827 purchased land in Putnam, which is now known as Zanesville. He died sometime in the 1850s (Michael McAllister). According to Kovel (1989: 324) he was a silversmith, but Kovel's dates for his activity as being 1800-1812 are much too early.

H. SAFFORD

Half Cent: 1805

SAGADAHOCK HOUSE

Bath, Maine

Sagadahock is a Native American name for the mouth of the Kennebec River. The 1867 *New England Business Directory* noted that this hotel's location was on Front and Center Streets in Bath. At that time its proprietor was Alfred Carr (Hank

Thoele). The hotel was destroyed in the fire of 1894, and then a new building was constructed to replace it.

SAGADAHOCK HOUSE

Half Dollar: 1876

SAGE'S CANDY

All coins with a verified date were minted in 1874. A search of periodicals from that year might reveal the company's location.

SAGE'S / CANDY / COIN.

Quarter: 1874 (22)

Half Dollar: 1874 (17)

Trade Dollar: 1874 (3)

H. SAGE

This silversmith worked circa 1840, but his location has not been identified (Kovel 1969: 324).

H. SAGE

Half Dollar: 1806

Two Reales: 1775

AMOS SANBORN

Lowell, MA

Amos Sanborn advertised in the 1860 *New England Business Directory* that he made silverware and watches at 25 Water Street in Lowell. He began his business in 1849, and by 1866 was the partner of H. B. Bacon. Sanborn and Company was operated by his widow from 1874 to 1876. Fisherville is a town about thirty miles southeast of Lowell; did he have a shop there as well?

A. SANBORN

Large Cent: 1802

A. SANBORN / FISHERVILLE

Small Cent: 1865

A. SANBORN.

Rev: LOWELL.

Large Cent: 1845

J. B. SAND

The stamp is too large for these coins.

SAND / J. B.

Half Cent: 1834 (3) 1835 1851 1857

Large Cent: 1857

SANS SOUCI

New York City, NY

The Sans Souci was located at 61 Broadway. It was listed under the proprietorship of Asa Hinckley in the 1839 New York City Directory.

SANS SOUCI

Large Cent: UK

SARGENT & CO.

New Haven, CT

The origins of this hardware firm can be traced to the partnership of Joseph Bradford Sargent and his brothers, who

owned a retail hardware business in New York City. They purchased Peck & Walter Co., eventually moved their plant to New Haven in 1864, and incorporating under the name of Sargent & Co. It was issuing trade catalogs by at least the 1890s, and by the First World War was selling over 60,000 different items. In 1967 the family sold their interest in the company in 1967, which still is in business.

SARGENT & CO.

Nickel: 1924

C. D. SARGENT
Concord, New Hampshire

Charles D. Sargent worked as a general gunsmith in Concord circa 1850 (Carey 1953: 109).

C. D. SARGENT

Small Cent: 1857

Two Cents: 1864

J. G. SARGENT**J. G. SARGENT**

Large Cent: 1838 UK

H. SAUPPE**H. SAUPPE**

Large Cent: 1847 1848 1851 UK

V. SAUTER

A possible issuer was Viltus Sauter, who was listed in the 1860 Census as a hotel keeper in Philadelphia (Michael McAllister)

V. SAUTER

Large Cent: 1828 1842

H. B. SAWIN

A possible issuer was B. Sawin, who was listed in the 1870 and 1880 Censuses as a water meter maker in Worcester, Massachusetts (Michael McAllister).

H. B. SAWIN

Small Cent: 1862 1868

A. SAWYER

This may be the hallmark of Amos Sawyer, who was a silversmith in Salem, Massachusetts in the middle 1840s (Belden 1980: 373).

A. SAWYER

Large Cent: 1802 1805

Quarter: 1818

H. SAWYER**H. SAWYER**

Large Cent: 1838

Quarter: 1876

HENDERSON I. SAWYER
Hartford, CT

Henderson I. Sawyer was a silversmith in Hartford from 1845 to 1859. A number of pieces of his silverware are

stamped with both "H. I. SAWYER" and "COE & MONTGOMERY" or another version of the latter firm's name (Belden 1980: 116).

According to various business directories, L. P. Coe worked in Mohawk, N. Y. from 1850 to 1867, and used three different name stamps, including his own name and indications of partnerships with S. E. Coe and with Montgomery. It appears that Sawyer was the maker and Coe & Montgomery was the retailer, who applied its backstamp to Sawyer's silverware as well as to the silverware of the other silversmiths that it sold.

H. I. SAWYER / HARTFORD / PURE COIN with COE & MONTGOMERY

Hard Times Token: 1837 (Low-67)

JOSHUA W. SAWYER

Portland, Maine

J. W. Sawyer was a Portland, Maine gunsmith (Carey 1953: 109, Rulau 1982: 50). The only example of his countermark is found with a stamp of G. L. Bailey, who was another Portland gunsmith.

J. W. SAWYER with G. L. BAILEY

Large Cent: 1839

W. W. SAWYER**W. W. SAWYER**

Large Cent: 1853

Three Cents (Nickel): 1873

B. E. SCHEIB**B. E. SCHEIB**

Small Cent: 1870

Large Cent: 1851

J. B. SCHILLER
New Orleans, Louisiana

J. B. Schiller was an importer of alcohol and proprietor of the Sazerac Coffee House at 13 Exchange Place. To quote Rulau (1999: 213), "This saloon at 16 Royal Street was in the Merchants Exchange building and became the favorite watering hole of the local business community. As an importer, Schiller was the agent for Sazerac-de-Forge de Fils of Limoges, France, and served the Sazerac brand of cognac exclusively."

Schiller issued paper notes for 25 and 50 cents during the Union siege of New Orleans (Manning 1978). He also made these dime tokens by counterstamping federal small cents with his name on the obverse and a large "X" stamped over "One Cent" on the reverse. All known examples appear on 1860 small cents. So Schiller's countermarked coin is a Southern Civil War token with a dime denomination expressed as a Roman numeral. New Orleans was taken by the Federal forces of Admiral Farragut on May 1, 1862.

J. B. SCHILLER

Rev: X

Small Cent: 1860 (8)

SCHIVELY
Philadelphia, PA

This individual was a maker of surgical instruments and knives in Philadelphia circa 1840. The unusual stamp "SCHIVELY" which splits his name into two lines as on some of these countermarked coins also is seen on some of his instruments.

SCHIVELY (Small Stamp)
Large Cent: 1826

SCHI / VELY (Single Punch)
Fugio Cent: 1787
Two Reales: UK

G. A. SCHLECHTER
Reading, PA

Schlechter & Henry was a jewelry firm located at 600-602 Penn Street in Reading. It issued a number of trade cards (Green 1989: 227), and the backstamp "G. A. SCHLECHTER" has been noted on silverware. According to the Jan. 8, 1912, *Reading Eagle*, G. A. Schlechter was then the outgoing president of the St. James Lutheran Church Sunday School Association.

G. A. SCHLECHTER / READING, PA.
Small Cent: UK (Indian Head)

C. SCHMIDT

Hank Thoele suggests this may be the work of Caspar Schmidt, who was a wagon maker in Lower Windsor, Pennsylvania in 1850.

C. SCHMIDT
Half Cent: 1797 1853 (2) 1854

S. SCHMIDT'S LIQUID HAIR DYE
Baltimore, Maryland

S. SCHMIDT'S / LIQUID / HAIR DYE / BALTO. MD.
Two Reales: 1800 UK

HENRY O. SCHOENER
Reading, PA

Henry Schoener was a general gunsmith from 1850 to 1863. In 1856 his shop was located on Fourth Street between Washington and Walnut (Carey 1983: 110)

H. O. SCHOENER / READING / 1850
Large Cent: 1793

SCHOFIELD

SCHOFIELD
Large Cent: 1834
Small Cent: 1862

J. SCHOLLMEIER
Alton, Illinois

The *Bradstreet Directories* of 1880 to 1888 listed Joseph Schollmeier as a saloon operator in Alton, Illinois, while the 1880 Census indicated he "keeps a dram shop," and had been born in Iowa in 1850 (Bob Cardiff, Bruce Mosher, John Mutch). An 1849 half dime also is known countermarked "GOOD FOR 5 C IN TRADE AT THE BAR," but it is not known if it too is Schollmeier's issue.

J. SCHOLLMEIER / 5 C / AT BAR
Small Cent: 1864

SCHRADE CUTLERY CO.
Walden, NY

The Schrade Cutlery Company was in business from 1904 (Barlow 1991: 85), and only recently went bankrupt.

SCHRADE / CUT. CO. / WALDEN, N. Y.
Small Cent: 1899

EMIL SCHWARTZE
Alameda, California

Emil Schwartze was listed in the 1905 *San Francisco Blue Book Directory* as living in Alameda. In 1913 his jewelry business was located at 1305 Park Place.

E. SCHWARTZE / ALAMEDA / CALIFORNIA
Small Cent: 1912
Nickel: 1913

S. SCOFIELD

S. SCOFIELD
Large Cent: 1840 1854

CHESTER F. SCOTT
Watertown, CT

Chester F. Scott was born in 1800, and was listed in the 1860 Census as a "machinist" (Bruce Mosher).

C. F. SCOTT / WATERTOWN / CONN
Large Cent: 1812

JOHN B. SCOTT
New York City, NY

John B. Scott was a silversmith in New York City from 1820 to 1850 (Kovel 1989: 330).

J. SCOTT
Large Cent: 1831 UK

WILLIAM SCOTT
Pittsburgh, PA

William Scott was one of the earliest plane makers of Pittsburgh and was named in an 1812 property purchase. He first worked in "Pittsburg City" and then moved to "Allegheny Town," which is now Pittsburgh's north side. He was listed in directories from 1813 to 1839, and these countermarked coins are from the stamp he used to mark his planes (Pollak 1994: 333-334).

W. SCOTT
Large Cent: 1838
Half Dollar: 1812 UK
One Real: 1798
Two Reales: 1801 1820
Canadian Token (1)

W. H. SCOTT
Philadelphia, PA

Rulau (2001) suggested these are the work of William H. Scott, who was a Philadelphia dry goods merchant from 1825 to 1845. His brass buttons have the backmark "W. H. Scott / + Philadelphia +"

W. H. SCOTT
Half Cent: 1826 1828 (2) 1834 (2)
Large Cent: 1807 1823 1828 1834 1837 UK (2)

W. J. SCOTT
Albany, NY

In 1842 W. J. Scott and R. H. Scott became partners in gunsmithing. In 1859 they advertised their "military goods" at 9 Beaver Street. By 1862 they were located at 60 State Street and sold a variety of other goods, including baseball, fire fighting and theatrical equipment, fishing tackle and buttons at "the sign of the big gun and pistol." W.J. Scott seems to have died in 1870 because the Albany Directory of that year listed only R. H. Scott, who advertised military equipment, regalia, and guns at 78 State Street until 1881 (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 74).

W. J. SCOTT

Large Cent: 1798 1810 1812 1817 1818 1830 1834 1837
UK

W. J. SCOTT / ALBANY

Large Cent: 1831

SCOVIL & KINSEY
Cincinnati, Ohio

Pulaski Scovil and Edward Kinsey were both silversmiths, but their partnership of Scovil & Kinsey only existed in the year 1836 (Belden 1980: 377). Edward Kinsey and his brother had immigrated from Wales in 1833, and became partners after Scovil & Kinsey was dissolved. E. & D. Kinsey issued a trade token in 1851, and remained in business until 1862 (Rulau 1994: 245).

SCOVIL & KINSEY

Two Reales: 1782

SCOVILL MANUFACTURING CO.
Waterbury, CT

Scovill Manufacturing Co. was the largest maker of uniform buttons in the United States. It was established in 1802 as Abel Porter & Co., became J. M. L. and W. H. Scovill in 1840, and made huge numbers of Civil War buttons and a variety of other brass products (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 74). This stamp was intended as a backmark for its buttons (Russell Rulau).

SCOVILL'S DOUBLE GILT

Large Cent: 1826

SEAL & PRESS CO.

Some railroad countermarks are found with a very small inscription below the main legend that reads "Seal & Press Co." One of these seems to read "Chicago Seal & Press Company," but it is so weakly struck that this is not certain. Nevertheless, a number of these stamps have "C" as part of the abbreviation, which suggests that they indicate lines in Chicago and its suburbs.

It appears that such countermarked coins were made from "railroad sealers," which were tools used to emboss the lead seals that were put on boxes and bags shipped by rail. Larger sealers also were used to seal large containers and boxcar doors. Apparently each depot, engine, etc. had its own sealer. The countermarked coins made from sealers probably were made as souvenirs by workers.

The initials usually indicate a railroad or a business that was associated with a railroad. There often is a cross-hatched background behind the letters. Some of the countermarks have town names, which were stops on a particular railroad line. The

countermarks generally are weakly struck since the tool used to make them was like a pair of pliers, and it was difficult to apply enough pressure to get a good impression.

See these individual listings: B&M R.R.; &C. R.R.; C&C. T.R.Y.; C.D.&C. R.R.; C.H.&D. R.R.; C.&M.; L.I. R.R. (Long Island Railroad); N.P. EX.CO. (Northern Pacific Express Company); N.Y.& N.E. R.R. (New York and New England Railroad); and F.B.C. CO.

A. R. SEARL

This countermark is unclear. It may read "A. G. SEARL"

A. R. SEARL

Large Cent: 1838 1852

SEARS

The later date example may be by Sears, Roebuck & Co. The writer has not seen either piece.

SEARS

Quarter: UK (Liberty Standing)
Half Dollar: 1953

SEA SHORE HOUSE
Old Orchard Beach, Maine

George J. Varney's *Gazetteer of the State of Maine* (1886) mentioned that the "Sea Shore House" was located in Old Orchard Beach, which was incorporated as a town in 1883. Another reference noted that the Sea Shore House was owned by Frank G. Staples when it was destroyed by the great fire of Aug. 15, 1907.

SEA SHORE HOUSE.

Nickel: 1877
Quarter: 1844

E. SEIP

E. SEIP

Large Cent: 1835 1838 1846 1849

H. SEYMOUR & CO.
New York City, NY

Henry Seymour was listed in the 1859 *Wilson's New York City Copartnership Directory* as a cutler at 52 Beckman Street. His firm had been organized in 1839 in Holyoke, Massachusetts, and by 1880 had become the Henry Seymour Cutlery Co. It was located at 84 Chambers Street in the New York City (Michael McAllister)

H. SEYMOUR / & CO. PAT. N. Y.

Small Cent: 1874

H. SEYMOUR & CO. / CUTLERY CO. / - PATD. -

Small Cent: 1857
Both stamps on the same coin
Small Cent: 1858

L. E. SEYMOUR
Rome, NY

L. E. SEYMOUR

Nickel: 1867
Two Cents: 1869
Half Dollar: 1859

British Penny: UK
With J. H. FIEDLER and J. O. JOHNSON
Large Cent: 1851

L. E. SEYMOUR / ROME N. Y.
Nickel: 1866

H. SHADES

The reverse of these pieces was milled off before being counterstamped.

H / SHADES / 6
Small Cent: 1857 1858

O. C. SHALER
Gilboa, NY

The 1866 *Bradstreet Directory* listed "G. C. Shaler" as being in the stove and tinware business in Gilboa. He was listed in the 1860 Census as tin man living with his father, and in the 1870 Census was noted as a retail hardware merchant (Michael McAllister).

O. C. SHALER / GILBOA N. Y.
Large Cent: 1853 1856 UK

J. SHALLA

J. SHALLA
Large Cent: 1798
Silver Dollar: 1865

H. E. SHALLENBERGER
Amanda, Ohio

The 1807 Ohio Tax Records listed a Henry Shallenberger in Fairfield County, where Amanda is located. The 1880 Census listed a Henry E. Shallenberger as a thirty-five year old peddler living in Clear Creek, eight miles from Amanda (Michael McAllister).

AMANDA. / O. / H. E. SHALLENBERGER
One Real: UK

SHANNON

SHANNON
Half Cent: 1803 1825

SHARP'S RIFLE CO.
Hartford, CT

Christian Sharps began making guns at the Harpers Ferry Arsenal, and obtained his first patent for a firearm in 1848. Initially his guns were made under license by A. S. Nippes in Mill Creek, Pennsylvania, and by Robbins & Lawrence in Windsor, Vermont, but he soon formed his own business. By the early 1850s the Sharp's Rifle Company moved to Hartford, and continued to produce guns there until 1876, when it moved to Bridgeport.

On April 6, 1869, Richard S. Lawrence (of Robbins and Lawrence) was granted a patent for breech-loading firearms. This is the patent which is mentioned in the countermark. Lawrence assigned the patent to the Sharp's Rifle Co. of Hartford. "Old Reliable" was a Sharp's trademark, which also was stamped on its 1874 0.50 caliber buffalo guns, and "Old Reliable" is the name often used to refer to those guns, in particular.

SHARPS' RIFLE CO. / PAT APR 6, 1869
Rev: OLD RELIABLE
Quarter: 1877

GEORGE B. SHARP
New York City, NY

A silversmith named George B. Sharp worked in Philadelphia circa 1850 and later in Danville, Kentucky (Rainwater 1975: 152-153). Nevertheless, this is an odd stamp for a silversmith, and these coins may have been intended for stamping something else.

GEO B. SHARP / - 45 - / GOLD STREET / NEW YORK
Small Cent: 1865 1871 1874

O. P. SHATTUCK'S CIGARS
Worcester, MA

Oliver P. Shattuck's shop was called the Twin Brothers Cigar Manufacturer. Instead of the usual sidewalk wooden Indian outside of his store, Shattuck used a statue of himself holding a handful of cigars, which was titled "Charm of the West." His twin brother was M. E. Shattuck, who also sold cigars at 409 Main Street. O P Shattuck's cigar store continued in business until the early twentieth century when O P's son Edson was in charge, and its name had become "We Three" (Rulau Wrc-25).

O. P. SHATTUCK'S / CIGARS. / SMOKE
Canadian Half Dollar: 1871

SMOKE O. P. SHATTUCK'S / CIGARS.
Quarter: 1854 1858
Silver Dollar: 1871

DR. WILLIAM P. SHATTUCK
Waterford, Maine

William Shattuck was born in 1818, the son of a grocer. An extensive recounting of his life is given by Bowers (1984b 1985 1992b), but it is not known if he actually had a medical degree. Shattuck first visited Maine on a lecture tour in 1854, and liked Waterford so much that he bought the Water Cure Establishment there, which had been founded in 1847 by Professor Calvin Farrar. Its two buildings are still standing today. The larger one is now the Lake House, which is a bed and breakfast with a restaurant on the ground floor.

The "water cure" consisted of the application of water in various ways to cure diseases. By the 1850s there were a few dozen of these pseudo-medical facilities in the United States. Shattuck ran the Maine Hygienic Institute until 1858, when he went on a three year European lecture tour. It was reopened in 1861, and continued in operation until his death from gangrene in 1887. His patients were women and children, who were charged \$6.00 to \$10.00 a week. He placed an advertising notice in the June 13, 1862, *Oxford Democrat*.

Shattuck was quoted in the August 23, 1861, *Oxford Democrat* as noting that "opportunities at Waterford are limited for advertising the Water Cure." This explains his countermarked coins. Many of the known specimens are owned by David Bowers, who wrote, "I have slightly more than a dozen in my collection – all I have been able to find since I started collecting counterstamps in 1955."

DR. / SHATTUCK'S / WATER CURE / WATERFORD / ME.
Large Cent: 1817 1819 1824 1827 1831 1832 1833 1835
1839 1846 1847 1848 1850 1852 1853 1857 UK

Quarter: 1843 1853 (4) 1854 (4) 1855 (2) 1856 1857 (3)
1858 (2)
Half Dollar: 1853 1855 1857 1858
Canadian Token (1)

SHAW**SHAW**

Large Cent: 1844 UK
Small Cent: 18X5

A. E. SHAW**A. E. SHAW**

Nickel: 1885
Dime: 1891

E. SHAW**E. SHAW.**

Small Cent: 1859 1864
Nickel: 1867 1869

G. L. SHAW**G. L. SHAW**

Large Cent: UK
Hard Times Token: 1837

G. M. SHAW**G. M. SHAW**

Half Dime: 1857
Nickel: UK (Shield)

JOHN A. SHAW
Newport, RI

John A. Shaw was a silversmith, watchmaker, jeweler, and dealer in fancy goods in Newport from 1802 to 1819 (Flynt and Fales 1968: 320-321, Rulau 1994: 50).

J. SHAW

Large Cent: UK

J. L. SHAW**J. L. SHAW**

Large Cent: UK
Quarter: 1877

M. G. SHAW**M. G. SHAW**

Large Cent: UK
Nickel: 1897

W. F. SHAW
Boston, Massachusetts

W. F. Shaw made clothing irons, etc. at 174 Washington Street in New York City. He advertised extensively in the late 1850s with the phrase "W. F. Shaw's Patent," which referred to his 1857 patent for a gas heated clothing iron.

W. F. SHAW'S

Large Cent: 1822
Two Reales: 1782

SHEAR STEEL

"Shear Steel" indicates very high quality steel. It is an implied guarantee like "cast steel," and both of these terms – which appear in countermarks – also were used in England.

SHEAR STEEL

Large Cent: 1828 1830

C. W. SHEDD**C. W. SHEDD**

Large Cent: 1817 1846 1851

SHELDON, HOYT & CO.
New York City, NY

Henry K. Sheldon and William James Hoyt were partners in this hardware business which was located at 16 Warren Street. The firm was formed in the early 1850s, and kept this name until circa 1860 when Sheldon dropped out and was replaced by Samuel A. Busick (Bruce Mosher).

SHELDON, HOYT / & CO.

Hard Times Token (Low-51)

SHELTON'S CURD HOUSE
Lexington, Kentucky

The Curd House hotel was managed by William P. Curd and Robert B. Shelton. One of its advertisements appeared in the January 10, 1854, *Kentucky Statesman*.

The Curd House had financial difficulties in its first years of operation, and the hotel's furniture and furnishings were sold at a constable's sale in 1857 to cover debts. In 1914 the interior of the hotel was redesigned and it remained "One of Lexington's famed hostelrys" (C. Frank Dunn, "Old House of Lexington" typescript in Lexington Public Library).

SHELTON'S / LEX. KY

Quarter: 1853 (2) 1854 1856 1857 1858
Half Dollar: 1853

SHELTON'S / LEX. KY / CURD HOUSE

Half Dollar: 1858 (2)

J. SHEPARD
Southington, CT

The "J" and the period are from separate, smaller stamps.

J. SHEPARD

Large Cent: 1840 1844

J. SHEPARD / SOUTHINGTON

Large Cent: 1848

ROBERT SHEPHERD
Albany, NY

Robert Shepherd was born in 1781, and advertised in the 1805 *Albany Gazette* as a goldsmith, silversmith and jeweler (Belden 1980: 379). Beginning in 1806 he was a partner in Shepherd and Boyd – which also countermarked coins.

R. SHEPHERD

Two Reales: 1790

SHEPHERD & BOYD
Albany, NY

This silversmithing firm was in business from 1806 to 1829. Its partners were Robert Shepherd – who also countermarked coins – and William Boyd (Belden 1980: 379)

SHEPHERD & BOYD
Large Cent: 1810

SIDNEY SHEPPARD & CO.
Buffalo, NY

Sidney Sheppard & Co. eventually became Republic Metalware. It apparently manufactured kitchen utensils as the firm published *The Savory Prize Recipe Book* from 1911 to 1922.

S. SHEPPARD & CO / BUFFALO, N. Y.
Half Dollar: 1861

C. SHERMAN

C. SHERMAN
Large Cent: 1818 1824

THOMAS SHIELDS
Philadelphia, PA

Thomas Shield's counterstamp indicates that he "regulated" foreign gold coins so they would be as close as possible in gold weight to the US standard, and thus not lose their owner's value when exchanged at a state bank. He was active as a silversmith from 1765 to 1795, and in the 1790s his shop was located at 925 Front Street (William Swoger). His hallmark on the silverware in the Yale collection (Buhler and Hood 1970, numbers 871-872) is an exact match to the countermarked gold coin illustrated by Gordon (1987: 92).

T.S in Rectangle
800 Reis Gold: 1730
6400 Reis Gold: 1759

A. D. SHIPMAN

A. D. SHIPMAN
Large Cent: 1802 1824 1828 1843 1849

J. SHOCKEY

J. SHOCKEY
Large Cent: 1826 1837

SHOO FLY CO.
Philadelphia, PA

Shoo-Fly was "the animal's friend" that kept insects off cattle. The firm advertised its product in the 1913 *Farm Journal*, claiming it had been endorsed by farmers since 1885. In the early twentieth century the Shoo Fly Company was located at 1310 North Tenth Street in Philadelphia (Larry Laevens).

SHOO FLY
Large Cent: 1854
Quarter: 1856
French Five Centimes: UK
French Ten Centimes: 1855

Stars / 1877 / SHOO FLY! / Star / & / PULL DOWN / YOUR VEST / Five Stars
Canadian Token (1)

W. F. SHORT

W. F. SHORT
Two Cents: 1864
Canadian Blacksmith Token (1)

W. H. SHORT

W. H. SHORT
Large Cent: 1839 1851

A. P. SHOWELL

A. P. SHOWELL
Large Cent: 1837 1843
Nickel: 1867
Half Dollar: 1837

F. SIBLEY

F. SIBLEY
Large Cent: 1827 1828
Quarter: 1818

W. SIBLEY

W. SIBLEY
Small Cent: 1864 (2)

CHRISTIAN SIEBERT
Columbus, Ohio

Christian Siebert made half-stock percussion rifles in Columbus. The 1864 two cents also is countermarking "A. BUNTING / PITTSBURG" by an individual who has not been traced.

C. SIEBERT
Two Cents: 1864

C. SIEBERT / COLUMBUS O. / CAST-STEEL
Large Cent: 1849

G. SILVER

G. SILVER
Nickel: 1903 1918

SIMANCO

"Simanco" is a trademark or brand name that is stamped on many Singer Sewing Machines, most often on the motor. The machines were made in Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, and probably elsewhere. So there is no specific location for where these countermarks were struck. (See the Singer Sewing Machine listing).

SIMANCO.
Small Cent: 1907

94402 / SIMANCO / CAN
Canadian Half Dollar: 1934

SIMANCO. U. S. A. (Retrograde)
Nickel: 1929

WILLIAM SIMES
Portsmouth, New Hampshire

William Cadogan Simes was born in 1773, and became a silversmith in Portsmouth. He advertised in the 1815 *Portsmouth Oracle* and the 1817 *New Hampshire Gazette* (Belden 1980: 382). Simes died in 1824.

W. SIMES

Large Cent: 1819

A. & J. SIMMONS
New York City, NY

Abraham and James Simmons were silversmiths and engravers at 275 Pearl Street in New York from 1802 to 1813 (Belden 1980: 383, Kovel 1989: 339).

A & J. SIMMONS

Large Cent: UK

S. SIMPSON
Easton, MA

A merchant of this name was listed in the 1824 Portland, Maine Directory as a watchmaker and jeweler (Flynt and Fales 1968: 324).

S. SIMPSON

Large Cent: 1846

S. SIMPSON / EASTON / MASS.

Large Cent: 1850

JOHN SINCLAIR
Lancaster, PA

John Sinclair was a gunsmith in Lancaster, who was listed in tax lists from 1802 to 1820 (Kauffman 1952: 84).

J. SINCLAIR

Half Dollar: 1795 1810

W. C. SINCLAIR
New York City, NY

In 1834 William Sinclair was a watch maker at 21 Chatham Street. In 1839 both he and his son were listed as watch makers.

W. C. SINCLAIR

Large Cent: 1843 1847 UK

W. C. SINCLAIR / 1847

Large Cent: UK
Two Reales: 1816

W. C. SINCLAIR / N. Y.

Large Cent: 1819

SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO.

Isaac Singer was born in Pittstown, New York, in 1811, and moved to New York City in 1835. In 1839 he patented a rock drilling machine, and sold the rights to it for \$2,000. That money allowed him to pursue his dream of a career in acting. For the next five years he toured with the Merritt Players under the stage name of Isaac Merritt.

In 1850 Singer went to Boston and by 1851 was marketing sewing machines under his name. A series of lawsuits quickly ensued between the various "inventors" and makers of sewing machines. The litigants eventually agreed to participate in the

first "patent pool," whereby they would produce sewing machines collectively and drop their law suits against each other. The agreement was formalized by the creation of I. M. Singer & Co. in 1856. It was one of the first American-based international corporations and established plants and agencies in many countries. In 1863 the firm became the Singer Mfg. Co.

This countermark almost certainly was stamped in the UK, perhaps at the Singer factory in Clydebank, near Glasgow in Scotland. More often encountered are the Simanco countermarks of the company – see that listing. Singer died in 1875, leaving a colossal estate of \$14,000,000.

SINGER / & CO

British Penny: 1862

D. E. SIZER
Victor, NY

The May 11, 1855, *Geneva Gazette* reported that David E. Sizer was on the Victory, New York jury list. According to the 1850 and 1860 Censuses he was a merchant there. J. Sizer – presumably a relative – was a jeweler and watch maker in the same town (Hank Thoele).

D. E. SIZER

Large Cent: 1852 1853
Small Cent: 1858
Dime: 1838 1852 1854
Quarter: 1854
Half Dollar: 1854

JIM E. SKALBE
Boston, MA

This relatively recent counterstamp of a Boston coin dealer already has fooled some collectors, who thought it was much older. It has been reported on large cents, two cents, two reales, and French coppers.

J. E. SKALBE / NUMISMATIST / BOSTON

Various Coins

L. E. SLATE**L. E. SLATE.**

Large Cent: 1802 UK (2)

J. W. SLATER
Berlin, Wisconsin

Hank Thoele reports that J. W. Slater was a druggist in Berlin, Wisconsin in 1884.

SLATER / FOR DRUGS

Quarter: 1854
Half Dollar: 1876

H. SMALLEY**H. SMALLEY**

Large Cent: UK
Half Dollar: 1877

SMART**SMART**

Large Cent: 1854
Small Cent: 1857

E. S. SMART**E. S. SMART**

Quarter: 1875
Half Dollar: 1860 1862

E. SMEAD**E. SMEAD.**

Large Cent: 1828 1851

SMITH

These counterstamps seem to be struck from a hallmark, but so many silversmiths had the last name of Smith that more precision in identifying the mark may not be possible.

SMITH in Serrated Rectangle

Half Cent: 1803 1825
Large Cent: 1796 1823 1833 1834
Small Cent: 1858
Dime: 1823
Quarter: 1853
Two Reales: UK

SMITH'S HOTEL
New Brunswick, New Jersey

SMITH'S HOTEL / N. BRUNSWICK. N.J

One Real: 1774 1828
Two Reales: 1779 UK
Mexican Two Reales: 1828
French Copper Coin: UK

... & SMITH

This stamp is much too big for these large cents. In consequence, the name of another partner which may end in the letter "S" appears before the ampersand. Perhaps these coins were countermarked after their partnership had ended.

... & SMITH

Half Cent: 1802 1834

A. SMITH

This is a recognized silversmith's hallmark, but who used it has never been established (Kovel 1989: 342).

A. SMITH

Large Cent: 1824 1832 1844
Dime: 1875
Half Dollar: 1853

ANDREW F. SMITH
Detroit, Michigan

Andrew F. Smith & Co. made boots and shoes from 1875 to 1888. At first the firm was located at 25 Jefferson Street, and then at 90 Woodward Street (Rulau 1994: 483).

A. F. SMITH

Large Cent: 1827

A. F. SMITH / -o- / DETROIT MICH

Quarter: 1874

A. M. SMITH**A. M. SMITH**

Large Cent: UK
Half Dollar: 1877

C. SMITH

These seem to have been struck from a silversmith's hallmark, but there have been too many people named C. Smith to be more precise.

C. SMITH

Large Cent: 1821 1827 1831 1845
Half Dollar: 1867

C. E. SMITH**C. E. SMITH**

Two Cents: 1865
Dime: 1856

C. H. SMITH**C. H. SMITH**

Large Cent: 183X 1847 1854
Small Cent: 1862
Dime: 1853
French Fifty Centimes: 1846

D. SMITH

These coins probably were stamped by different people. The half cent may be by the silversmith David Smith, who worked in Philadelphia at the turn of the century (Kovel 1989: 343).

D. SMITH

Half Cent: 1809
Silver Dollar: 1883
Canadian Token (1)

E. SMITH

Four wooden planes have been noted at auction with the stamp "E. SMITH," but nothing was provided about the maker's history.

E. SMITH

Large Cent: 1802 1803 1852
Small Cent: 1863
Quarter: 1856

F. P. SMITH**F. P. SMITH**

Quarter: 1875
Half Dollar: 1853

G. A. SMITH**G. A. SMITH.**

Large Cent: 1851
Small Cent: 1857

GEORGE A. SMITH**GEO. A. SMITH**

Large Cent: 1848
Small Cent: UK
Canadian Token (1)

I. D. SMITH

I. D. SMITH

Large Cent: 1837 1849 1853 UK
Quarter: 1861

J. SMITH & SON

This may be the stamp of "J. (John) Smith & Son," a hardware and castings maker in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, shortly before the Civil War.

J. / SMITH / WARRANTED / & SON
Canadian Token: 1837

J. F. SMITH**J. F. SMITH**

Large Cent: UK
Civil War Token (1)

J. T. SMITH
Schuylerville, NY?

There are at least two styles of these stamps. A person named Joseph T. Smith sold clocks, jewelry, watches and silverware in Schuylerville, New York (Green 1989: 230), and may have stamped some or all of these countermarked coins.

J. T. SMITH

Large Cent: 1846 1851 1853 1854
Small Cent: 1857 1859 (2) 1863 1865 1867 1868 1872
Two Cents: 1863 1864 1865
Three Cents (Nickel): 1865 (2) 1866 1867
Nickel: 1868 (2) 1875
Dime: 1823 1840
Quarter: 1854 1858
Half Dollar: 1876
Silver Dollar: 1871

JOHN P. SMITH**JOHN P. SMITH**

Nickel: 1866 1869

M. S. SMITH & CO.
Detroit, Michigan

M. S. Smith & Co. was an exceedingly upscale jewelry store in Detroit. This countermark is its backstamp, which also was applied to many "private label" pocket watches imported from Switzerland (Ehrhardt and Meggers 1987: 398).

M S SMITH & CO.
Half Dollar: 1909

N. SMITH**N. SMITH**

Large Cent: 1819
Quarter: 1861

P. A. SMITH

SMITH / P. A.
Small Cent: 1857 1858

R. SMITH

R. SMITH. (Slanted Letters)
Large Cent: 1848 1851

R. S. SMITH**R. S. SMITH**

Large Cent: UK (2)
Canadian Tokens (1)

S. SMITH
Altoona, PA?

Two types of "S. SMITH" stamps are known. The small countermark is likely a hallmark. A possible issuer was Samuel Smith, who was a watchmaker and jeweler on Main Street in Altoona, Pennsylvania in 1865 (Hank Thoele).

S. SMITH (Hallmark Style)

Large Cent: 1800 1818 1854 UK
Small Cent: 1860 1863 1873
Quarter: 1856
Nova Scotia Halfpenny Token: 1823

S. SMITH (Large Incuse Letters)
Included above

T. S. SMITH**T. S. SMITH**

Large Cent: 1819 1822
Two Cents: 1856

T. W. SMITH**T. W. SMITH.**

Large Cent: 1851
Small Cent: 1857

TOBE SMITH**TOBE SMITH**

Half Dime: 1846
Nickel: 1867 1869

W. D. SMITH**W. D. SMITH**

Small Cent: 1857
Large Cent: 1854
Quarter: 1856

W. J. SMITH**W. J. SMITH**

Small Cent: 1860 1863

SMITH & GEMRIG
Philadelphia, PA?

Gemrig is an exceedingly unusual surname. Jacob H. Gemrig and Adam Gemrig were cutlers in the partnership of J&A Gemrig at 143 North 4th Street in Philadelphia from 1840 to 1844. According to James Edmonson's *American Surgical Instruments* (1989), Jacob H. Gemrig, probably the same person, also was a surgical instrument maker from 1841 to 1844 on 6th Street, and from 1845 to 1880 was located at various addresses on 8th Street.

J. H. Gemrig was listed in the 1851 *Thomson's Mercantile and Professional Directory* as a "Manufacturer of Surgical and Dental Instruments, Elastic Trusses & Bandages, No. 43 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia." The firm of J. H. Gemrig & Son

(Henry R. Gemrig) made surgical instruments from 1881 to 1900 at 109 South 8th Street, when it was sold to William H. Richter, and it remained in business until 1925 (Hank Thoele, Bruce Mosher). Unfortunately, Smith & Gemrig has not yet been traced, but may have been a partnership associated with one of the brothers.

SMITH & / GEMRIG

Large Cent: UK
Half Dime: 1838
Dime: UK

SMITH & GRANT
Louisville, Kentucky

Richard Ewing Smith and William Grant were partners in silversmithing, whose first advertisement appeared in 1827. The *Louisville Daily Journal* reported on Nov. 10, 1831 that their partnership had been dissolved. The firm continued under Smith's direction, and apparently he used its hallmark as his trademark and sometime later stamped the 1838 half dollar.

SMITH & GRANT

Half Dollar: 1823 (2) 1838

SMITH & SILL
Middletown and Waterbury, CT

This firm advertised in the January 25, 1826, *Middlesex Gazette* that the partnership of Smith & Sill had been formed on December 5, 1825. The 1831 *American Advertising Directory* noted that the firm made watches, clocks, silver spoons and spectacles (Belden 1980: 387). This particular stamp is not the hallmark that was used on its spoons, and may have been used on its clocks.

SMITH / & SILL

Large Cent: 1825

A. H. SNOW**A. H. SNOW**

Large Cent: 1822 1838

A. O. SNOW**A. O. SNOW**

Half Dollar: 1858
Canadian Token (1)

FRANCIS W. SNOW
Boston, MA

In 1854 Francis W. Snow was listed upstairs at 91 Washington Street in Boston. In 1863 he was noted as a gold pen manufacturer at 95 1/2 Washington Street (Rulau 1999: 570).

F. SNOW (Tiny Stamp)

Large Cent: 1851
Two Cents: UK

F. W. SNOW. / BOSTON

British Penny: 1865

C. SOCIAL**C. SOCIAL**

Large Cent: 1802 1803 1816 1817 1818 1823 1825 1826
1827 1828 UK

JAMES SODON
Chicago, Illinois

James Sodon was listed as a machinist in the 1859 Chicago Directory (Hank Thoele)

J. SODON

Large Cent: 1843
Canadian Token (1)

SOLIDARITY WATCH CASE CO.
New York City, NY

The cases for US pocket watches usually were made by different firms than made the movements. One of them was the Solidarity Watch Case Co., who stamped this mark on its 14 caret gold watch cases. It was established in 1890 and was in business at 15 Maiden Lane in New York City until at least the 1920s.

SOLIDARITY / 14 K / U. S. ASSAY

Dime: 1875

A. D. SOMERBY**A. D. SOMERBY**

Large Cent: 1817 1828

D. E. SOMES**D. E. SOMES**

Large Cent: 1817
Small Cent: 1859

SONS OF TEMPERANCE
Paris, New Hampshire

This Sons of Temperance was a temperance and fraternal benefit society founded in New York City in 1842. This countermarked large cent from its Paris, New Hampshire branch seems to have had the same purpose as a Masonic mark penny.

OLD. OAKEN. BUCKET. DIV. S. OF T around No 2 / PARIS / N H

Large Cent: UK

SOUTH RIVER CUTLERY CO.
Conway, MA

The name of this company came from the river that was used to power its mill. The South River Cutlery Co. was opened in Burkeville to the east of the center of Conway in 1851. Within a few years it employed 135 people, but went bankrupt in 1858.

SOUTH RIVER / CUTLERY CO

Large Cent: 1844

C. H. L. SPALDING**C. H. L. SPALDING**

Large Cent: 1834 1845
Half Dollar: 1836

O. P. SPAR...

This large logotype stamp is too big to fit on these coins.

O. P. SPAR...

Large Cent: 1817
Two Reales: UK

SPARKS

SPARKS

Large Cent: 1817 1838

SPAULDING'S PENNY POST Buffalo, New York

Spaulding's Penny Post was a private mail service established by Enos Wilder Spaulding in 1847. It first was located at 4 Seneca Street, and later moved to "4 doors below the post office on Washington Street." In 1849 it was purchased by Hinwood & Co. Dispatch, which went out of business the next year.

SPAULDING'S PENNY X BUFF. Large Cent (UK)

L. SPAULDING

L. SPAULDING

Large Cent: 1837 1845
Small Cent: 1857
Half Dollar: 1866 UK

S. C. SPAULDING

S. C. SPAULDING

Large Cent: 1856
Dime: 1853
Quarter: 1853 1854
Half Dollar: 1833

SPAYD & BELL Philadelphia, PA

During the 1830s John Spayd and John Bell were partners in the manufacturer of wooden planes (Pollak 1994: 354). John Bell (1829-1851), in particular, was a prolific maker of tools (Barlow 1991: 111, 125, 130, 146). David Bowers reports their stamp also appears on silverware, which suggests that Spayd and Bell also ran a retail shop that stamped all the various sorts of goods that passed through their hands.

SPAYD & BELL / PHILADA Brass Counterfeit Eight Reales: 1790

H. A. SPEAR

The 1841 large cent countermarked by H. A. Spear also is stamped on the reverse with the date "8 17 1866." The firm of H. A. Spears & Sons is currently a clothing store in Essex Junction, Vermont.

H. A. SPEAR

Large Cent: 1841 1845 1849 UK
Small Cent: 1863

SPENCER REPEATING RIFLE CO. Boston, MA

The Spencer Repeating Rifle Company was located in the Chickerings Building on Tremont Street. It made 100,000 arms for the Union during the Civil War (Flayderman 1990: 502). Ambrose Bosworth may have been a dealer or a licensee for their guns.

SPENCER RIFLE. CO. / AMBROSE / BOSWORTH / BOSTON Large Cent: 1846

SPENCER, HOTCHKISS & CO. Naugatuck, CT

Spencer, Hotchkiss & Company made clocks and buttons on Long Meadow Brook in Naugatuck until 1830. It was founded in 1812 by Francis Spencer, Lawrence Spencer, and Giles Hotchkiss. These stamps are the firm's button backmarks (Warren K. Tice, *Uniform Buttons of the United States*, 1997).

S. H. & CO.

Rev: EXTRA STRONG PLATED
Half Cent: UK

S. SPERRY

S. SPERRY

Large Cent: 1828 1837

H. W. SPILLER Wytheville, Virginia

W. H. Spiller was listed in the 1851 *Mercantile & Professional Directory* and the 1888 *Virginia Gazetteer & Business Directory* as a general merchant in Wytheville.

H. W. SPILLER / WYTHEVILLE Dime: 1823 1847

W. SPITZER

W SPITZER ("S" and "Z" are Retrograde) Half Dollar: 1876 Peru Four Reales: 1817

J. SPOFFORD Portland, Maine

J. Spofford was a gunsmith in Portland from 1846 to 1860. He died in Boston in 1867 (Rulau 1999).

J. SPOFFORD

Large Cent: 1818 UK

J. SPOFFORD / PORTLAND Large Cent: 1851

SPRAGUE & BLODGETT'S MINSTRELS

Sprague and Blodgett's Minstrels was a traveling show whose company included James Bland, Billy Kersands, Sam Lucas, and many other important performers, but apparently only was in business for a short time in 1876 and 1877. Its advance man was the famous Black American, Charles Hicks. During his career Hicks owned and managed a number of minstrels shows composed of African-Americans, as opposed to Whites in black-face (*Wikipedia*, online).

Earlier in his career Hicks was the star of Sam Hague's Slave Troupe of Georgia Minstrels, had toured Germany, and had been a correspondent for *The Clipper*. Upon returning from Europe, Hicks managed two minstrel troupes that quickly went bankrupt, and then became the advance man for Sprague and Blodgett's in 1876. By 1877 he had formed his own Hick's Georgia Minstrels, and took them on a tour to Australia; that is why it appears that Sprague and Blodgett's only was in business during 1876 and part of 1877. It is known to have performed in Missouri, but nothing else has been traced about the show.

A reasonable hypothesis about these countermarked coins is that they were put into circulation by Hicks, himself, who would arrive in a town a few days before the minstrel show as part of his work as its advance man. People would get the countermarked half dollars in change, and when they arrived for the show they would discover that the price of admission was fifty cents. So there was no discount at all, but this was a good advertising ploy!

So what happened to Sprague and Blodgett after the demise of the Georgia Minstrels? Washington Blodgett became the agent for "Sprague's Colossal Circus and Great Electric Light Show." That was a short-lived enterprise of Z. W. Sprague, which only operated during 1880, and quickly went bankrupt.

SPRAGUE & BLODGETT'S / ADMIT / ONE / GEORGIA MINSTRELS

Half Dollar: 1862 1863 (2) 1873 (2) 1874 1875 1876 (7) 1877 UK

SPRAGUE & BUTLER St. Louis, Missouri

According to the 1880 St. Louis Directory, Jacob R. Sprague and Patrick C. Butler were partners in the restaurant business. They had two establishments, with one restaurant at 321 Olive and another at 716 North 5th Street (Michael McAllister).

SPRAGUE / & / BUTLER

Half Dollar: 1856

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY Springfield, MA

Congress authorized the construction of two national armories in 1794. Harper's Ferry, which is now in West Virginia, became famous because of John Brown's raid shortly before the Civil War. The other national armory at Springfield opened in 1795 (Carey 1953: 116-117, Flayderman 1990, Pederson 1958: 77, Roe 1916: 136).

Some of these coins seem to be impressed by stamps that the Springfield Armory used to mark its guns and edged weapons. It also is possible the pieces served as tokens in the same way that countermarked coins were used at British arsenals and docks at this time – see Great Britain. Others countermarked coins are from the stamps that private contractors used to mark guns they supplied the government. The pieces marked with a delivery date seem to be of the latter sort.

SPRING / FIELD

Large Cent: 1800 1803 1805

SPRING / FIELD / US / 1807

Large Cent: 1803

SPRING / FIELD / 1832 / US

Large Cent: 1803

SPRINGFIELD / MASS

Large Cent: 1819
Two Reales: 1821

SPRINGFIELD / US / M-M / Eagle

Half Dollar: 1795

SQUARZA'S PUNCH San Francisco, California

This alcoholic punch claimed to be able to cure many ailments. The 1864 *Stilwell's Business Directory and Mercantile Guide* described it in this way.

SQUARZA'S / PUNCH

Half Cent: 1808
Quarter: 1857

SQUARZA'S / PUNCH / SAN FRANCISCO

Large Cent: 1843

SQUIRE

SQUIRE

Large Cent: 1821
British Halfpenny: 1698

J. F. SQUIRE

J. F. SQUIRE

Large Cent: 1848 UK

LEWIS L. SQUIRE New York City, NY

Lewis Squire was a ship chandler and rope maker, and was the partner of Jacob Merritt from 1829 to 1837. In 1829 Squire was located at 14 James Slip. Eventually he went into partnership with his sons, and they issued tokens for their 283 Front Street shop (Miller 382-387). The stamp that was used for the following countermark also forms part of the Squire and Merritt countermark.

L. L. SQUIRE

Half Cent: 1806 1828
Large Cent: 1798 1803 1823 1826 1828 (2) 1831 (2) 1836 1839 1845 1847
Half Dollar: 1806
Spanish Ten Reales: 1821

L. L. SQUIRE / N-YORK

Two Reales: 1775

SQUIRE & MERRITT New York City, NY

Lewis L. Squire and Jacob T. Merritt were in the ship chandler business at 175 South Street from 1831 to 1837. They issued Hard Times tokens as well as countermarked coins. The component stamps of this countermark are identical to the individual stamps used by Merritt and by Squire to stamp their own advertising coins.

L. L. SQUIRE / N-YORK

Rev: L. L. SQUIRE / J. MERRITT / N-YORK
Silver Dollar: 1795

ST. CHARLES HOTEL Richmond, Virginia

The St. Charles Hotel was listed in the 1860 Richmond Directory at the corner of Wall and Main Streets.

ST. CHARLES / HOTEL

Large Cent: 1839
Nickel: UK
Planchet (1)

ISAAC P. ST. CLAIR

Lisbon, Maine

Isaac P. St. Clair was a resident of Lisbon, Maine, and a soldier in the 5th Battery of the Main Light Artillery during the Civil War (Hank Thoele).

I. P. ST. CLAIR
Large Cent

DE ST. JEAN

De St. Jean advertised in Boston newspapers from October 5th to 15th of 1866 that was appearing at the Meionan Theater. St. Jean also performed in San Francisco during the 1870s (Robert Olson).

DE ST. JEAN / MAGICIAN
Silver Dollar: 1871

J. M. ST. JOHN

A person of this name made percussion fullstock guns, but his location is not known (Rulau 2004: 89)

J. M. ST. JOHN
Silver Dollar: 1796

**ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY
Lockport, NY**

The origin of this fraternal and beneficial society, whose full name was St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, can be traced to the teachings of Father Matthew, who was Ireland's apostle of total abstinence. The society was founded in Dundalk, Ireland in 1850, and is still active. A sister lodge in Elmira was organized in 1873, and so this piece from Lockport is probably from the 1870s.

**ST PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTNCE SOCTY / M Cross R / CITY OF
LOCKPORT N.Y.**
Uncertain Coin

**W. H. STAATS
Somerville, New Jersey**

W. H. Staats was a jeweler and optometrist who sold silverware and watches in the Metz Building on Main Street in Somerville (Greene 1989: 231).

STAATS
Half Dime: 1853
Quarter: 1858 1875

**STANDARD TOOL
Cleveland, Ohio and Athol, MA**

This Cleveland company issued a tool catalog in 1888 (Romaine 1960: 204). The company was a subsidiary of the Athol Machine Co. of Athol, Massachusetts (Cope 1999: 36).

STANDARD TOOL in Shield
Small Cent: 1897

STANTON

STANTON
Large Cent: 1802 1817
Small Cent: 1859
Half Dollar: 1812

**STARK MILLS
Manchester, NH**

The Stark Mills began operations in 1839, making linen goods and associated products. It was located on Canal Street, and by the late nineteenth century employed 1200 people.

STARK MILLS
Nova Scotia Halfpenny: 1823

**NATHAN STARR
Middletown, CT**

Nathan Starr held government contracts for 15,500 flintlock 1816 muskets. He and his son Nathan Jr. made 10,000 flintlock muskets between 1823 and 1840. This exact mark was used by Nathan Starr between 1808 and 1837, when his son became his partner (Carey 1953: 118, Flayderman 1990: 436, 438). Nathan also held contracts for swords, but used a different stamp on them (Kauffman 1966: 100).

U S / Rising Sun / N. STARR
Large Cent: 1798

**STARRETT & CO.
Athol, MA**

This firm was founded in 1880 by Laroy S. Starrett. Today it is still in business and is a major producer of precision machinist's tools and saw blades (Cope 1999: 230-232).

STARRETT & CO.
Small Cent: 1857

STEAM

STEAM
Large Cent: 1837 1849

**F. STEBER
Portage, Wisconsin**

According to a local history, Keegan & Moore ran a grocery and provision store in Portage in 1850. "F. Steber occupied one corner of the store as a watchmaker and jeweler... (He) continued in the jewelry business until his death in 1872" (*History of Columbia County*, 1880: 592).

F. STEBER / JEWELER / PORTAGE
Quarter: 1853

STEEL

Some examples also have numbers ("3" or "23"), which probably means these are some sort of tokens, and Steel is a person's name.

STEEL
Large Cent: 1798 1816 1822 UK
British Counterfeit Halfpenny: 1775

J. STEEL

The worn US Large Cent also is stamped "1830"

J. STEEL
Large Cent: 1845 UK

STEEL BACK

One of the large cents is countermarked "W. THAYER," while the 1818 large cent is stamped "XIX" and the 1831 coin is stamped "S. REXFORD." Both XIX and Steel Back are gunsmith stamps, which may indicate that Thayer and Rexford were gunsmiths.

STEEL BACK

Large Cent: 1800 1818 1831 1837 1843 1853 UK

D. W. STEELE**D. W. STEELE**

Large Cent: 1817 1837

**STEELE & CROCKER
HARTFORD, CT**

This is an uncommon silversmith's hallmark, which is not listed in most references. Belden (1980: 393) notes that T. Steele & Co. was the successor of Steele & Crocker, which means the latter worked in Hartford in the 1850s.

STEELE & CROCKER

Large Cent: 1804

**STEERE & GRAY
Laurens, NY**

This firm made hammers in Laurens, New York circa 1850 (Robert Merchant).

STEERE & GRAY / CAST-STEEL

Large Cent: 1803 1806 1849 1850
Two Reales: 1788

**STELLING
New York City, NY**

Stelling was a New York City liquor dealer. He was located at 31 Old Slip during the early 1870s (Rulau 1983).

STELLING / 31 / OLD SLIP.

Quarter: 1854 1857 (2)

JACOB STEPHENS**JACOB STEPHENS**

Large Cent: 1847 1854

J. STEPHENY**J. STEPHENY**

Large Cent: 1829 1847

STERLING

These stamps were meant for marking silverware and other sterling goods, which are 0.925 fine.

STERLING

Small Cent: 1865 1889 1896
Nickel: 1912
Quarter: 1893 1904 1942
Eight Reales: 1812

**STERLING CO.
New York City, NY?**

The large cent also is stamped "Israel L. Green, N. York July 9th 1827."

STERLING. CO

Large Cent: 1817
Hard Times Token (1)

**STERLING KNIFE CO.
New York City, NY?****STERLING / KNIFE CO. / NEW YORK**

Half Dollar: 1894

STERLING KNIFE CO., NEW YORK, N. Y.

1920 US Small Cent

**S. STERNAL & CO.
Brooklyn, NY**

An example of a Tiffany & Co. silver stand for warming food dishes has this mark on its burner and the additional stamp "PAT 1895."

S. STERNAL & CO. / BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Small Cent: 1880

**STEVENS HOUSE
Vergennes, Vermont**

The Stevens House is located in Vergennes, Vermont. The hotel was operated by C. J. Stevens from 1816 to 1874, and still exists.

STEVENS / HOUSE

Small Cent: 1880

**C. H. STEVENS
Boston, MA**

During the 1860s Charles H. Stevens was listed in Boston directories as a machinist and engineer at various addresses.

C. H. STEVENS / 11. WATER ST / BOSTON

Large Cent: 1855

E. A. STEVENS**E. A. STEVENS**

Large Cent: 1835 1843

G. E. STEVENS

This may be the hallmark of George Stevens, who was a silversmith in Philadelphia (Kovel 1969: 354).

G. E. STEVENS

Large Cent: 1851 1853
Small Cent: 1858

R. L. STEVENS**R. L. STEVENS**

Large Cent: 1823 UK
With S. STOW & CO.
Large Cent: UK

**CHARLES G. STEWART
Charles Town, Virginia**

Charles G. Stewart was a silversmith in Charles Town from 1820 to 1849 (Kovel 1989: 355).

C. G. STEWART
Large Cent: 1843

THOMAS J. STEWART
Bangor, Maine

Thomas J. Stewart manufactured a wide variety of products beginning in 1850. He also shipped large quantities of box shooks to the Mediterranean, where they were used for packing fruit. *The Leading Businessmen of Bangor, Rockland, and Vicinity* (Boston, 1888: 88) noted this about Stewart and Company:

Commission Merchants and Brokers in Ships, Freights, Lumber, Ice, Orange, Lemon, Raisin and Onion Box Shooks for Export. Cement Barrel Staves and Heads, Spool Timber, etc. If there is a house in this city distinguished above the remainder for the enterprise and activity manifested in its business methods, it is certainly that of T. J. Stewart & Co., whose offices are located on Exchange Street, for the articles dealt in by this concern are as various almost as the productions of the State, and the total amount of business done is... immense... Sixteen mills are run by them to supply their trade, and vast as their facilities are, they are fully required to meet the demand.

Stewart lived until 1890, and the February 7th issue of the *Industrial Journal* of that year reported on the death,

... last evening of Capt. Thomas J. Stewart, senior member of the widely known firm of T. J. Stewart & Co., commission merchants and ship brokers, this city... one who has long been prominently identified with the business interests of the Penobscot Valley. Of the four sons... Harry D. is in business in Oldtown, being a member of the firm of Jordan & Stewart, manufacturers of box shooks, heading and staves.

We know exactly by whom and for what reason Stewart's initials were countermarked on coin. "T. J. S." was stamped on coins by Benjamin Parker, a Bangor metal worker. Walter Gould knew Parker as a child, and actually saw Parker countermark such coins. Gould's recollections about the two Bangor merchants were recorded in *The Numismatist* sixty years later (see Parker's listing for more information).

My first knowledge of Mr. B. Parker, commonly known as Ben Parker, was about 1862, when his place of business was an old wooden building for brass foundry and metal working at No. 3 Columbia street, Bangor... It was his custom to countermark coins with his name (B. Parker) for his customers... I remember Mr. Thos. J. Stewart, the biggest manufacturer and exporter of birch bark shooks to the Mediterranean for oranges and lemons; calling for some stencils to mark the shooks, often taking from his pocket an old cent and asking Mr. Parker to stamp his initials (T. J. S.) on it, which Ben always did without charge. Years afterwards one of these "T. J. S." cents came into my hands with others... Previous to 1869 I worked in a fruit store, and used to examine the boxes from Palermo and Messina for the "T.J.S." shook mark, and often found it, that was made in Bangor and returned from Italy or Sicily in box form filled with fruit.

A well worn shield nickel has been reported as being countermarked "F. J. S." from the same individual letter stamps as used to make the "T. J. S." pieces. It is either a "typo," or was

made for another Stewart family member who visited Parker's shop.

T. J. S.
Large Cent: 1839
Two Cents: 1864

T. J. STEWART
Large Cent: UK

STIBBS

STIBBS
Large Cent: UK
Dime: 1840
Quarter: 1841

H. STIBBS
Savannah, Georgia

H. STIBBS
Large Cent: 1820 1827 1838

H. STIBBS / SAVANNAH, GEO.
Half Dollar: 1841

F. E. STICKEL
Hyde Park, NY

This person's name appears as both "Stickel" and "Stickle" in otherwise similar stamps. The 1880 Census listed E. Frank Stickel in Hyde Park (Hank Thoele). Since the only other countermark of the horseshoe sort was issued by D. Wigg, also of Hyde Park and a blacksmith, Stickel probably was a blacksmith as well.

F. E. STICKEL
Large Cent: 1839 1850 1852

F. E. STICKEL / Horseshoe
Large Cent: 1833 1836 1851
Talbot, Allum and Lee Cent: 1794

F. E. STICKLE / Horseshoe
Large Cent: 1837

JOHN STICKLER
New York City, NY

During the 1820s John Stickler was a New York City silversmith at 104 Broadway (Rulau 1991: 47).

STICKLER
Large Cent: 1810 1817 (3) 1819 (2) 1822 1825 1826 1827
1828 UK (2)
Quarter: 1818

A. W. STICKNEY

A. W. STICKNEY
Large Cent: 1816 1826 1827 1851

CYRUS STICKNEY
Worcester, MA

This probably is the stamp of Cyrus Stickney, an optometrist and watch maker in Worcester. His shop was on Main Street, and he was in business from 1873 until his death in 1909 (Green 1989: 232).

C. STICKNEY
Two Cents: 1864

H. STIGERS

H. STIGERS
Large Cent: 1803 1831

W. C. STILES

The makers of military goods often made fraternal regalia, as well. A person named William C. Stiles had a contract for 20,000 US Army canteens in 1862. He may have been from Philadelphia, but that is not certain (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 82).

W. C. STILES
Two Cents: 1864

W. C. STILES / Three Odd Fellows Rings / F T L
Two Cents: 1869

ABEL STILLMAN
Poland, New York

Abel Stillman was born in Rhode Island in 1798, settled in Poland in 1836, and there established Stillman's Patent Saw Set Factory. In 1848 he received patent 5,810 for a wrest and level saw set, which was used for making saw teeth (*Saw Set Collectors Resource*, online). Eight years earlier, in 1840, he also had received patent 1,919 for a coffee roaster (*Old Coffee Roasters*, online).

STILLMAN PATENT
Canadian Token (Br-691)

ETHAN STILLMAN
Brookfield, NY and Connecticut

Ethan Stillman was born in Westerly, Rhode Island in 1768. He worked as a youth in the New York Iron Works at Stonington, and later was a shoemaker. In 1798 he moved to Farmington and in 1803 moved to Burlington, Connecticut. He and his brother Amos were given a government contract for 500 muskets in that year, and completed delivery by 1801.

In 1808 Ethan was given a contract for 2,200 more muskets that were to be delivered in five years. He then moved to Brookfield, New York, where most of these coins were stamped (Bill Groom, Flayderman 1990: 425, Satterlee and Gluckman 1945: 156). It is uncertain that the first stamp is by E. Stillman, but given the "1810" date, it seems likely.

STILLMAN / U. S. / 1810
Large Cent

E. STILLMAN
Large Cent: 1803 1820 1823 1835
One Real: 1789
Two Reales: 1755

G. J. STIVERS

The issuer may have been George J. Stivers, who was listed as a designer in the 1910 and 1917 Philadelphia directories (Hank Thoele).

G. J. STIVERS
Large Cent: 1846
Nickel: UK

Dime: 1839 1852 1854 1877
Quarter: 1842 1853 1876 (3) 1877
Half Dollar: 1858 1875 1876
Canadian Quarter: 1874

STODDARD
Boston, MA

This firm is still in business. According to its website, it was founded in 1800, made cutlery, writing instruments, and fishing gear. "Shear" probably indicates high quality steel.

STODDARD / SHEAR
Large Cent: 1844

GIDEON STODDARD
Galena, Illinois

According to the Galena Public Library, Gideon Stoddard was a ship carpenter and steam boat captain.

GALENA / G. STODDARD
Dime: 1876
Half Dollar: 1876

STODDARD'S DRY GOODS
Philadelphia, PA

The 1844 Philadelphia Directory listed Curwin Stoddard at this address. By the time of the 1856 directory the firm had become Stoddard and Brother.

STODDARD'S / FAMILY DRY GOODS / STORES / 278. 280 & 282 / NTH 2ND ST / PHILA
Two Reales: 1756 1786 1791
Mexican Two Reales: 1826 UK (2)

STOEHR'S LAGER BIER
Bridgeport, CT

Christian Stoehr ran a saloon on the corner of Fairfield Avenue and Cannon Street from 1878 to 1883.

DRINK / STOEHR'S / LAGER BIER
Quarter: 1854 1856 1877
Half Dollar: 1861
British Shilling: 1844

STOLLENWERCK
New York City, New York

One possible issuer was P. M. Stollenwerck (Stollenwork), who worked as a silversmith and clock maker in Philadelphia in the early 1800s. He then moved to New York City and worked there in the 1810s and 1820s (Drepperd 1947: 278, Kovel 1989: 356). All the other possible issuers are from New York City, including Francis Stollenwerck, and the firms of Stollenwerck & Co., Stollenwerck & Brothers, and Stollenwerck & Nephew.

STOLLENWERCK
Half Cent: 1804

STOLTZ'S SEGAR STORE
Philadelphia, PA

Adam Stoltz was listed at Noble above New Market in 1849. From 1854 to 1860 he was located at 307 North Third Street.

A. K. STOLTZ'S / SEGAR STORE / PHILADA
 Canadian Quarter: 1872
 Two Reales: 1779 1782 1789

J. STONE

J. STONE
 Large Cent: 1820 1835

H. E. STONE
 Lynn, MA

H. E. STONE / LYNN
 Large Cent: UK
 Small Cent: 1866

HUBBARD G. STONE
 New York City, NY

Hubbard Stone was a New York City silversmith, whose hallmark has been noted on spoons (Stark 1993).

H. G. STONE
 Large Cent: 1840
 Silver Dollar: 1803

STONE & BALL
 Syracuse, NY

Seymour H. Stone and Calvin S. Ball sold silverware and jewelry, repaired clocks and watches, and held a contract with the Syracuse school board to keep its clocks in working order (Stoeffing 1990). They were partners from 1853 to 1869, and in 1856 their shop was located at 1 East Genesee Street. After the partnership ended, Ball ran the firm by himself until 1903, when it was sold to Stetson and Crouse. Ball also struck his own countermarked coins.

A reporter from the *Syracuse Herald* interviewed Ball in the late 1890s, and the paper published an article on Stone & Ball's countermarked coins on June 27, 1897. The article confirms that the coins were stamped in 1853 and 1854, but some errors had crept into Ball's recounting after forty-five years of time had passed. Rather than all the firm's countermarks being on quarters, less than half of them are known on this denomination.

QUARTERS RETURN
 HOW COINS SENT FROM SYRACUSE
 HAVE TRAVELED.
 NOW COME BACK LIKE THE CAT
 SOME HAVE KNOCKED ABOUT NEARLY
 FORTY-FIVE YEARS.

One of the Oldest Business Men of the City
 Tells How He and His Partner
 Adopted a Novel Advertising Scheme.

There are many novel schemes for advertising, but few efforts are rewarded by direct results that can be traced through nearly half a century. In 1853 two young men, Calvin S. Ball and S. H. Stone, began business as jewelers in the old savings bank building. They succeeded the firm of Norton & Hotchkiss. During the first year of their partnership the young merchants conceived the original idea of perpetuating their name by stamping it upon the coin of the realm. Accordingly every quarter that came into their possession was stamped with the inscription:

STONE & BALL,
 SYRACUSE,
 N.Y.

This coin with its inscribed substitute for "In God We Trust" was then replaced in the cash drawer and paid out again to customers.

None but 25-cent pieces were stamped and the work was all done during the first two years of the partnership; but for forty-four years these quarters have been heard from in many unique and unexpected ways.

Immediately upon the breaking out of the war most of them disappeared and it is the opinion of Mr. Ball that they were hidden away down South; and not until about 1880 did they begin to make their reappearance. He now has about \$10 worth of stamped quarters that have been returned to him by both acquaintances and strangers from all parts of the country. A great many letters are also received, all of which he answers and supplies whatever information is asked.

"We used to send money," said he, "in return for the quarters, but so many swindlers got into it that we had to stop. I have reason to think that one fellow wrote us four different times requesting us to send money in exchange for his quarter. Each time he used a different name and the letter was sent from a different place. We sent the money several times, but never got the quarter.

Often I meet people in the Street who hand me one of our old coins. It is easy for people to find us, as I believe that I am the only merchant, excepting perhaps S.I. Ormsbee, who is still carrying on the book and paper business, who has continued in the same business in this city during the forty-four years without change."

The Letters Still Come

Extracts from a few of the letters which have come directed to Stone & Ball will show the variety.

From Los Angeles, Cal., a wholesale grocer writes: "I have a silver 1854 25-cent piece stamped with your name and address. It has been carried quite a long time by a man who has traveled the world over and it is for sale as he needs money. Do you want it? How much can you give him for it?"

A merchant in Waterloo, Wis., wrote: "I have in my possession a 25-cent piece dated 1853 with your business stamp. Please let me know what business you are in and when you stamped the coin. I am a collector of coins and relics."

A Harrison, Ark., man wrote: "I have in my possession a 25-cent piece that has your name and address on it. Would you be kind enough to let me know when you put it there, if you know? The piece is so old and worn that the date is gone, although your name and address are still plain."

As recently as the 9th of the present month the following came from a damask manufacturer of Frankfort, Pa.: "While looking over some change I found a quarter of a dollar with your name on it. I thought you would like to have it returned. If so, let me know."

There are four to five times as many specimens of the first type of countermark than the second type. The third type was made using a first type incuse "STONE & BALL" stamp, while the city name was made from a separate incuse stamp. This means

the spacing between "STONE & BALL and SYRACUSE / N. Y." differs among specimens. The incuse counterstamp often appears to be weakly struck on the right, making the last two letters of Ball's name difficult to read. This is because the last "L" of "BALL" in the stamp quickly broke, while the next to last "L" broke sometime later.

STONE & BALL (Incuse)

Large Cent: 1802 1807 1826 1838 1841 (2) 1842 1843
1845 1848 1852 (2) 1853 (3)
Half Dime: 1839
Dime: 1827 1842 1845 1853 (2) 1854
Quarter: 1821 1825 1836 1839 1853 (10) 1854 (3)
Half Dollar: 1853 1854 (3)
Quarter Eagle (\$2.50 Gold): 1854
Mexican One Real: 1821
Two Reales: 1757 1777 1784 1795 UK
Irish Halfpenny: 1822

STONE & BALL (Relief)

Included above

STONE & BALL / SYRACUSE / N. Y.

Connecticut Cent: 1787
Large Cent: 1831 1838 1841 1849
Dime: 1854 (2) 1855
Quarter: 1821 1824 1825 (2) 1853 (11) 1854 (9) 1855 (4)
UK (3)
Half Dollar: 1853 (2) 1854
One Real: 1782
Two Reales: 1777 1781 1782 1794 1800 1813 UK
Mexican Two Reales: 1816
British Halfpenny Token: UK

G. STORER

G. STORER

Large Cent: 1851 UK

JOSHUA P. STORER Brunswick, Maine

Joshua P. Storer was a carpenter and sparmaker in Brunswick between 1854 and 1871, and also made shipwright planes (Pollak 1994: 362). This coin is countermarked from the stamp he used to mark his planes.

J. P. STORER / BRUNSWICK, ME.

Large Cent: 1836

FREDERICK STORRS Chapin, CT

While this bar style stamp is a hallmark, F. Storrs is not listed in any silversmith directory the writer consulted. Nevertheless, a comparison of his hallmark to that of Nathan Storrs indicates that they are the same style (Belden 1980: 397). Not only are most of their letters similar, but both counterstamps are cut so that they are not quite rectangular, but have a slight central bulge. In turn, the two of them probably were relatives.

In researching his own family history, Gary Potter confirmed this hypothesis when he located a copy of Charles Storrs' *The Storrs Family: Genealogical and Other Memoranda* (New York City 1886). Nathan (b. 1768) and Frederick (b. 1764) were cousins. Frederick first taught school in Newburgh, New York. In his spare time he learned watch-repairing and silversmithing, which he practiced for the rest of his life in Chaplin,

Connecticut. He held a number of town offices and died in 1854 (Storrs 1886: 412).

F. STORRS

Large Cent: 1819

NATHAN STORRS Massachusetts and New York City

Nathan Storrs was born in 1768, and sometime before 1791 was apprenticed in silversmithing to Jacob Sargeant in Springfield, Massachusetts. In the July 6, 1791, *Hampshire Gazette* he advertised that he was "lately of New York." At first Storrs was a partner of Jedediah Baldwin, but that association was dissolved in 1794. By 1827 Storrs was a partner of Benjamin Cook in Storrs & Cook. Storrs also made compasses (*Virtual Museum of Surveying*, online). He retired in 1833 and died in 1839 (Belden 1980: 397).

N. STORRS

Large Cent: UK

STORRS & COOK Amherst and Northampton, MA

The partners in the firm were Nathan Storrs (1768-1839) and Benjamin Cook (1803-1885). They were silversmiths in Northampton and in Amherst between 1827 and 1833 (Kovel 1989: 358). Cook then retired because of ill health, and died in 1839.

STORRS & COOK

Large Cent: 1800

W. B. STOTT

W. B. STOTT

Large Cent: 1818 1833 1834 1847 1854 1855

N. C. STOUT

N. C. STOUT

Large Cent: UK
Silver Dollar: 1870

S. STOW & CO. Plantsville and Southington, CT

In the 1830s Solomon Stow was a clock maker and cabinet maker. By 1847 he was a partner with his sons Enos and Hial Grannis making tinsmith tools. In 1849 this partnership became S. Stow & Sons. Its listing in the 1851 Southington Directory was "S. Stow & Co., Tinmen." In 1852 the firm became S. Stow Manufacturing Co. In 1870 it merged with Roys and Wilcox – which also countermarked coins – and with Peck, Smith and Co. (Shirley Spaulding DeVoe, *The Tinsmiths of Connecticut, Middletown*, 1968: 55).

STOW

Large Cent: 1818 1822 1838

S. STOW & CO.

Large Cent: 1848 UK
French Five Centimes: 1841
With R. L. STEVENS
Large Cent: UK

S. STOW & CO. / WARRANTED

Large Cent: 1849

JOHN STOWELL
Charlestown, MA

John Stowell was a Charlestown gunsmith in the 1850s. He was given a patent in 1855 for a gun lock (Sellers 1893: 297).

J. STOWELL

Large Cent: 1802

H. C. STRAIGHT

1870 / H. C. STRAIGHT

Three Cents (Nickel): 1865

Nickel: UK

C. A. STRANGE
Bangor, Maine

C. A. Strange and his father, J. W. Strange, operated a brass foundry, die sinking and stencil manufacturing firm on Central Street (Rulau 1983: 50). The 1864 small cent with his mark also is stamped with an anchor.

C. A. STRANGE

Large Cent: 1802 1803 1805 1831 1837 1842 1843 1846
1851 1856

Two Cents: 1864 (2) 1865 (2)

Small Cent: 1857 1859 1861 1864 (2)

Nickel: 1866 1868 UK

With D. W. HARRIMAN

Large Cent: 1853

With J. W. STRANGE

Large Cent: 1834

With J. W. STRANGE and W. C. WEBBER

Large Cent: 1818

With W. C. WEBBER

Nickel: 1866

F. R. STRANGE
Bangor, Maine?

The curved ribbon stamp is particularly well executed. Michael McAllister located two possible issuers in the 1870 Census, both of whom were dentists. Fred R. Strange was living in Castine, Maine, while Fred Strange – whose father was a die cutter – was living in Bangor. The stamp on the 1857 small cent is microscopic.

F. R. STRANGE

Large Cent: UK

Small Cent: 1857

Two Cents: 1864

F. R. STRANGE on Ribbon

Small Cent: 1865

J. W. STRANGE
Bangor, Maine

J. W. Strange was listed in the *New England Business Directory* in 1852 as a "die sinker and letter cutter." He also was noted as making light machinery and patent models in directories until 1871, when he was located at Franklin Bridge. Duffield (1919) published a letter from Walter Gould, who lived in Bangor during the Civil War. In it Gould wrote about J. W. Strange:

Another old brass founder, die sinker and steencil maker was J. W. Strange... who I was not well acquainted with, but did visit his shop on Central

Street, Bangor. I think he made brass candlesticks, and irons, etc. He always had a stock of old brass things in his dusty shop. He countermarked copper cents, and perhaps other coins, and rather artistically, usually in small script letters. I think that he had a son, C. A. or G. A. Strange. I have seen some I think he marked, both with his and his son's name, though I am not sure of the relationship.

His basic "J. W. STRANGE" stamp is known in different sizes, which apparently were meant to mark different products. Among other things, Strange made metal railroad baggage checks.

J. W. STRANGE

Large Cent: 1838 1846

With C. A. STRANGE

Large Cent: 1834

With C. A. STRANGE and W. C. WEBBER

Large Cent: 1818

J. W. STRANGE / STEEL / LETTER / CUTTER / BANGOR, MAINE

Large Cent: 1826

B. STRAW

B. STRAW

Large Cent: 1818 1850

STROHECKER

STROHECKER

Silver Dollar: 1796 1800

J. H. STRONG

J. H. STRONG

Large Cent: 1811 1849

L. E. STRONG

Both of the Russian two kopecks that are stamped "L. E. STRONG" also are stamped "G. W. FIELDS." So it appears likely they were associated in some way.

L. E. STRONG

Large Cent: 1819 1837

One Real: 1763

L. E. STRONG with G. W. FIELDS

Russian Two Kopeks: 1811 1818

SUNNY SIDE
Rochester, NY

William Hefferman operated the Sunny Side near River Avenue in Rochester in 1890 and 1891.

SUNNY / SIDE

Small Cent: 1881 1885 1891

ANDREW J. SUTHERLAND
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Andrew J. Sutherland was a gunsmith in Ann Arbor from 1860 to 1880 (Rulau 1990: 68).

A. J. SUTHERLAND / ANN ARBOR

Large Cent: 1854

Hard Times Token (1)

C. F. SWAN
Brownfield, Maine

C. F. Swan was listed as a blacksmith in Brownfield, Maine in the 1889 *New England Business Directory* (Hank Thoele).

C. F. SWAN
Two Cents: 1864
Nickel: 1870

L. S. SWAN

This seems to be an early silversmith hallmark. It is in the style of the stamps of the Swan family of Augusta, Maine.

L. S. SWAN
Large Cent: 1812 1816 1818 1820 UK
Half Dollar: 1807 1817
Two Reales: 1770 1775 1776 UK
Four Reales: 1775

ROBERT SWAN
Philadelphia and Massachusetts

Robert Swan was a silversmith. He worked in Worcester, Massachusetts in 1775; Andover in 1795; and in Philadelphia between 1799 and 1831, where his address was 77 South Second Street (Kovel 1989: 361).

R. SWAN
Large Cent: 1794
Half Dime: UK
Dime: 1824

S. SWART

S. SWART
Large Cent: 1843 1854

A. A. SWARTS
Olean, NY

Albert A. Swarts was often called "A. A." and lived from 1851 to 1924. He was an Olean alderman in 1886 (*Lewis Hollenbeck Family Tree*, online).

A. A. SWARTS with J. GOODELL / OLEAN N. Y. / & / SON
Two Cents: 1864

C. H. SWASEY

C. H. SWASEY.
Large Cent: 1837 1843 1851
Quarter: 1853

ANDREW J. SWEET
Dryden, NY

The 1860 Census listed Andrew J. Sweet as a thirty year old blacksmith in Dryden, New York.

A. J. SWEET
Large Cent: UK (2)
Eight Reales: UK

J. SWEET

J. SWEET
Large Cent: 1835

Small Cent: 1881
Russian Kopeck: 1798

A. D. SWEETSIR

These counterstamped coins may have been used by Alvan D. Sweetsir, who lived in Scarborough, Maine (Swoger 1991).

A. D. SWEETSIR.
Large Cent: 1802 1803 1818 1821 (2) 1824 1825 1827 (2)
1828 1830 1833 1836 1837 (2) 1838 1843 1844 1845
1847 (3) 1848 (2) 1851 1852 1853 (3)
Quarter: 1855

WILLIAM SWERER
Tuttletown, California

This countermark was unknown until Lerch (2004) reported that three pieces were in an old collection of California countermarked coins, which contained some questionable specimens. In 1852 William Swerer built a stone store in Tuttletown, which today is a ghost town. Mark Twain is said to have visited the store when he was on a trip to Jackass Hill. William Swerer was killed in a robbery on June 23, 1855, but his widow apparently lived in Tuttletown for a long time after his death.

These pieces might be fifty year-old fantasies, or they might be genuine from the Gold Rush era, or they might be later issues of his widow, who could have stamped the coins many years later. The writer has not examined any of these pieces, and is not certain about their status.

In regard to them, it is interesting to note the recent comments of David Bowers in *E-Sylum* (March 26, 2006) regarding the fake Republic of Texas dies dated 1839, that are found on Colombia gold eight escudo coins. Those pieces were made by Paul Franklin and John J. Ford to fool "know-it-all" numismatic experts. Ford told Walter Breen what they had done, and Breen passed along the information to Bowers, who indicates that a lot of other Gold Rush fakes were made by Franklin. His method of operation was to research Western history and then produce a coin to match the historical evidence.

WM. SWERER / GROCERIES / PROVISIONS / TUTTLETOWN
Large Cent: 1818
Half Dollar: 1830
Quarter: 1854

C. A. SWIFT

According to the 1871 *Maine State Business Directory*, C. A. Swift was a locksmith and carriage maker in East Montville. A person of the same name also was a blacksmith in Bangor.

C. A. SWIFT
Large Cent: 1853 1855

G. L. SWIFT
Marathon, NY

The 1859 *New York State Business Directory* listed George Lucien Swift as a druggist in Marathon. The 1880 Census listed his occupation as a druggist and grocer. He was born in 1827 and died in 1890 (Michael McAllister). According to H. P. Smith's *History of Cortland County* (1885), he began the grocery trade in Marathon in 1855, was president of the Stockwell Wagon Co., and editor of *The Marathon Telegraph*, a newspaper which began publishing in 1857.

G. L. SWIFT / DRUGGIST / MARATHON, N. Y.
Large Cent: 1847 1852

GEORGE J. SWORTFIGUER
Schenectady and Utica, NY

George J. Swortfiguer was a silversmith who worked from 1840 to 1853, first in Schenectady and later in Utica (Kovel 1989: 362).

SWORTFIGUER.
Hard Times Token (1)

T

Eagle on Globe / T
Large Cent: 1819 (2)

C.T

C.T in Serrated Rectangle
Half Cent: 1794 1803 1804 1805 1807 (3) 1808 1809 (4)
1828 (8) 1829 UK
Canadian Token (1)
Netherlands Cent: UK

G. T. T.

G. T. T.
Large Cent: 1852 1856

S.T

S.T
Half Cent: 1833
Large Cent: 1812 1816 1827 1833 (5)

T. W. T.

T.W.T
Large Cent: 1795 1818

W C T
Portsmouth, Virginia

W C T / PORTSMOUTH VA
Large Cent: 1817 1818 1826 1827 1835 1838 1841 1844
1848 1850 1852 UK (3)

M. F. TABER

M. F. TABER
Large Cent: 1810 1826 1833 1843 1850 1852 1853 (2) UK
Two Cents: 1866

TACONY CLUB
Philadelphia, PA

Tacony once was a separate town, but now is part of Philadelphia. Tacony is where the Disston saw company – see that listing – erected its manufacturing plant. Today the Tacony Club is located at 4619 Longshore Avenue.

TACONY / CLUB
Dime: 1904

C. TAFT

The countermark on the Hard Times token was reported as "C. C."

C. TAFT
Large Cent
Hard Times Token: 1837 (HTT-34)

TAFT-PIERCE CO.
Woonsocket, RI

The Taft-Pierce Company was founded in 1875, and was well known for its sewing machines and typewriters. Eventually it focused upon metalworking machines, and today it is known as Suburban Tool.

TAFT-PIERCE WOON. R. I. U.S.A.
Small Cent: 1938

N. TALBOT & CO.
Shaw's Flat, California

Frank Duffield-1602 listed this counterstamp on an 1848 eight reales in his series on countermarked coins that was published in *The Numismatist* in the early twentieth century. That piece had been reported to Duffield by a Mr. Phillips, who noted that, "Shaw's Flat is, or was, a mining town situated in Tuolumme County, California, located on the road from Sonora to Columbia. In the early 50's it was a lively and well-populated town. I have not yet identified this firm, but attribute it to about 1851." Later research revealed that the town was located two miles from Sonora. Talbot moved there from Maine, was listed as a blacksmith there in the 1857 *California State Business Directory*, and so the stamping may have taken place much later than Phillips had assumed.

A large collection of California countermarked coins came on the private numismatic market in 2000 (Lerch 2004), and contained about a dozen Talbot specimens – not all of which are listed below as Lerch did not detail all of them. Some researchers went overboard at the time the collection appeared on the market and concluded that part of the pieces in that collection must be fantasies since they were not previously known. But that is the nature of virtually all merchant countermarks.

Until *American and Canadian Countermarked Coins* was published in 1987, over 95 percent of merchant countermarked coins had not been listed before in numismatic references. So if one applies the criterion that previously unknown means a piece is a fake, then one would conclude that more than 10,000 different types of merchant countermarks are all fakes! That clearly is an absurd conclusion, but the same logic was applied earlier to such legitimate countermarks as the American regulation stamps that are found on gold coins and the Roberts Dye Works pieces. The latter had not been widely known until a hoard of them was discovered in the 1970s (see Brunk 1987), but just like the Talbot countermarks, an example of a Roberts piece had previously been published (*Numismatic Scrapbook* 1954: 394).

In most cases the problem with newly discovered countermarks is not that they are illegitimate, but that a piece often comes with a fancy story that has been fabricated to increase its value. In the case of the California countermarked coins, they were billed as Gold Rush era pieces as a way to increase their value. While a few of the pieces in the 2000 collection may be fantasies, it seems much more likely that many of the "questionable ones" actually are later issues. In fact, the letter style of some of them is similar to the letter style used in some later nineteenth century types of stamps.

Certainly the Talbot countermark has been known to numismatists for almost a century, and is not a recent fake.

N. TALBOT & CO. / SHAW'S FLAT

Large Cent: 1810 1814 UK
Half Dollar: 1810 1821
Mexican 1/4 Real: 1855
Mexican Eight Reales: 1848
Eagle (\$10.00 Gold): 1847 (2)
British Gold Guinea: 1713

A. TALLMADGE

A. TALLMADGE

Large Cent: UK (2)

WILLIAM H. TALLMADGE

Poughkeepsie, NY

The 1859 Poughkeepsie Directory listed William H. Tallmadge as selling hardware, etc. at 260 Main Street (Hank Thoele).

W. H. TALLMADGE

Large Cent: 1797 1822 1836 1843 (2) 1847 (3) 1848 1849
UK (2)
Mexican Two Reales: 1822

T. C. TANKE

Buffalo, NY

Theodore C. Tanke was listed in the 1859 Buffalo Directory as a jeweler at 20 West Eagle Street. Some time later his company was located at 379 Main Street, and then was in the Arcade Building, which was the city's largest building until destroyed by fire in 1893. The firm is still in business (Green 1989: 234), and seems to have backstamped most of the merchandise that it sold since such things as watches and cufflinks occasionally appear for sale on the internet with the firm's "T. C. TANKE" stamp.

T C T 14 K / T. C. TANKE

Small Cent: 1861

HENRY S. TARR

Philadelphia, PA

Henry S. Tarr and Edwin Greble were marble cutters and owners of marble yards in Philadelphia. Tarr was born in 1814, and was listed in the 1850 to 1880 Censuses as a stone cutter, marble dealer or "monument works" owner. A circa 1858 lithograph of H. S. Tarr's Marble Yard at 274 Green Street is in the collection of the Library Company of Philadelphia. On display are seen statues, tombs and large cemetery monument obelisks (Bruce Mosher).

H. S. TARR and GREBLE

Eight Reales: 1798

TAYLOR

These countermarked coins probably were not issued by the same person, and the latter two may be from Great Britain.

TAYLOR

Two Cents: 1864
Quarter: 1835
British Copper Coin: UK (George III?)
British Shilling: 1826

TAYLOR'S HOTEL

The 1851 New York City Directory listed a Taylor Hotel at 29 Courtland Street, while another hotel of this name was located in Jersey City at 15 Exchange Place in 1875 (Michael McAllister).

TAYLOR'S / HOTEL

Quarter: 1857

C. TAYLOR

C. TAYLOR

Large Cent: 1834 1847 1848

J. TAYLOR

J. TAYLOR

Large Cent: 1814 1847
One Real: UK
British Halfpenny: George III

J. B. TAYLOR

Franklin, Ohio

By 1859 J. B. Taylor was a Franklin gun maker. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1817, and was listed under "gunsmiths, guns, pistols, etc." in the 1859 *Ohio State Business Directory*. At the time there were three towns named Franklin in Ohio. Taylor was from the one located in Warren County, about twenty-five miles north of Cincinnati (Michael McAllister).

The one certain example of his stamp is found on a large cent(?) also countermarked by the National Road. Another large cent has "TAYLOR" on the obverse with three eagles of the sort used by gunsmiths and "ST. PAUL" on the reverse. The second piece may be by this person later in his career, but the writer has not seen either of them coins to compare the style of their stamps.

J. B. TAYLOR / GUN MAKER with THROUGH / 5 / WEST

Large Cent?

J. H. TAYLOR

J. H. TAYLOR

Large Cent: 1828 1837

J. M. TAYLOR

These may have been issued by the James M. Taylor listed below, but the writer has not seen an example to examine the style of stamp.

J. M. TAYLOR

Large Cent: 1834
Hard Times Token (1)
Central American Republic Eight Reales: 1826

JAMES M. TAYLOR

Brooklyn and New York City, NY

Taylor's stamps are the most often seen merchant countermarks on silver coins. According to the 1854 Brooklyn Directory, his address was 47 Fulton Street. In 1855 his New York office was located at 169 Chatham Street and his residence was at 107 East 89th Street, but the directories only noted that he was a "broker" in their residential listing. This is a strange since other brokers were listed in the business section as dealing in tobacco, cotton, real estate, etc. Apparently Taylor

was a currency dealer as a few broken bank notes exist with his ink stamp "J. M. Taylor / Broker / 169 / Chatham Square / N. Y."

The latest coin with one of his stamps is dated 1856. So it seems he was out of business by 1857, and likely was bankrupted by the Panic of 1857. While Taylor did not appear in directories after 1856, he was listed in the 1860 Census (Hank Thoele). Over a quarter century later John M. Taylor was listed as a broker at 47 Exchange Place in Brooklyn in the 1888 and 1889 city directories. Perhaps he was James' son.

J. M. TAYLOR / BROKER / BROOKLYN. L. I.

Quarter: 1818 1819 1834 1853 (20)

Half Dollar: 1853 (3)

Two Reales: 1755 1770 1777 1780 (2) 1799 1801 1802 1822 UK (3)

With C. M. BERRY / N. W. C. 5TH &/ PHILA./ CHESNUT / SALOON

Two Reales: UK

J. M. TAYLOR / BROKER / CHATHAM ST. / COR. JAMES. N. Y.

Quarter: 1803 1805 1815 1818 1837 1852 1853 (62) 1854 (10) 1856 UK (2)

Half Dollar: 1843 (1) 1853 (8) 1854 (2) 1856

One Real: 1796 UK

Two Reales: 1752 1771 1772 1773 1779 1781 (2) 1783 1786 1788 (2) 1789 1779 1796 (2) 1801 1803 1804 1805 1819 1821 1822 (3) UK (5)

Mexican Two Reales: 1821 1822

With CHEAPEST IN THE CITY / JAS. S. BRADLEY / GILDER & FRAME / MAKER / 154 WM ST N. Y.

Two Reales: 1781

R. W. TAYLOR

R. W. TAYLOR

Silver Dollar: 1845

French Five Francs: 1828

W. TAYLOR

W. TAYLOR

Large Cent: 1827 1841 1851 UK

J. E. TAYNTON

J. E. TAYNTON

Small Cent: 1859 1863

Dime: 1853

J. TEAL

J. TEAL

Large Cent: 1819 1829 1836 UK

Two Cents: 1865

Quarter: 1853

W. N. TEALL

W. N. TEALL

Large Cent: 1848

Half Dollar: 1854

TEELE

TEELE

Large Cent: 1808 1812 1814 1817 UK

L. TENNEY

L. TENNEY

Large Cent: 1795 1835

USS TEXAS

The USS Texas was the first American battleship and was commissioned in 1895. It was sent to Cuban waters with the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. Along with the USS *Marblehead* it bombarded the Spanish fort at Cayo del Tore in Guantanamo Bay, putting it out of commission. The Texas later battled the *Infanta Maria Theresa* and a number of other Spanish vessels. The Texas was decommissioned in 1911, used as a target ship, and sunk in Chesapeake Bay.

The reference to the USS Maine in the countermark refers to the American battleship which sunk in Havana Harbor after its boiler exploded. At the time its sinking was thought to have been done by the Spanish. The sinking of the Maine was used as one of the justifications for the American declaration of war, and "Remember the Maine" became a popular rallying cry.

U. S. S. TEXAS. SANK. THE. MARIA. THERESA. around AT / SANTIAGO. DE / CUBA. / SUNDAY. JULY. 3, 98 / AND. / REMEMBERED / THE. MAINE. / H. HOFFER

Spanish Five Pesetas: 1891

THAD

THAD

Large Cent: 1830 1847 1852

F. E. THAYER

F. E. THAYER

Large Cent: 1831 1847

THIBAUT & BROTHERS

Philadelphia, PA

This firm was listed as jewelers, silversmiths and clock makers. Francis and Felix had a shop at 172 South Second Street in Philadelphia beginning in 1807. Although accounts differ, it appears a third brother joined their partnership around 1810. Thibault & Brothers was the name they used until 1836, when Felix retired, and their shop was on the corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets from 1829 to 1836 (Belden 1980: 407)

THIBAUT & / PHILADA. / BROTHERS (All in Oval)

Large Cent: 1814 1816 1817

R. THIES

Nevada

During the 1980s many quarters countermarked with "R. THIES" and occasionally large numbers appeared in circulation. A letter from Andrew Auld of Nevada to *Coin World* (April 13, 1985: 80) noted that he had "seen many of them in the casinos." No one ever discovered their source, and while all the examples the writer traced appear on 1970s and 1980s quarters, a few might exist on earlier coins.

R. THIES

Washington Quarters: Numerous (1970s and 1980s)

S. A. THO...

Although two examples of this stamp have been noted, the end letters of both of them are unclear.

S. A. THO...

Large Cent: 1850 1854

H. C. THOELE
Green Bay, Wisconsin

Hank Thoele is a contemporary collector of countermarked coins, and a major contributor to this book. In 1999 he used a jeweler-type punch with thin incuse letters to counterstamp world coins. Although sometimes weakly struck, the letters are razor sharp. This sharpness is a characteristic of most punches used since the 1870s, which are made from hardened steel. In this respect they are quite unlike early merchant counterstamps. Early countermarks often have large rounded letters because they were made from iron punches that lost their sharpness with use.

H C THOELE

Various coins

THOMAS

Considering the varied dates of these stamped coins, they likely were struck by different merchants.

THOMAS

Large Cent: 1796 1810

Nickel: 1866 1867

British Penny: 1807

British Halfcrown: Charles II

C. THOMAS**C. THOMAS**

Small Cent: 1858 1859

Nickel: 1867

C. A. THOMAS**C. A. THOMAS**

Large Cent: 1854

Quarter: 1859

H. A. THOMAS**H. A. THOMAS**

Large Cent: 1802

Hard Times Token (1)

J. THOMAS**J. THOMAS**

Large Cent: 1829

Canadian Token (1)

S. THOMAS, JR.**S. THOMAS, JR.**

Large Cent: 1838

Two Reales: 1797

T. THOMAS**T. THOMAS**

Large Cent: UK

Two Reales: 1782

THOMPSON**THOMPSON**

Large Cent: 1845 UK

Quarter: 1877

Canadian Token (1)

H. A. THOMPSON

This may be the hallmark of Henry Thompson, who was a Philadelphia silversmith in the late 1840s (Kovel 1989: 368). It also could be the work of a Farmington, Maine, wrench maker.

H. A. THOMPSON

Half Cent: 1834

Large Cent: 1798 1853

J. K. THOMPSON

Easton, PA

J. K. Thompson advertised as an Easton daguerreotype photographer at 54 Northampton Street in 1860 (*Craig's Daguerreian Registry*, online).

J. K. THOMPSON / ARTIST / EASTON PA

Large Cent: 1840 1849

PETER THOMSON

Boston and Philadelphia

This is a hallmark of Peter Thomson. He was listed as a silversmith in the 1825 Boston Directory, and appeared in Philadelphia directories from 1835 to 1854 (Belden 1980: 408).

P. THOMSON

Large Cent: 1811 1822

WILLIAM THOMSON

New York City, NY

William Thomson was a silversmith in New York City from 1810 to 1834 (Belden 1980: 408). At first his shop was at 177 Broadway, and he moved to 129 Williams Street in 1824.

W. THOMSON with J. LORING

Large Cent: 1817

WM. THOMSON

Large Cent: 1817 1819 1824 1825 1843

British Halfpenny: William III

THOMSON-HOUSTON ELECTRICAL CO.

Lynn, MA

Elihu Thomson was a high school physics and chemistry teacher, who founded the Thomson-Houston electrical company in 1888 with another high school teacher, Edwin Houston. The firm merged with Edison Electric in 1892 to form General Electric Co. After the merger Thomson obtained a Ph.D. from Yale, and worked as director of the electrical division of GE until his death in 1937.

MANUFACTURED BY THE T. H. / ELEC. CO. / LYNN MASS

Small Cent: 1867 1900

F. A. THORN

Brattleboro, Vermont

One example countermarked from Thorn's stamp is reported with only the town name stamp.

BRATTLEBORO VT

Large Cent: UK

F. A. THORN / BRATTLEBORO VT
Large Cent: 1833 1839

CHARLES F. THORNE
New York City, NY

Charles F. Thorne was listed as a locksmith in the 200 block of 36th street in the 1880 to 1891 New York City directories (Hank Thoele).

C. F. THORNE
Dime: 1856
Half Dollar: 1877

E. THORNTON

The full stamp reads "E. THORNTON" but is much too big for these large cents. Consequently, one specimen just reads "E. THOR" and another is twice struck so it is "E. THOR / NTON"

E. THORNTON
Large Cents: 1793 1801 UK

A. THRESHER
Stafford, CT

A. Thresher was a Stafford gunsmith in the 1850s who specialized in percussion and underhammer pistols (Carey 1953: 122).

A. THRESHER
Large Cent: 1820

A. THRESHER / STAFFORD - CON
Hard Times Token (1)

J. TIDD

J. TIDD
Large Cent: 1797 1837

MARSHALL TIDD
Woburn, MA

Marshall Tidd made pistols and rifles from 1846 and 1868 (Sellers 1983: 305). According to the 1860 *Massachusetts State Business Directory*, he had shops in both Woburn and North Woburn. During the Civil War he outfitted many companies of sharpshooters. The 1880 Canadian large cent probably was struck after his retirement, while at least one large cent has just his "WOBBURN" stamp.

M. TIDD
Large Cent: 1807 1835 1837 1840 1845 UK (4)
Small Cent: 1861

M. TIDD / WOBURN
Large Cent: 1803 1816 1831 1835 1837 1838 1844 UK (4)

M. TIDD
Rev: WOBURN
Large Cent: 1840
Canadian Large Cent: UK

M. TIDD / WOBURN / MASS
Large Cent: 1818 1822 1823 1828 1829 1832 1833 1835 1846

M. TIDD / WOBURN / MASS / PATENT / 1864 / Ruled Stamping
for a Gun Site
Large Cent: 1851

WOBURN
Large Cent: UK

S. J. TIDD

S. J. TIDD
Large Cent: 1830 1850 1854

TIEMANN & CO.
New York City, NY

George Tiemann & Co. made surgical and dental instruments in New York City during the nineteenth century at a number of addresses, including 63 and 67 Chatham, 44 Eldridge, and 107 Park Streets. His leather instrument cases often have an embossed maker's stamp indicating his current address (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 84). One of his instruments has an 1846 patent date, and Tiedman may have been in business as early as the 1830s. The firm exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, and was still in business in 1910.

TIEMANN CO.
Two Cents: 1864

TIFFANY & CO.
New York City, NY

This important company was organized in 1848. It produced many fine objects, including glass work, silverware and struck medals (Kovel 1989: 369-370). Its countermarks are very small and come from the stamps used to mark its products. "E. P." likely indicates electroplate.

TIFFANY / & CO.
Large Cent: 1826
Two Cents: 1864 1868 1880

TIFFANY & CO. E. P.
Dime: 1886
Silver Dollar: 1884

TIFFANY & CO., N. Y.
Two Cents: 1868
With ASBURY PARK, N. J. and BRADLEY & SMITH / BRUSHES, N. Y.
Half Dollar: 1873

A. H. TIFFIN

A. H. TIFFIN
Large Cent: 1801 1846

J. C. TILTON

While the only identifiable coin stamped by Tilton is a well worn bust dime, all of his countermarked pieces are of dime size, and may well be dimes. A possible issuer was James C. Tilton, who was listed in the 1850 Census as a merchant in Levant, Maine (Hank Thoele).

X in Cross-Hatched Circle / J. C. TILTON.
Bust Dime: UK
Silver Disk or Well Worn Bust Dime (2)

TIMBUCTO FANTASIES

Essex, NY

These pieces have been known since the early 1980s when it was claimed that they had been issued by John Brown's Adirondack anti-slavery commune in Essex County, New York. It also was claimed as a way to support their authenticity that the identification had come from David Bowers, who reports that he never saw one and certainly didn't authenticate them! The writer has not seen an example, but Russell Rulau examined two specimens in 1999 and reported they were made from the same individual letter stamps that were used to make various Western fantasy countermarks.

TIMBUCTO / ESSEX CO. / N. - Y.
Canadian Token (3)

B. I. TISDEL
Ithaca, NY

Bethuel I. Tisdell was listed in the 1870 and 1880 Censuses as a clock maker. He worked for forty years for the Ithaca Calendar Clock Co., and was listed in Ithaca directories until 1888 as a clock maker (Michael McAllister).

B. I. TISDEL
Small Cent:

ALBERT TITCOMB
Portland and Bangor, Maine

This is the hallmark of Albert Titcomb, a silversmith first listed in the 1823 Portland Directory. By the late 1840s he was a partner of David Smith Ilsley in Bangor (Belden 1980: 409). He continued to be listed in business directories until at least 1865, and in US Censuses until 1880 as a watchmaker. In 1859 he was working for John Ellis & Co. – which also countermarked coins (Michael McAllister). Titcomb advertised in the June 16, 1846, *Bangor Whig and Courier*:

TITCOMB
Large Cent: 1807

SAMUEL TITUS

SAML. TITUS
Large Cent: 1839
Half Dollar: 1858

J. I. TOBEY
Hudson, NY

J. I. Tobey was a maker of wooden planes, whose shop was at the corner of Warren and Cherry Streets from about 1827 (Pollak 1994: 378, Rulau 2001). He also was a city alderman.

J. I. TOBEY
Large Cent: 1799

J. I. TOBEY / HUDSON
Large Cent: 1794

TOBIN

TOBIN
Small Cent: 1862 1880
Two Cents: 1864

EDWARD TODD & CO.
New York City, NY

References differ considerably on this company's history. It seems to have started as Smith & Todd in 1851 and after a number of reorganizations became Edward Todd & Company. Originally it made silverware, but later the firm specialized in gold pens, which often were sold by other companies, such as Tiffany. The firm was located at 1 West 34th Street and later at 100 6th Street, and remained in business until the early 1930s. (Kovel 1889: 371, Rainwater 1975: 172, etc). Its distinctive style stamp is the sort that often was used by pen makers.

EDWARD TODD / - & CO - / NEW YORK / 5
Dime: 1840

WILLIAM TOLAND
Baltimore, Maryland

William Toland began making saws, trowels and other tools in 1845 in Baltimore (Rulau 1999: 219). The firm he founded in still doing business.

WILLIAM TOLAND
Large Cent: 1848 1851

TOLEDO, OHIO

TOLEDO - O.
Large Cent: 1831 1843 1849

TOLEDO MANUFACTURING CO.
Toledo, Ohio

"TOLEDO MFG CO" is stamped on many country store-type scales. The firm apparently was a subsidiary of Toledo Scale Corporation, which was the largest US maker of retail scales.

TOLEDO MFG CO
Small Cent: 1866
Two Cents: 1865
Nickel: UK

TOUGAS & DUPREY
Worcester, MA

Louis Tougas and Eli Duprey manufactured cutters and dies at 9 Cypress Street from 1869 to 1871.

TOUGAS & DUPREY / WORCESTER / MASS.
Large Cent: 1853

H. B. TOWER

H. B. TOWER
Large Cent: 1803
Small Cent: 1871 1891

HENRY TOWLE
Haverhill, New Hampshire

Henry Towle was a silversmith born in 1788. His shop was on Main Street from 1805, and he died in 1867 (Flynt and Fales 1968: 341, Kovel 1989: 372).

H. TOWLE
Large Cent: 1802 1807 UK

JUNIUS F. TOZER
Binghamton, NY

Junius F. Tozer was a watch maker, jeweler, and silversmith on Court Street from 1859 to 1871. He also was the First

Council of the American Legion of Honor when it was incorporated in 1870 (H. P. Smith, *History of Broome County*, 1885: 159).

J. F. TOZER

Half Dime: 1832
Half Dollar: 1836
Silver Dollar: 1870 1871

CALEB C. TRACY New York City, NY

In 1847 Caleb C. Tracy was located on Hammersley Street in New York City. By 1848 he had moved to 458 Hudson Street (Rulau 1986).

C. C. TRACY / SAW FILER / 458 HUDSON ST. / NEW - YORK

Two Reales: 1790 1805

C. C. TRACY / SAW FILER / NEW - YORK

Two Reales: 1780

N. J. TRACY

While the 1840 Census listed Nelson J. Tracy as a resident of LeRoy, New York, and the 1860 Census listed N. J. Tracy working as a carpenter in Westminster, Vermont (Hank Thoele), we are not yet certain who issued these numerous countermarked coins.

N J TRACY in Curved Depression

Half Cent: 1834
Large Cent: 1807 1819 (3) 1820 1824 1825 1826 (2) 1828 (2) 1829 1831 (2) 1832 (4) 1833 1834 1837 (2) 1838 (3) 1839 (5) 1841 (2) 1843 (2) 1844 (5) 1846 (9) 1847 (6) 1848 (7) 1849 (4) 1850 (6) 1851 (10) 1852 (4) 1853 (3) 1854 (8) UK (7)
Small Cent: 1857 (3) 1858 (5) 1859
Half Dime: 1821 1835 (2) 1842 1851
Dime: 1821 1829 (3) 1834 (3) 1835 (3) 1838 1839 1841 (2) 1847 1853 (3) 1854 1857 (2)
Quarter: 1853 UK
Half Dollar: 1855
Hard Times Token (1)
Canadian Token (1)
Two Reales: 1781

N. J. TRACY. in Straight Depression

Included above

ISRAEL TRASK Beverly, MA

Israel Trask worked as a coppersmith, pewterer and button maker from 1816 to 1835 in Beverly (Hank Thoele). He was born in 1786 and died in 1867. This stamp is his touchmark.

I. TRASK

Large Cent: 1819

TREMONT HOUSE

There were hotels of this name in many American cities. The best known of them was Chicago's Tremont House, which issued encased postage stamps, and was destroyed in the great Chicago fire of 1871. A hotel of the same name in New York City issued a shell store card advertising token. The reverse of the 1867 two cents is milled off and "15" stamped on it.

TREMONT / HOUSE

Large Cent: 1845
Two Cents: 1867

TRENTON HOUSE Trenton, NJ

A notice appeared in the May 8, 1824, *True American* announcing the opening of the Trenton House, which was located at the corner of North Warren and East Hanover Streets (*A History of Trenton*, 1929).

TRENTON / HOUSE / 15

Two Cents: 1867

S. L. TRIPP

S. L. TRIPP

Large Cent: 1823 1833 1842 UK
Small Cent: 1862 (2) 1864
Two Cents: 1862 1864 1870

TROY

TROY

Half Cent: 1809
Large Cent: 1848

EDWARD K. TRYON Philadelphia, PA

In 1833 Edward K. Tryon was a Philadelphia gunsmith at 165 North Second Street. His brother George W. was located at 175 North Second Street from at least 1827 as the *American Antiquarian Society* has one of George's trade cards from that year advertising *The American Shooter's Manual*. George used a similar stamp, but in George's stamp the city is abbreviated as "Phila." In 1865 they became partners in Tryon & Company, which remained in business until 1905 (Carey 1953: 124, Flayderman 1990: 355, Kauffman 1968: 186, Romaine 1960: 349).

TRYON / PHILADA / PA / 1846

Large Cent: 1829

SILAS V. TUCK North Bridgewater, MA

Silas V. Tuck was a North Bridgewater edge tool maker listed in the 1856 *Massachusetts State Business Directory* (Hank Thoele).

S. V. TUCK / N. B.

Canadian Token: 1844 (1)
US Large Cent: 1800 1841 1855

E. TUCKER

E. TUCKER

Large Cent: 1855 UK

W. J. TUCKER

W. J. TUCKER

Half Dollar: 1865 1874

A. TUERS

A. TUERS

Large Cent: 1835 1838 (2) 1844 1848 (2) 1854 1857

B. F. TULEY**B. F. TULEY**

Large Cent: 1855
 Quarter: 1857
 Half Dollar: 1858

TURLINGTON'S BALSAM

Robert Turlington's "Balsam of Life" was an early patent medicine which was granted a patent by King George II of England in 1744. It became a very popular elixir both in England and the colonies. It was so popular that Turlington had great difficulties with others selling bogus bottles of his patent medicine. He experimented with various anti-fraud devices, and in 1754 settled upon a violin-shaped bottle that was embossed with a version of the slogan of this countermark.

David Bowers reports that this countermarked coin was made from a stamp meant to emboss fake Turlington glass bottles made in the United States. He concludes that the countermarking took place before 1840 since that is when embossing became part of bottle molds, rather than being applied using a stamp when the glass was still hot. Counterfeit versions of Turlington's elixir continued to be sold in the United States until 1906 when the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act made selling traditional patent medicines much more difficult.

TURLINGT / PATENT / BY THE KING (Retrograde)

Large Cent: UK

TURNBULL

There may be an initial letter here, but the two known specimens are too weakly struck to tell. One possible issuer was W. J. Turnbull, who was a gunsmith in New Orleans circa 1885 (Carey 1953: 124).

TURNBULL

Half Cent: 1853
 Large Cent: 1841 1845

ROBERT TURNER & SONS
Baltimore, Maryland

This Baltimore firm was located at 43 South Frederick Street. It sold flour, feed, and guano fertilizer that was made from bird dung imported from islands off the coast of Peru (Rulau 1983). Robert's son Harry came into the firm in 1867, which remained in business until at least 1907. The 1878 Baltimore Directory indicated that Robert's firm also was known as the "US Fertilizing and Chemical Co." Robert Turner & Sons also issued embossed shell store cards, which George Fuld believed have been wrongly reported as countermarked coins, and no countermarked coins actually exist. Fuld may have been correct.

ROBERT TURNER & SON

Rev: BALTIMORE
 Quarter: UK (Not verified)
 Silver Dollar: 1867 (Not verified)

A. TUTTLE**A. TUTTLE**

Large Cent: 1856
 Quarter: 1854

A. J. TUTTLE**A. J. TUTTLE**

Large Cent: 1798 1829 1836 1847 1849 1853 1856 UK
 Canadian Token (1)

TWEDY & BARROWS

This was a silversmithing partnership. Its hallmark is listed in some references, and examples of its spoons have been auctioned on the internet. Nevertheless, no one has been able to establish the location or date of the firm.

TWEDY & BARROWS

Connecticut Cent: 1787

E. TWINING**E. TWINING**

Large Cent: 1845
 Two Cents: 1864

F. M. TWOMBLY**F. M. TWOMBLY**

Large Cent: 1831 1854
 Small Cent: 1861
 Two Cents: 1864

TYLER**TYLER**

Large Cent: 1824 1848

D. M. TYLER**D. M. TYLER**

Large Cent: 1856
 Two Cents: 1864

E. TYLER

The 1860 Census listed over eighty individuals named E. Tyler, and so any identification of this stamp is tentative. The countermarked coins may be the work of Edward A. Tyler, a silversmith in Belfast, Maine from 1834 to 1838. Tyler then moved to New Orleans, and was a partner in Tyler & Jacks in 1844. By 1850 he was selling pianofortes, and in the 1857 *Times Picayune* advertised "Silverware of every description... made to order." He died in 1879 (Belden 1980: 415, Kovel 1989: 376). The examples of his incuse hallmark illustrated in references include his middle initial, but are roughly the same style as this stamp.

E. TYLER

Large Cent: 1842
 Small Cent: 1856 1859 1861

J. A. TYLER**J. A. TYLER.**

Large Cent: 1843 1850 1854
 Quarter: 1853 1854
 New Brunswick Penny: 1843

J. W. TYLER**J. W. TYLER.**

Half Cent: 1823
 Large Cent: 1854

Half Dollar: 1823

PHILOS B. TYLER
Springfield, MA

In 1854 Philos B. Tyler obtained four patents, one for a method of "nibbling" sawteeth, and three for rope winding. This large cent also is countermarked by the American Hardware Co. of New Britain, Connecticut, which may have been an assignee for Taylor's patent regarding sawteeth.

**P. B. TYLER PATENTED AUGUST 8 1854 and AMERICAN
HARDWARE CO.**
Large Cent: UK

U IN HORSESHOE

U within Horseshoe
Small Cent: 1891 1889
Nickel: 1876 1889 1895
Dime: 1853 1891

U S

"U S" has been noted on many coins. Some stamps of this sort were meant to mark US government property. Others were used with the initials of government inspectors on guns, swords, etc. In consequence, "U S" often is found on coins with various unidentified initial stamps. Listed below are some examples. Many more certainly exist.

U S
Half Cent: 1835 1849
Large Cent: 1799 1803 1819 1824 1826 1833 1837 1838
1849
Half Dollar: 1814
Silver Dollar: 1801

Eagle / U S
Large Cent: 1797 1828

A U

This is a curious countermark. It is found on XF-AU coins and tokens. Some have suggested that it was applied by a coin collector over a century ago to the pieces in his collection. But the stamp is so big that it defaced the coins and tokens on which it appears, and so that explanation seems unlikely.

A U (Incuse)
Large Cent: 1818 1829 1831 1833 1837 1839 1843 1844
1849 1850 1853 (2)
Colonial Coin (7)
Hard Times Token (3)
Civil War Token (12)
Dominican Republic 1/4 Real: 1848
French Fifty Centimes: 1865
Naples and Sicily Ten Tornese: 1819
Uruguay Twenty Centimes: 1857

T, U

T, U
Large Cent: 1829 1837 1848
Austrian Twenty Kreuzer: 1764

ULMER

ULMER
Small Cent: 1862 1864 (2)

ULMER & HEHR
Portland, Maine

This company made cutlery. It was established in 1869 by Adolph Ulmer, and was still doing business in 1927.

ULMER & HEHR / - / PORTLAND, ME.
Two Cents: 1865

CONRAD F. ULRICH
New Haven, CT

Conrad F. Ulrich was a master engraver for the Winchester Rifle Company in New Haven (R. L. Wilson, "Genesis of the Winchester," *American Rifleman*, June 1991).

C. F. ULRICH. in Rectangle
Small Cent: 1857 1858 1864
Large Cent: UK
Two Cents: 1865
Nickel: 1867 1870
Dime: 1875
Civil War Token (1)

ULSTER KNIFE CO.
Ellenville, NY

This firm began business in 1870 as a cooperative association of fifty cutlers for the purpose of manufacturing pocket knives. It moved to Ellenville in 1871, but had financial difficulties as a cooperative. In 1875 the cooperative's debts were assumed by the newly incorporated Ulster Knife Co., which is still in business.

ULSTER / KNIFE CO / NY
Small Cent: 1906

UNDERHILL EDGE TOOL CO.
Nashua, New Hampshire

Founded by George W. Underwood and incorporated in 1852, this firm specialized in axes, hammers, chisels and similar tools. It was making over 150,000 axes annually by the turn of the century, when the firm was purchased by the American Axe Company (*The Nashua Experience*, Canaan, 1978). It also had a branch in Boston.

UNDERHILL / EDGE TOOL CO.
Large Cent: 1847

UNDERHILL FORGE TOOL *
Canadian Large Cent: UK

THOMAS UNDERHILL
New York City, NY

Thomas Underhill was a goldsmith in New York City. He was born in 1757, died in 1827, and his period of greatest activity was from 1779 to 1786 (Kovel 1989: 287). Underhill was a partner of John Vernon (French 1914: 116). His mark on gold coins indicates that he "regulated" them to the New York weight standard. For enlarged photographs of his stamp see Gordon (1987).

T.U in Rectangle
6400 Reis Gold: 1745 1759
With Brasher's E.B hallmark and the F & G hallmark
6400 Reis Gold: 1768

M. H. UNDERWOOD

Roy Van Ormer's collection contained a few Indian cents stamped with different numbers struck from identical punches. Bob Ulrich reported two similar pieces with the numerals "16 / 388" or "62 / 367" and Underwood's stamp. Therefore, these pieces may have been used as some sort of inventory control devise.

M. H. UNDERWOOD Number
Civil War Token (2)

UNICORN CIGARS

The style of the second countermark is very unusual in being a "talking arms" that consists of a unicorn head formed from the smoke of a cigar. So these countermarked coins advertise Unicorn Cigars, and "C T" apparently was their dealer. The style of the simple "C T" countermark is the same, and probably also was issued by this cigar dealer.

C T
Half Cent: 1803 1809

Unicorn Head Formed from Cigar Smoke / Cigar / C T
Half Cent: 1800 1804 1805 1809 1826 (2) 1828 (4) 1829 (21) 1835 1855 UK
Real: 1807

UNION MINE FANTASIES

The Union Mine fantasies fooled some collectors for many years. During the 1950s, or perhaps later, numerous coins were stamped with "UNION MINE" and other words, including specious denominations and "OREG. TERR." Not only are these pieces totally unlike legitimate nineteenth century merchant countermarks, there is absolute proof that they are modern fantasies! Their maker got too greedy. *He used the same letter punches to make the Union Mine, Republic of Texas, and a number of other bogus countermarks!* The Union Mine stamps appear on the planned off reverses of US coins. For more information see the Fantasies section.

UNION MINE and Other Words
35 to 50 are known on US copper, silver, and gold coins

UPTON

UPTON
Large Cent: 1816
Half Dollar: 1831

W. H. UPTON

W. H. UPTON.
Large Cent: 1801
Half Dollar: 1854

UTICA

UTICA
Large Cent: 1828
Quarter: 1876
Canadian Token (1)

D. W. UTTS
Lyons, Iowa

David W. Utts was born circa 1837 in Pennsylvania. He was listed in the 1870 and 1880 Censuses as a tinsmith in Lyons,

Iowa, and was likewise listed in the 1884 *Iowa State Gazetteer and Iowa State Business Directory* (Hank Thoele).

D. W. UTTS
Two Cents: 1864
Half Dollar: 1853

A. V.

A. V. in Small Serrated Rectangle
Half Cent: 1834 (13)

C.V
New York City, NY

C.V / N - Y
Large Cent: 1837
Two Reales: 1806

D.V

This is an exact match to a hallmark found on silverware in the collection of Yale University, where it is attributed to Daniel Van Voorhis (Buhler and Hood, 1970, Nos 714-715, see Gordon 1987: No 103 for enlarged photo). Unfortunately, the same mark is attributed to David Vinton of Providence and Boston by other authorities (Flynt and Fales 1968: 347). This is why it is so difficult to identify some countermarks. In any event, "D.V" indicates that a goldsmith "regulated" a foreign gold coin so its owner would not lose value when it was exchanged at a fixed rate at a state bank.

Daniel Van Voorhis mostly worked in Brooklyn and New York City from 1786, but he also worked in Princeton, New Jersey from 1782 to 1784, and Philadelphia from 1780 to 1782. While in New York City he was employed as a custom house weigher, sold cast iron wear and practiced dentistry (Belden 1980: 418-419). When in Rupert, Vermont in 1787 and 1788 he worked with William Coley making copper coins at the Rupert Mint (Flynt and Fales 1968: 346).

The other silversmith some writers claim used this hallmark was David Vinton. The *Providence Gazette* published one of his advertisements on Dec. 22, 1792, which stated, "Goldsmith and Jeweller, From Boston, Informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Providence, and its Vicinity, that he has for sale at his Shop, the North end Corner of Market Parade and Nearly opposite, His Excellency, Governor Fenner's a complete assortment of Goldsmith's Wares... also Silver buckles... Table, Tea, Salt and Desert Spoons... Bracelets, etc., etc... All kinds of Gold and Silverware made and repaired in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice."

His advertisements appeared in the *Providence Gazette* for twenty years. While he continued to sell silverware, by 1795 Vinton was advertising general merchandise and he seems to have left the silversmithing trade by 1799. From then until 1818 he advertised bonnets, wigs, butter, sheet music and musical instruments, etc. (Flynt and Fales 1968: 346).

D.V in Square
6400 Reis Gold: 1753

FRANCIS A. VACHE
Philadelphia and New York City

In 1824 Francis Vaché was a Philadelphia gunsmith. He was listed in the 1827 New York City Directory as a gunsmith at 56 Robinson Street. A person of this name was listed in the 1845 Philadelphia Directory as a machinist at 155 North Tenth

Street (Sellers 1983: 312). The spelling of Vaché's name with an accent mark indicates his French ancestry.

F. A. VACHE (Accent Mark above "E")
Large Cent: 1796 1803 1817 1819 1826 1841 1847
Dime: 1833 1835
Two Reales: 1777 1782

VALENTINE & BUTLER
New York City, NY

This company dealt in locks and safes. Its partners were Alfred A. Valentine and William H. Butler. During the 1850s it was located at 92 Maiden Street, and was at 78 and 80 Walker Street in the 1860s (Romaine 1960: 234). By the 1880s the company was at 291 Broadway. After Valentine retired, Butler carried on the business by himself (Swoger 1991, Rulau 1994: 234). Neither of them was listed as a patentee in 1855, and so they probably bought the right to produce an innovation from someone else.

VALENTINE / - & - / BUTLER / - N.Y. - / PATENT / OCT 30 / 1855
Quarter: 1854

ROBERT H. VANCE
San Francisco, California

From 1845 to 1847 Robert H. Vance had a daguerreian gallery in Boston at 91 Washington Street. In 1847 he went to South America and opened a gallery in Valparaiso, Chile. He moved to San Francisco in 1851, and opened galleries there and in Sacramento, which he maintained until 1861 (*Craig's Daguerreian Registry*, online).

R. H. VANCE / DAGUERREOTYPES / SAN FRANCISCO
Large Cent: 1827

H. VANGORDER

H. VANGORDER
Large Cent: 1839 1846 1849 1850 1856

L. VANSANDS

L. VANSANDS
Half Dollar: 1849 1854

C. E. VAN VALIN

C. E. VAN VALIN
Large Cent: UK
Nickel: 1868

J. VAN WINKLE
New York City, NY

Michael McAllister has researched this hallmark, which also appears on a teaspoon in his collection. Using Census and city directory listings he located three possible issuers. First, Jacob Van Winkle was listed in the 1839 Manhattan Directory as a jeweler at 125 Barrow Street. He appeared in the 1850 Census as a silversmith in Bergen, N.J., just across the Hudson River, and in the 1870 Census as a retired jeweler. Second, in the 1870 Census his son John also was listed in the same household, whose occupation was "Jewelry Factory Equip." In 1880 both of them were listed as jewelers. Third, John Van Winkle was listed as a watch maker in New York City's ninth ward in the 1860 Census. Apparently the same person also appeared in 1870 Census and 1869 Directory listings, and had a jewelry store at 288 Bleecker Street in New York City.

J. VAN WINKLE
Large Cent: 1822

VARIETY STABLE
Memphis, Tennessee

In 1856 Elias Keck was working at the Stage Agent Office of the Commercial Hotel. By 1859 he was in the partnership of Fletcher and Keck, which was a stable at Main and Cayoso Streets.

VARIETY STABLE / 360 & 362 / COR. MAIN & CAYOSO / E. KECK PROP. / MEMPHIS TENN.
Half Dollar: 1854 1856

J. VAUGHN

J. VAUGHN
Large Cent: 1802 1807 1818 1820 1832 1839 1844 1845
1847 1848 1851
French Ten Centimes: UK

EXETER P. VAUX
Santa Cruz, California

The only E. P. Vaux listed in the 1880 Census was living in Santa Cruz, California. He had been born in Wyoming in 1852 to parents who were English immigrants. The 1890 Mercantile Guide listed his occupation as a physician (Hank Thoele).

E. P. VAUX.
Large Cent: 1857 UK
Small Cent: 1856 1857

MOSCOW VAY

MOSCOW VAY
Large Cent: 1852
Small Cent: 1863

VEEDER MANUFACTURING CO.
Hartford, CT

Curtis H. Veeder assigned his 1897 patent 548,482 for a cyclometer to the Veeder Manufacturing Co., which made bicycles. In 1898 The Veeder Cyclometer was called the standard in the cycling industry. Like Phosphor Bronze, a trademark for a type of wire, these Veeder stamps usually are found on copper-nickel disks that were used as identification tags (Rulau 1997: 725). Only one example is known on a coin. The company is still in business, but today specializes in petroleum services.

THE VEEDER MFG. CO. HARTFORD, CONN. U. S. A. / PATENTED / VEEDER 9 / OCT. 22, 1895
Dime: 1853

VICE GRIP
Dewitt, Nebraska

William Petersen was a Danish blacksmith who immigrated to Nebraska at the turn of the century. He invented the vise grip in 1921, which is a commonly used locking clamp that became popular during the Second World War. In 1938 the Petersen Manufacturing Co. began making vice grips in what had been a drugstore in the small town of Dewitt. Today the firm that Petersen founded is known as Irwin Industrial Tools.

WISE GRIPS / DEWITT, NEB. / U. S. A.

Nickel: UK (Buffalo)

VICTOR SEWING MACHINE CO.
Middletown, CT

The Victor Sewing Machine Co. was organized in 1864, produced 22,000 machines a year at the height of its production, and closed in 1883 (*History of Middlesex County, 1884*).

VICTOR / SEWING MACHINE CO. / MIDDLETOWN CONN
Large Cent: 1848

JOHN VIGNES
Kingston, NY

This is likely a hallmark of a Kingston, New York silversmith, who worked from 1820 to 1867 (Kovel 1989: 382).

JOHN VIGNES
Large Cent: UK

J. A. & S. S. VIRGIN
Macon, Georgia

This hallmark was used on silverware made by Jonathan Ambrose Virgin and Samuel Stanley Virgin. They were partners in Macon, Georgia from 1834 to 1837 (Kovel 1989: 382).

J. A. & S. S. VIRGIN / MACON, GEO
Large Cent: 1835 UK

F. E. VOIGD

F. E. VOIGD.
Large Cent: 1801 1816 1819 (2) 1822 1826 1828 1831
1836 (3) 1837 1838 1840 (2) 1842 1843 (2) 1846 1847
(6) 1848 (3) 1849 (2) 1850 (2) 1851 1852 (5) 1853 (2)
1854 1855 (3) 1856 (3) UK (5)
Canadian Tokens UK (3)
French Half Sol: Louis XVI
Mexican 1/8 Real: 1842

B. VOIGT

B. VOIGT
Large Cent: UK (2)

.W

Almost a century ago, Frank Duffield (1919) noted four US gold pieces with this countermark, which may be a jeweler's hallmark.

.W
One Dollar Gold: 1860
Quarter Eagle (\$2.50 Gold): UK
Three Dollars Gold: 1858
Half Eagle (\$5.00 Gold): 1861

W IN BELL

This appears to be the "talking arms" of a person named W. Bell.

W in Bell
Small Cent: 1892
Nickel: 1903

W & E

New Jersey?

Robert Merchant suggests these may be transportation or turnpike tokens. A northern New Jersey coin dealer reported that a person walked into his shop with two examples, which suggests they may be from there.

W & E / 25
Large Cent: 1830 1848 1856

W & E / 50
Large Cent: 1830 1831 1856

D.W

D.W in Serrated Rectangle
Large Cent: 1806 1813 UK

D. W.

The eagle is similar to the stamps commonly used by lock makers and gunsmiths. Mark Greengold suggests these countermarked coins are all by D. Wallis, who was an Alabama gunsmith. While that has not been verified, the identical "D.W" initials appear on a Hard Times token, which first was elongated by being put through a rolling press of the sort used by a metal worker.

Eagle / D. W.
Half Cent: 1805 1807 1810 1828

D.W / WARRANTED / D.W
Hard Times Token (1)

I W

I W in Rectangle
Large Cent: 1796 1797 1802

I W & COMPASS

I Compass W in Serrated Rectangle
Large Cent: 1796 UK

J W

J. W. in Medium Serrated Oval
Half Cent: 1832 1833 (2)

T.W

This is a relatively large, incuse stamp with the period between the letters actually being a small square.

T.W
Half Cent: 1826 1853

WAGNER
Pennsylvania?

Given the dates of stamped coins, this countermark probably was issued circa 1820. While Wagner is a very common family name, only three individuals were listed in the 1820 Census as just "Wagner" with no first name (Hank Thoele), and all of them were from Pennsylvania.

WAGNER
Dime: 1814
Quarter: 1805 1814 1818 1819 (2)
Half Dollar: 1819

Silver Dollar: 1799
 Half Real: 1795 1811
 Mexican Half Real: 1811
 One Real: 1772 1774 177X UK (2)
 Two Reales: 1777 1780 1783
 Mexican Two Reales: 1816

C. E. WAGNER

The "E" in this stamp broke so that it looks like an "F" on one specimen.

C. E. WAGNER
 Quarter: 1861
 Half Dollar: 1876

A. D. WAIT

A. D. WAIT
 Large Cent: 1849 1853

WALDEN KNIFE CO.
 Walden, NY

This cutlery company in Walden, New York was in business from 1878 to 1923.

WALDEN KNIFE CO., NY
 Small Cent: 1888

ALPHONSO B. WALKER
 Iowa City, Iowa

From 1858 to 1862 Alphonso B. Walker was a photographer in Iowa City. In 1871 he moved to Council Bluffs and became the Steward of the Iowa Deaf and Dumb Institute (Schooley 1989).

A. B. WALKER. / ARTIST. / IOWA CITY.
 Quarter: 1853 1858
 Peruvian Two Reales: 1826

G. A. WALKER

G. A. WALKER
 Large Cent: 1854
 Two Cents: 1865

J. WALKER

J. WALKER
 Large Cent: 1847 1850
 British Halfpenny: 1807
 Eight Reales: UK

J. W. WALKER

J. W. WALKER
 Large Cent: 1798
 Quarter: 1844

L. WALKER
 Boston, MA

In 1825 this Boston silversmith was located in the Joys Building (Kovel 1989: 386).

L. WALKER
 Two Reales: 1756

D. C. WALLACE

D. C. WALLACE.
 Large Cent: 1818 1831 1847
 Small Cent: 1863
 Two Cents: 1864 1865

WALSH'S GENERAL STORE
 Lansingburgh, NY

This stamp only has been noted on Walsh's Hard Times tokens. It likely validated them for continued use.

Dagger
 Walsh Hard Times Token (2)

T. J. WALSH

T. J. WALSH
 Large Cent: 1860
 Small Cent: 867 1885

JACOB WALTER
 Baltimore, Maryland

Walter was a Baltimore silversmith and clock marker. He was born in 1782, was active from the 1810s to the 1840s, and died in 1869 (Drepperd 1947: 284, Kovel 1989: 387).

J. WALTER
 Quarter: 1806
 Half Dollar: 1809
 Two Reales: 1805

WALTON'S BITTERS
 Cincinnati, Ohio

This Cincinnati patent medicine was made by Samuel W. Walton (Carlyn Ring, *For Bitters Only*, 1980).

WE RECOMMEND / WALTONS / BITTERS
 Half Dollar: 1829 1853 1855 1857 1858 (2) 1859 1861 (2) 1871 1872 UK (1)

ISAAC M. WALTON
 New York City, NY

Isaac M. Walton was listed in New York City directories from 1854 to 1862 as a builders and hardware dealer. He was located at 67 Walton Street from 1859 to 1862. At other times his store was at 125 Eldridge and then at 68 Pearl Street.

WALTON / 67 WARREN ST. / N. Y.
 Large Cent: 1844

WALTON & CO.
 New York City, NY

Walton Brothers was a partnership of Isaac M. and William Walton to make machinery and sell railroad supplies, including lanterns. After the Civil War it split into two firms with Lindsay Walton & Co. making the machinery (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 87).

WALTON & CO / N. Y.
 Half Dollar: 1836

E. E. WAMBOLD

E. E. WAMBOLD

Two Cents: 1864 1865 1868 1869
Mexican Two Reales: 1833

WARD**WARD**

Large Cent: 1816 1835 UK

ANDREW WARD
New York City, NY

From 1850 to 1853 Andrew Ward was a hardware dealer. He had two stores, one at 355 Sixth Avenue and the other at Eighth Avenue and West 50th Street.

A. WARD. / N-Y.

Large Cent: 1827
Quarter: 1853 (2) 1854

A. F. WARD

The nickel also is stamped with an incuse heart and star on the obverse and with two incuse running foxes on the reverse.

A. F. WARD

Large Cent: 1833
Small Cent: 1874
Nickel: 1867

G. WARD**G. WARD**

Large Cent: 1847
Small Cent: 1859

H. B. WARD
Guilford, CT

A person named H. B. Ward was a metal worker in Guilford (Rulau 1983 3rd ed: 217). The quarter has two stamps of the same size, but one is in italics letters.

H. B. WARD

Large Cent: 1849
Small Cent: 1862
Nickel: 1868 1869
Dime: 1856 1857 1875
Quarter: 1876

H. B. WARD (Italics)
Included above

H. D. WARD
Pittsfield, MA

H. D. Ward was a gunsmith in Pittsfield from 1857 to 1864. He was granted a patent in 1863 for a revolver (Sellers 1983: 318).

H. D. WARD

Large Cent: 1852

JAMES WARD
Hartford, CT

James Ward was an Hartford silversmith, who was born in 1768 and died in 1856. His shop was located "North of the Bridge, at the sign of the Golden Tea Kettle." He was involved in Ward and Bartholomew beginning in 1804, and has partner

Roswell Bartholomew also countermarked coins with an "R B" hallmark stamp.

The firm became Ward, Bartholomew and Brainard in 1809, and was in business until 1830 (Flynt and Fales 1968: 350). The "J W" hallmark here matches the line drawing in (Kovel 1989: 320). Rulau reports that the example on the 1816 shilling was in an old envelope that attributed it to James Ward.

J. WARD in Serrated Rectangle
Large Cent: 1817

J W in Depressed Oval
British Shilling: 1816 1817

JOHN WARD
Philadelphia, PA

John Ward was a silversmith at 67 Market Street in Philadelphia from 1803 to 1839 (Ensko 1948: 243, Kovel 1989: 388).

WARD / 67 MARKET ST.
Large Cent: 1807

S. E. WARD

In 1838 S. E. Ward moved to Independence, Missouri, and subsequently worked as a trader on the Sante Fe Trail and at Fort Laramie until returning to Missouri after the Civil War. Upon returning he went into the real estate business. The writer has not seen this piece and cannot comment on its authenticity.

S. E. WARD / POST TRADER
Two Cents: 1864

W. H. WARD

W. H. WARD
Large Cent: 1846 1851 (2)

JO. WARE

This stamp may have been used by Joseph S. Ware, who was a gunsmith in Worcester, Massachusetts, from 1842 to 1856 (Sellers 1983: 318).

JO. WARE
Large Cent: 1802 1846 1847

ABE WARNER
San Francisco, California

In 1855 Abe Warner opened his eccentric Cobweb Palace on Meigg's Wharf in San Francisco's Barbary Coast district. His bar had 1,000 paintings of nudes and a parrot that cursed in four languages. Until 1897 he operated his bar and an associated curio shop. His countermark is not the typical style of mid-nineteenth century issues, and given the nature of Warner's business, probably was used in the later part of the century to create souvenirs of the "good old days."

A. WARNER / MEIGGS WHARF / SALOON / NORTH BEACH
Half Dollar: 1857
Silver Dollar: 1859
Two Reales: 1798

CALEB WARNER
Salem, MA Portsmouth, NH

Caleb Warner was born in 1784 and had a long career as a silversmith, working first in Portsmouth from 1824 to 1830. He then moved to Salem, and was involved in a number of partnerships until 1859. He died in 1861 (Flynt and Fales 1968: 350-351).

The thin letters variety of this hallmark is so poorly engraved that Belden (1980: 431-432) had difficulty believing both stamps were made by the same person. He commented "it is here attributed to Caleb Warner because it is on a spoon with the... accepted mark of Caleb Warner." The thin letters variety is such poor work that it must have been done by an apprentice. Warner's stamp also has been reported on objects with the Massachusetts State shield, which suggests that he sold silverware to the state.

C WARNER (Thin Letters)

Large Cent: 1798 1800 1807 1818 1821 1827
With the Canadian I B countermark
Large Cent: 1821

C. WARNER (Thick Letters)

Included above

W. C. WARNER

W. C. WARNER

Small Cent: 1893
Nickel: 1886

WARRANTED

These countermarked coins were the work of different merchants.

WARRANTED

Half Cent: 1804 1826
Large Cent: 1823 1826 1835 1843 1846 1847 1853 1852
UK
Canadian Token (1)
British Threepence Token: 1813

WARRANTED CAST STEEL

"Warranted Cast Steel" was a common implied guarantee during the nineteenth century in both the United States and in England. The British pennies probably were stamped in the British Isles.

WARRANTED / CAST STEEL

Large Cent: 1821 1835 1839 1847 1848 1853 UK
Quarter: 1853 1876
British Penny: 1861 1863 1866 1883

WARREN

WARREN

Large Cent: 1817 183X 1846

C. WARREN

A wooden plane maker named Cyrus Warren was born in 1804. He worked in Hudson, New Hampshire from 1837 to 1857, Nashua from 1857 to 1875, and for a time apparently in Lowell, Massachusetts, as one of his planes also has a stamp of this town's name (Pollak 1994: 396). Nevertheless, Warren is a common enough name that one cannot be absolutely certain of this identification.

C. WARREN

Large Cent: 1823 1835 1837 1848
Two Cents: 1865

J. WARREN

J. WARREN

Large Cent: 1838 1848 UK
Small Cent: 1858

S. F. WARREN

S. F. WARREN

Large Cent: 1827
Two Reales: 1795

L. R. WASHBURN

L. R. WASHBURN

Large Cent: 1829 1853

WASHINGTON HOUSE Brooklyn, NY

The Washington House was located near the Brooklyn Navy Yard at 195 York Street. It also issued paper notes that portrayed George Washington (Rulau 1994: 201).

WASHINGTON HOUSE

Half Dollar: 1832

WATERBURY CLOCK CO. Waterbury, CT

This firm was established in 1857, and by the early twentieth century was not only the largest clock maker in America, but also was a major producer of pocket watches. It almost went bankrupt at the start of the Great Depression, but was saved from insolvency as it added electric clocks and Mickey Mouse watches to its line of goods. Today it is called the Timex Corporation.

WATERBURY / CLOCK CO / CONN

Large Cent: 1845

D. H. WATERBURY New York City, NY

Charles H. Haskell mentioned in his *Reminiscences of New York by an Octogenarian* (1896) that this establishment existed in 1837 and was a restaurant.

WASHINGTON / LUNCH / 13 DUTCH ST. / N. Y.

Two Reales: 1726

D. H. WATERBURY Brewerton and Cicero, NY

David H. Waterbury was listed in the 1860 Census as a jeweler in Brewerton, which is about ten miles north of Syracuse. In the 1870 Census he was listed as a jewelry merchant in Cicero, which is between Brewerton and Syracuse. By the time of the 1880 Census he was back in Brewerton working as a merchant (Michael McAllister).

D. H. WATERBURY.

Quarter: 1853 1854 1855
Half Dollar: 1853

ASA WATERS, JR. Millbury, MA

Asa Waters Jr. was born in 1769, the son of a gunsmith of the same name. He worked from 1808 to 1840, and began contracting with the US government in 1818. His countermarks are from the stamps that he used to mark his guns. The dates indicate model years or delivery dates. Waters died in 1841 (Carey 1953: 130, Flayderman 1990: 290-291, Kauffman 1952: 89, Sellers 1983: 320).

MILLBURY

Large Cent: 1818 1819 1821 1822 1824 UK (2)

MILLBURY / 1825

Large Cent: 1801

MILLBURY / 1831

Large Cent: 1824

A. WATERS

Large Cent: 1796(?)

C.B / A. WATERS. / US / MILLBURY / 1825

Large Cent: 1796

US / A. WATERS / MILLBURY / 1825

Large Cent: 1825

**A. H. WATERS & CO.
Millbury, MA**

The American Antiquarian Society has an undated trade card of Asa Waters & Son, which advertises their pistols. Asa H. Waters took over his father's firm in 1844, at which time it became known as A. H. Waters & Co.

A. H. WATERS & CO. / MILLBURY MASS

Large Cent: 1842

**WATERTOWN STREET FAIR
Watertown, NY**

Ken Hill (2002) reported that L. G. DeCant received permission from the Watertown city council to hold a street fair to honor the 39th Separate Company of the New York State Militia, which had seen combat in the Spanish-American War. Hill also quotes a number of comments about the fair that appeared in the local newspaper. The fair featured a circus train, balloon ascents, camel rides, and booths by seventy merchants. Admission was ten cents.

STREET FAIR / JULY 9 - 14 / 1900 / WATERTOWN, N. Y.

Small Cent: 1889 1900 UK

**WATERVILLE CUTLERY CO.
Waterbury, CT**

The Waterville Cutlery Co. made straight razors, knives, etc. The box of one of its razors has the date 1843.

WATERVILLE / CUTLERY CO. / CONN

Rev: WATERVILLE / CO.

Two Cents: 1864

**WATERVLIET ARSENAL
Watervliet, NY**

The peak activity of this federal arsenal was in the 1820s and 1830s when it made cannons and coastal guns. By the Civil War it only was making leather items. Because of the style of this countermarked coins's eagle it is thought that the large

cent was used as an identification tag between 1816 and 1835 (Rulau 1994: 43).

U. S. / WATERVLIET / ARSENAL / Eagle

Large Cent: UK

C. F. WATRISS**C. F. WATRISS**

Large Cent: 1843

Two Cents: 1869

Dime: 1883

Half Dollar: 1877

Silver Dollar: 1884

**WATROUS & CO.
Elmira, NY**

Watrous & Co. made various tools. A 16 inch draw knife also has its city name stamp indicating the firm was located in Elmira.

WATROUS & CO.

Large Cent: 1851

R. WATSON

It seems likely that two different people stamped these coins. One may have been Robert T. Watson, who was a Philadelphia silversmith in the 1840s (Kovel 1989: 392).

R. WATSON

Large Cent: 1851

Newfoundland Half Dollar: 1872

**GEORGE L. WATT
Philadelphia, PA**

From 1847 to 1849 George L. Watt was listed as a gunsmith in Philadelphia Directories (Sellers 1983: 320). Watt also appeared in the Censuses from 1830 to 1860 (Rulau 1999).

G. L. WATT / PHILADA

Large Cent: 1842 1843

Hard Times Token (1)

W. O. WAY**W. O. WAY**

Large Cent: 1827

Half Dollar: 1875

W. R. WAY**W. R. WAY**

Large Cent: 1837 1855

G WB

Numerals appear either above or below these letters. The ones noted so far are 14, 44, 73, and 233. This suggests the pieces were used as a control devise for keeping track of tools, etc.

G WB ("WB" Conjoined)

Large Cent: 1810 1813 1816 1827 1831 1833 UK

**E. T. WEAVER
Philadelphia, PA**

Emmor T. Weaver worked as a silversmith in Philadelphia. He was born in 1786 and died in 1860 (Kovel 1989: 392-393). His first shop was at 17 Elfreth's Alley, and by 1820 he was located at Lox Legs Court.

WEAVER

Two Reales: 1784

WEBB**WEBB**

Large Cent: 1796 1802

GEORGE W. WEBB & CO.
Baltimore, Maryland

In 1871 this Baltimore company was located at the corner of Light and Baltimore Streets. It apparently dealt in silverware.

GEO. W. WEBB & CO / -* - / BALTO.
Oldenburg, Germany, Three Schwaren: 1865

J. WEBB

James Webb was a Baltimore silversmith, who used "J. WEBB" as his hallmark. He was born in 1788 and died in 1844 (Ensko 1948: 138, Kovel 1989: 394). But this countermark is larger and cruder than a hallmark, and so James Webb may not have been its issuer.

J. WEBB

Large Cent: 1802 1803

W. C. WEBBER**W. C. WEBBER**

Half Dollar: 1812 1832

With C. A. STRANGE and J. W. STRANGE
Large Cent: 1818
Nickel: 1866

C. K. WEBSTER**C. K. WEBSTER**

Large Cent: 1837 1844

DAN. L. WEBSTER**DAN. L. WEBSTER**

Half Dollar: 1827

Two Reales: 1777

HENRY L. WEBSTER & CO.
Boston and Providence

Henry L. Webster worked as a silversmith in Providence, Rhode Island from 1831 to 1841, where he was a partner of Jabez Gorham. He then moved to Boston (Belden 1980: 435-436; Kovel 1989: 394-395). Rulau (1999) gives a slightly different chronology and says this stamp only was used when Webster worked in Boston. The "L" in the stamp is mis-shaped and appears as a tilted "S"

H. L. WEBSTER & CO.
Large Cent: 1835

F. WEED**F. WEED**

Large Cent: UK

Mexican Eight Reales: 1829

W. W. WEED**W. W. WEED**

Large Cent: 1807 1817 1820 1830 UK

Half Dollar: 1833

JAMES WEEKES

New York City, NY

James Weekes was listed in the New York City directories of 1856 to 1858 as a "tinware and tinman" at 32 Platt Street (Kerfoot 1924: 182). The same person (?) sold dry goods and fancy goods in Poughkeepsie from 1824 to 1835.

J. WEEKES

Large Cent: 1816

Bolivian Eight Reales: 1825

WEGAND & SNOWDEN

Philadelphia, PA

Wegand & Snowden made medical instruments. This stamp appears on one of their bleeders with a separate stamp "Philadelphia."

WEGAND & SNOWDEN

Half Cent: 1800

E. WEIR

Battenville, NY

The 1859 *New York State Business Directory* listed E. Weir as a carriage and coach maker in Battenville near Greenwich (Hank Thoele).

E. WEIR

Large Cent: 1803 1840 UK

JAMES WEIR

Philadelphia, PA

The likely issuer was a Philadelphia gunsmith named James Weir. He advertised in the January 4, 1776, *Pennsylvania Evening Post*.

J. WEIR

Connecticut Cent: 1787

ENOCH WELBORN

Nashville and Memphis, Tennessee

Enoch Welborn was a jeweler and watch maker at 33 Market Street in Memphis, Tennessee, and also worked in Nashville. He was active from 1826 to 1855 (Kovel 1989: 395).

E. WELBORN

Four Reales: 1790

C. L. WELCH**C. L. WELCH**

Large Cent: 1832 UK

E. N. WELCH

Forestville, CT

In the 1840s Elisha N. Welch started making shelf clocks. During the next decades he was in a number of partnerships. Circa 1864 E. N. Welch Manufacturing Co. was founded in Bristol, and became one of the seven giants of the US clock industry. By 1868 Welch was the partner of Solomon Spring in Welch, Spring and Company, which was located in Forestville and made calendar clocks (Greg Williams). This stamp was used to mark Welch's "Ulysses" iron front clocks, and an example of one of its movements is illustrated in Rulau (2004: 600). Today Forestville is part of Bristol, Connecticut.

E. N. WELCH / FORESTVILLE CT. / U. S. A.
Two Cents: 1864

T. E. WELCH
Eugene, Oregon

Various sorts of coins reportedly were countermarked by this Eugene coin dealer in 1975.

T. E. WELCH / EUGENE, ORE
Small Cent: Indian Head (UK)

E. WELLER

E. WELLER
Large Cent: 1853 UK
Quarter: 1853

A. & G. WELLES
Boston, MA

The silversmithing partnership of A. & G. Welles was listed in Boston Directories from 1804 to 1810. Although the known examples of their countermark are not well struck, they match their stamp in hallmark directories. The partners were Alfred and George Welles. When George died in 1827, Alfred continued silversmithing until his death in 1860 (Belden 1980: 436, Ensko 1989: 138, 152; Flynt and Fales 1968: 353-354, Kovel 1989: 396).

A & G WELLES and Four Eagles in Depressed Ovals
Large Cent: 180X

A & G WELLES with G. LIBBY 1790
Large Cent: UK (Draped Bust)

A & G WELLES and Four Eagles in Depressed Ovals with G. LIBBY 1790
Large Cent: 1802

WELLES & GELSTON
Boston, MA

The full history of this partnership is uncertain. Kovel (1989: 396) thought, apparently incorrectly, that it was a silversmithing firm in New York City circa 1840. While Bazelon and McGuinn (1987: 89) provide a long history, they do not mention if it ever was located in New York City.

Alfred and George Welles – see above – advertised in the May 20, 1809, *Columbian Centennial* as selling swords, epaulettes, lace bindings and cords imported from Europe. The firm of Welles & Gelston was located at 55 Cornhill in Boston from at least 1827 to 1829, although Gelston, himself, was listed in the Baltimore directories of 1817 to 1829. So it appears these pieces were issued in the late 1820s by a dealer in military equipment.

WELLES & GELSTON

Large Cent: 1819 1826 UK (2)

L. M. WELLMAN

L. M. WELLMAN
Large Cent: 1838 1851 1854
Small Cent: 1858 1865 1882
Two Cents: 1864
Three Cents (Nickel): 1865
British Penny: UK

WILLIAM A. WELLMAN
New York City, NY

William A. Wellman was a daguerreian photographer who worked in various South Carolina towns in the early 1850s. From 1855 to 1858 he had a gallery at 546 Broadway in New York City (*Craig's Daguerreian Registry*, online).

W. A. WELLMAN / 546 BROADWAY
Two Cents: 1869

JOHN WELLS
Philadelphia, PA

The 1860 Philadelphia Directory listed John Wells as a blacksmith and iron shutter manufacturer (Michael McAllister).

JOHN WELLS / PHILADA / CAST STEEL / WARRANTED
Large Cent: UK

WELLS FARGO FANTASIES

The first of these stamps also appears on fantasy silver bars that were made in the 1960s or 1970s (Ed Fleischmann, "Fantasy Bars Catalogued," *Numismatist* 1979: 1228-1230). Some of the bogus countermarked coins have been artificially aged.

WELLS FARGO / U. S. / R. W. P. O. / EXPRESS
Numerous

WELLS FARGO / BONDED / LEWIS & CLARKE
Various

G. W. WELSH
Hanover, PA

Hanover was the center of a large carriage making industry from 1830 to 1880, which employed 2,000 people at its height. G. W. Welsh was a well known coach maker, who was listed in the 1860 Census as then thirty-two years old (George R. Powell, *History of York County*, 1907).

G. W. WELSH / COACH MAKER / HANOVER PA.
Real: UK
Two Reales: 1776 1800 UK

WENDEL & BROTHER
Oswego, NY

The 1859 *New York State Business Directory* listed Wendel & Brother as selling watches, etc. in Oswego (Hank Thoele). The 1831 dime also has three pseudo-hallmarks of a crown, rampant lion, and an arm holding a hammer.

WENDEL & BRO.
Dime: 1831 1835 1836 1845
Canadian Twenty Cents: 1858
Quarter: 1853 1854 1857

CHARLES WENDELL
Chicago, Illinois

Charles Wendell may have been a partner in Wendel and Brother or be a relative since the style of the above stamps is similar.

CHAS. WENDELL
Dime: 1843
Quarter: 1855 1856 1857
Half Dollar: 1859

CHAS. WENDELL / JEWELER
Dime: 1840 1843
Quarter: 1837 1853 (2) 1856 UK

HERMAN WENDT
New York City, NY

Herman Wendt was a cutler on Gold Street from 1840 to 1853, and on Beekman Street in 1859 and 1860 (Rulau 1994: 235).

HERMAN WENDT
Hard Times Token (1)

BENJAMIN WEST
Boston, MA

Benjamin West was a silversmith in Boston from circa 1770 to the early 1830s (Kovel 1989: 397). In 1830 he advertised that his shop was located "1 1/2 metres from South Bridge" (Ensko 1948: 139).

B. WEST
Half Dollar: 1832

N. WEST

N. WEST.
Large Cent: 1827
Quarter: 1853

J. E. WESTCOAT

J. E. WESTCOAT
Large Cent: 1828 1851

R. WESTCOTT

R. WESTCOTT
Large Cent: 1847
Quarter: 1853

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.
Chicago, Illinois

In 1872 the Gray & Barton telegraph supply company changed its name to Western Electric Manufacturing Co. In 1881 the firm was acquired by American Bell Telephone, which eventually became AT&T. By 1886 Western Electric had a large plant at Clinton and Van Buren Streets in Chicago, which employed over 5,000 people. In 1904 it relocated to Cicero and soon employed 25,000 people. The company was associated with one of the greatest disasters in Chicago history when a boat carrying employees and family members for the firm's annual outing capsized in the Chicago River, killing 800 people.

Its Cicero plant that was known as the Hawthorne Works is famous in administration textbooks for the experiments in "scientific management" conducted there during the 1920s. Researchers discovered that changes in working conditions tended to increase productivity, but eventually realized that production line workers were so bored that any sort of change increased productivity for a short time by relieving their boredom! During the 1980s AT&T was broken up and the Hawthorne Works closed. What remains of Western Electric is now known as Lucent Technologies (*Encyclopedia of Chicago*, online).

- WESTERN - / ELECTRIC CO. / - CHICAGO -
Nickel: UK (Shield)

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB
Cleveland, Ohio

The countermarks of this well known numismatic club have been issued since the 1940s. Nevertheless, some might be mistaken as nineteenth century issues when seen on foreign coins, colonial coins, or early US coins.

Twentieth Anniversary

To commemorate its twentieth anniversary in 1941, the Western Reserve Numismatic Club had 100 Cleveland Great Lakes half dollars countermarked by Bastian Brothers of Rochester. According to an article in the Jan. 24, 2005 *Coin World* ("Collector Illustrates WRNC's Counterstamping Activities" page 77) that cited a previously published article by John Metz, the Secret Service incorrectly declared the coins to be illegal as mutilations, and 75 examples were returned (and presumably destroyed).

WESTERN RESERVE / NUMISMATIC CLUB / Bust of Moses
Cleveland / CLEVELAND / OHIO / * 1921 *
Rev: 20TH / ANNIVERSARY / 1921-41
1936 Cleveland Half Dollar (100 Issued)

1970s Issue

Foreign coins were counterstamped in the early 1970s with the club's initials, presented to new members and given away at picnics (Robert Hedges, Terry Stahurski). These pieces might be mistaken as earlier issues since some appear on 1790s British tokens. Metz reports the initials "W R N C" had been stamped from individual letter punches on coins since the 1940s and given to new members.

In 1971 about fifteen Cleveland half dollars and about seventy-five 1921 silver dollars were impressed with "OHIO / FIFTY YEARS 1971" within an incuse outline of the state.

W / R N / C in Oval
Various

1990s Issue

In 1996 a stamp somewhat similar the 1941 countermark was used to commemorate the club's 75th anniversary. It was impressed on about 400 US and world coins.

WESTERN UNION
Cleveland, Ohio

This firm was founded in Rochester, New York in 1851, and originally had a very long and unwieldy name, which was changed in 1856 to Western Union Telegraph Co. In 1861 the

firm completed the first transcontinental telegraph line. The significance of this 1862 Cleveland issue is not known.

WESTERN / UNION / TELEGRAPH CO. / CLEVELAND, O. / 1862
Rev: 1862
Small Cent (Indian Head)

F. L. WESTON

F. L. WESTON
Large Cent: 1854
Small Cent: 1857
Quarter: 1857

L. A. WESTON CO.
Syracuse, NY

An 1893 advertisement noted that this company made bicycles and also had a factory in Jamestown, New York (Rulau 1994: 733).

L. A. WESTON CO. / KOSTO / PAT. APL'D FOR / BRAKE / SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Columbian Exposition Half Dollar: 1893

HERMANN WETTSTEIN
Harvard, Illinois

The 1880 *Illinois State Gazetteer* noted "H. Wettstein, watches, clocks, and jewelry, Harvard, Ill." His first name was Hermann (Hank Thoele). Green (1989: 1719) notes that Otto Wettstein – presumably a relative – was a jeweler in Rochelle, Illinois.

H. WETTSTEIN
Large Cent: UK
Small Cent: 1857 1858 1863
Three Cents (Nickel): 1865 1867
Nickel: 1866 (2) 1868 1873 1877 UK (2)
Dime: 1852 1875 1876 (4) 1877
Twenty Cents: 1875
Quarter: 1858 1870 (2) 1875 1876 (3) UK
Half Dollar: 1876
Canadian Large Cent: 1859
Canadian Quarter: 1872

A. S. WEYER

A. S. WEYER
Large Cent: 1807 1826 1832 1833 1837 1838 1840 (2)
1842 1844 (2) 1846 1847 1849 1850 (2) 1852 1856 (2)
UK (4)
Uncertain Copper: UK

W. R. WHARFE

This large stamp also has been reported as "W. R. WHAREI."

W. R. WHARFE
Large Cent: 1822 1831 1845

THOMAS WHARTENBY

Thomas Whartenby was a silversmith in Philadelphia from 1811 to 1850. He is best known for a wine cooler that he made in 1816 and was presented to Commodore Decatur (Belden 1980: 439, Kovel 1989: 398).

WHARTENBY / PHIA
Large Cent: 1825 1831

WHEELER

WHEELER
Large Cent: 1848 1852

A. N. WHEELER

A. N. WHEELER
Large Cent: 1840 1842 1844
With J. S. WHEELER
Large Cent: 1846

H. WHEELER

H. WHEELER
Large Cent: 1817 1825 UK

J. S. WHEELER

J. S. WHEELER
Large Cent: UK
Quarter: 1855
With A. N. WHEELER
Large Cent: 1846

WHEELING & BELMONT BRIDGE CO.
Wheeling, West Virginia

The offices of the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Co. were at the west end of 10th Street in 1894 (Rulau 2004: 1098). The firm apparently bought a number of withdrawn from use National Road tokens, and overstamped them with its initials for use as tokens. One example is "THROUGH / 20 / EAST" while the exit number of the other token was not reported.

W. & B. B. CO. overstamped on THROUGH / 20 / EAST
Milled off Large Cent or Foreign Coin (2)

LUKE WHEELOCK
Worcester, MA

Luke Wheelock was recorded in the 1850 Census as a twenty-two year old gunsmith in Worcester (Hank Thoele). He also was listed in an 1863 Worcester Directory in the same occupation.

L. WHEELOCK
Large Cent: 1842

L. WHEELOCK / MASS.
British Token: 1791

D. V. WHERRY
Mt. Gilead, Ohio

The *Morrow County Sentinel* of December 1, 1892, reported on the trial of William Rhodebeck for murder. The article noted in passing that D. V. Wherry was a character witness in the trial, but did not mention his occupation.

D. V. WHERRY / MT. GILEAD. / OHIO
Silver Dollar: 1860

WHIPPLE FILE CO.
Andover and Boston, MA

By 1848 Whipple File Co. had a mill on the Shawsheen River in Ballardvale, Massachusetts, which is a hamlet located within Andover. The firm was the first to successfully make

machine-cut files, and at its height employed 300 people. It had retail stores at 34 Kirby Street in Boston and at 53 Beekman Street in New York City.

WHIPPLE FILE CO. / BOSTON
Large Cent: 1819

J. F. WHITAKER
Hartford, CT

The 1875 Hartford Directory listed J. F. Whitaker as a cabinetmaker, whose home was 333 Main Street (Bruce Mosher).

J. F. WHITAKER / H'TFD, CT.
Two Cents: 1864

H. M. WHITBECK'S CIRCUS

H. Miller Whitbeck formed Whitbeck & Co's "Original One-Horse Show" in 1854 in partnership with Charles Castle and Wash Kidwell. The circus briefly traveled the Ohio River and its tributaries on a steamboat that summer, but was bankrupt by the time it reached Pittsburgh in October. That fact dates these pieces to the middle of 1854.

Whitbeck then converted the flatboat *Lattene Gongola* into a floating theater. In November of 1854 the flatboat ran aground on a sandbar between Cincinnati and Louisville. There Whitbeck, obviously frustrated by his recent endeavors, deserted his employees and the flatboat! Nevertheless, he remained in the theatrical and circus business until his death in 1870 (William Stout, *Olympians of the Sawdust Circle*, online).

H. M. WHITBECK'S / CIRCUS
Dime: 1840
Two Reales: 1722 1772 1777 1779 1788 1796 1800 UK
Mexican Two Reales: 1815 1828 1850

... WHITCOM...

This stamp is too large for these coins. The initial may be "H" and there may be a final letter in the last name. The full stamp may read "H. WHITCOMB."

... WHITCOM...
Half Dollar: 1807 1831

A. WHITCOM

All known examples seem to be weakly struck, apparently because the stamp was so large. So far this enigmatic countermark has resisted all attempts to identify it.

1827.6 / A. WHITCOM
Large Cent: 1806 1827
Half Dollar: 1800 1806 1817 1826
Canadian Token (1)
Real: 1786
Two Reales: 1779 1786 1793

HENRY WHITCOM
Adams, NY

In 1826 Henry Whitcom of Adams, New York was granted a patent for a "method of discharging cannon." He also was listed in the 1830 and 1840 Censuses. The 1831 and 1833 dates in his countermarks indicate model years of the sort that were used in the stamps of gunsmiths, lock makers, etc. So it appears Whitcom was some sort of metal worker. The same

person, or more likely a descendant, was listed in the 1859 and 1882 *New York State Business Directories* was a dealer in watches and jewelry in Adams (Hank Thoele).

The two reales may be spelled "Whitcombe," which is another spelling of the family name. But that reading is uncertain since the only photograph of the piece is unclear. The brockage large cent also seems to have an "e" at the end of the family name.

H. WHITCOM
Large Cent: 1837

H. WHITCOM / 1831
One Real: UK

H. WHITCOM / 1833
Italian Five Lire: 1811
Two Reales: UK

WHITCOMB ADAMS
Two Reales: 1819

WHITCOMB ADAMS / 1838
Two Reales: UK

H. WHITCOMBE
Large Cent: 184X Brockage

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.
Cleveland, Ohio

Thomas White began making sewing machines in 1858, but did not organize the White Sewing Machine Co. until 1876. The firm is best known to numismatists for its aluminum advertising medals, which noted that it had exhibited at the 1900 Paris Universal Exposition and "The White Is King" (Rulau Cle-100).

WHITE S. M. CO.
Large Cent: 1847

A. WHITE

A. WHITE
Large Cent: 1798
Canadian Large Cent: 1876

B. G. WHITE

B. G. WHITE
Large Cent: 1825 1857
Small Cent: 1865
Quarter: 1825

J. WHITE

The British halfpenny also is stamped 1895, "MANCHESTER, N. H." and twenty name stamps that are unknown on any other coins.

J. WHITE
Large Cent: 1854
British Halfpenny: 1861

LEROY S. WHITE
Waterbury, CT

L. S. White received a patent for a breech-loading gun in 1863 (Russell Rulau). During the 1860s and 1870s he was the

secretary and superintendent of Rogers and Brother – which also countermarked coins. In 1910 he was president of the Electrical Appliance Co. As the stamp listed below was struck by an employee of the firm, the two of them seem to have been relatives.

L. S. WHITE
Large Cent: 1851

L. S. WHITE / PAT / JANUARY 31 1853
Large Cent: 1848

LESLIE S. WHITE
Waterbury, CT

Leslie S. White was listed in the 1881 Waterbury Directory as an employee of the Waterbury Watch Company. By 1887 he was employed by the Electrical Appliance Company.

LESLIE S. WHITE / WATERBURY, CT.
Nickel: 1887

PEREGRINE WHITE
Woodstock, CT

It seems probable that this is the hallmark of Peregrine White, who was a silversmith born in 1747. White bought a shop in Woodstock in 1774, and also made clocks, compasses and other instruments. He was a direct descendant and namesake of the first child born to the Pilgrims in 1620 at Cape Cod, and died in 1834 (Flynt and Fales 1968: 356, Kovel 1989: 400).

P. WHITE
Half Cent: 1809 1841
Large Cent: UK

W. H. WHITE & CO.

W. H. WHITE / --
Large Cent: UK
Nickel: 1866 UK

W. H. WHITE & CO. / CAST STEEL
Large Cent: UK

D. H. WHITEHEAD

The British penny has numerous other name stamps.

D. H. WHITEHEAD
Large Cent: 1848
British Penny: 1863

C. WHITEHOUSE
Baltimore, Maryland

WHITEHOUSE / BALTO
Large Cent: 1812

C. WHITEHOUSE / BALT.
Small Cent: 1857

J. G. WHITEHOUSE

J. G. WHITEHOUSE
Large Cent: 1850
Half Dollar: 1854

E. H. WHITESIDE

On some examples the full stamp does not show.

E. H. WHITESIDE
Large Cent: 1833 1842 1849 1853 1856 UK

NATHANIEL WHITMORE
Sutton and Mansfield, MA

Nathaniel Whitmore worked as a gunsmith in Sutton and then Mansfield. N. & N.G. WHITMORE is the stamp that he and his son Nathaniel Gilbert used on their guns (Sellers 1983: 329). So this countermark is probably the stamp of the senior Whitmore.

N. WHITMORE
Large Cent: 1809 1818 UK
Quarter: 1819

A. WHITNEY

A. WHITNEY
Large Cent: UK
Two Cents: 1864

A. W. WHITNEY
Woodstock, Vermont

A. W. Whitney & Co. made tools in Woodstock (Barlow 1991: 62, 209).

A. W. WHITNEY. / WOODSTOCK. VT.
Netherlands East Indies Half Stiver: 1823

N. E. WHITNEY

N. E. WHITNEY
Small Cent: 1863
Canadian Half Dollar: 1871

P. A. WHITNEY & C. A. WOODBURY
Woodstock, Vermont

Rulau (2004: 845) could not trace P. A. Whitney, but discovered that Crayton A. Woodbury was a gunsmith in Woodstock from 1865 to 1893.

P. A. WHITNEY / WOODSTOCK, VT. / 1869
Two Cents: 1865

P. A. WHITNEY / C. A. WOODBURY / WOODSTOCK / 1862 VT.
Large Cent: 1847

WHITTEN'S GOLDEN SALVE
Lowell, MA

This patent medicine was made by C. P. Whitten who advertised in the 1860 *New England Business Directory*.

WHITTEN'S, / GOLDEN SALVE.
Large Cent: 1835 1848 1856
Canadian Token (1)

FREDERICK WICKENDEN
Santa Maria, California

Winston Wickenden found 465 countermarked 1871 cents in the ranch house of his grandfather's Rancho Tinaquaic near Santa Maria in the 1990s. Frederick Wickenden had been a sheep rancher, and apparently used these countermarked

coins as shearing tokens. Unfortunately, Morris (1993) was unclear about whether these "F.W" and "S X P" countermarks were separately applied at different times or always appear on opposite sides of each coin.

F.W

Rev: S x P (S x P may appear alone – that is not clear)
Small Cent: 1871 (465)

WHO READS THIS THREATS

WHO READS THIS / TREATS

Three Cents (Nickel): 1867

WHO READS TREATS

Small Cent: 1858

G. S. WICKS

G. S. WICKS

Two Cents: 1864 1868 UK

D. WIGG Hyde Park, NY

D. Wigg was listed as a blacksmith in Hyde Park in the 1850 Census and the 1859 gazetteer (Michael McAllister, Hank Thoele). The horseshoe's nails, which are not found on all his countermarked coins, were stamped individually after the main design had been impressed.

D. WIGG

Large Cent: 1819 1849 UK

D. WIGG / Horseshoe

Large Cent: 1837 UK
Quarter: 1854

J. WIGGIN

Some read this as "I. WIGGIN." If so, the likely issuer was Israel Wiggin, a carriage maker listed in the 1850 Census as living in Durham, New Hampshire (Hank Thoele).

J. WIGGIN

Large Cent: 1828 1847 1849

WILCOX'S PIER West Haven, CT

Savin Rock in West Haven is located on Long Island Sound some three miles south of New Haven (Rulau 2004: 926). The Wilcox Pier Restaurant had a capacity of 1,000. It was founded in 1900 and remained in business until at least 1948.

WILCOX'S PIER / 1 FREE / DINNER / & BOAT / RIDE / SAVIN ROCK

Silver Dollar: 1885

ALVAN WILCOX New Haven, CT

Alvan Wilcox was born in 1783 in Berlin, Connecticut. In 1805 he and Judah Hart purchased the shop of Abel Brewster in Norwich. In 1807 he sold his share, apparently moved to New Jersey, then to Fayetteville, North Carolina, where he was a silversmith and watchmaker from 1819 to 1823. In 1824 he moved to New Haven and opened a shop at 63 Chapel Street, where he was listed as a gold and silver worker, thimble and

spectacle maker, and silver plater until 1857. He died in 1870 (Flynt and Fales 1968: 358-359, Kovel 1989: 403).

WILCOX / N. HAVEN

Large Cent: 1821

H. T. WILCOX

An antique tool auction noted a molding plane with an ink stamp by this merchant, who was a hardware dealer. The auctioneer speculated that H. T. Wilcox was from Connecticut, but so far there is no documentary evidence of where he did business.

H. T. WILCOX

Large Cent: 1844

H. T. WILCOX / WARRANTED

Large Cent: 1794

WILLIAM WILCOX & CO. Middletown, CT

These are made from the stamps of William Wilcox and Company, which made locks from 1854 to 1910 (Arnall 1996: 13). According to *The History of Middlesex County* (1884), William Wilcox was born in Killinworth in 1819, was apprenticed as a gunsmith, and began making locks in 1845 (Bruce Mosher). An article in the *1850 New York Journal of Commerce* commented about William Wilcox & Co. that it "makes a superior article of plate lock, together with a more common lock of the same pattern, employ twenty hands, and turn off \$10,000 worth of locks per year."

W. W. & CO.

Large Cent: 1854

Eagle / W. W. & CO.

Large Cents: 1838

WILDER HOUSE Ohio or Kansas

The 1881 *Zells United States Directory* listed two Wilder House hotels (Hank Thoele). One was in Fort Scott, Kansas, and the other in Mansfield, Ohio.

WILDER HOUSE

Nickel: 1873
Quarter: 1857
Half Dollar: 1870
Two Reales: 1774

GEORGE S. WILDER Hinsdale, New Hampshire

This is probably the George S. Wilder of Hinsdale who was a toolmaker. He was born in 1828 and was the nephew of Pliney Merrill (see that listing). Wilder began work for Merrill in 1848, and in 1858 became a partner in Merrill & Wilder (Pollak 1994: 415; Roger Smith, "Notes on New England Edge Tool Makers," *Gristmill* June 1997).

In 1866 Wilder purchased the firm, and Merrill died in 1869. The firm then underwent a number of name changes until Wilder eventually sold it in 1883 to Jennings & Griffin (see that listing), although he remained the firm's Hinsdale manager. Wilder was a state representative in 1869-1870, and was prominent in local affairs. He died in 1900.

GEO. S. WILDER / Elk's Head / B P O E

Small Cent: 1865
Dime: 1887

GEORGE WILDER / Eagle

Dime: 1881

J. WILDER**J. WILDER**

Large Cent: 1846 1853

THOMAS WILDES
Philadelphia and New York City

Thomas Wildes began work in Philadelphia as a pewterer in 1829. He moved to New York in 1833, where he worked at Hester and Second Streets until 1840. The Crowned "X" and "X" are pewterer's marks for superior goods (Laughlin, 1981 Vol 3: Plate 109). An identical Crowned "X" stamp as this countermark appears on a lamp with Wildes' touchmark (Kerfoot 1924: No 331). Examples of the Crowned "X" countermark on 1855 large cents may be the work of a successor firm.

T. WILDES on Ribbon

Large Cent: 1825 UK

Crown / X

Half Cent: 1833 (4) 1835 (3)
Large Cent: 1855 (2) UK
New Jersey Bergen Iron Works Token (1)
British Halfpenny: UK

Crown / X

Rev: PHILADELPHIA
Half Cent: 1835 (2)

WILER HOUSE SALOON
Mansfield, Ohio

John Wiler came to Mansfield in 1819. He built the Wilder House, which also served as a tavern, and operated a bakery. In 1831 a two-story brick structure was erected. In 1880 it was said of the Wiler House that "Additions have appeared from time to time until the building reached its present grand proportions. It has been well managed, always considered a first-class hotel and so remains at present" (A. A. Graham, *History of Richland County*, 1880).

WILER HOUSE / SALOON. / MANSFIELD, O. / Rooster 5

Large Cent: 1847

WILER & MOSS
Philadelphia, PA

The partners in this firm were William Wiler and Lucien Moss (1831-1895) the noted Jewish philanthropist. The firm was listed as a "stairrod mfg & wrought brass works" at 225 South 5th Street. in the 1867 Philadelphia Directory.

WILER & MOSS

Large Cent: 1847

H. T. WILEY**H. T. WILEY**

Small Cent: 1863 1864

WILKIN

This well made stamp is much larger than a large cent, and was intended for marking something else before being used on coins.

. WILKIN...

Large Cent: 1826 1836 UK

DR. G. G. WILKINS
Pittsfield, New Hampshire

G. G. Wilkins was born in 1820 and arrived in Pittsfield in the 1850s. At one time or another he was a dentist, sold patent medicines and liquor, and ran a restaurant.). "Fort Wilkins" was a three story brick building on Main Street, which was erected in 1836. It was given that nickname because Wilkins sold firearms and animal pelts there.

He apparently was intensely disliked by his neighbors, and twice convicted of selling liquor without a license. While also accused of arson, Wilkins was not convicted of that crime. In summarizing his character, a local newspaper wrote that he was an alcoholic. He died of dropsy in 1879 (Bowers 1987).

Wilkins was the most prolific countermarker of coins in United States history and David Bowers has almost 500 examples in his collection! It is known from a letter that Richard Devins sent to the American Numismatic Society that the pharmaceutical firm of Devins and Bolton of Montreal counterstamped over 180,000 coins. So we can estimate the number struck by Wilkins by noting the number of his pieces that are known compared with those of Devins and Bolton. This produces an estimate of over 100,000 pieces by Wilkins (Brunk 1990a). He must have been bored to have spent the time needed to counterstamp so many coins, and his neighbors must have been quite annoyed with him when they saw his name on so many of the coins in circulation!

While most pieces are stamped only with his name, a few also are stamped "PITTSFIELD, N. H." Bowers (1984a) notes that some also have "1876" stamped on the reverse, which indicates that they were issued in the centennial year. In turn, that fact provides numismatists with a useful piece of information. Enough large cents still were available in 1876 that Wilkins was able to stamp a number of them and put them back into circulation.

Two name stamps exist:

1. Letters in an arc that is a little less than half a circle.
2. Smaller letters in an arc that is one-third of a circle.

While the first variety is far more common, Bowers (1984a) still noted over two dozen examples of the second variety.

DR. G. G. WILKINS.

Large Cent: 1800 1812 1816 (2) 1817 (5) 1818 (5) 1819 (2)
1820 (3) 1824 1825 1828 1829 (5) 1830 (3) 1831 (4)
1832 (3) 1833 1834 1835 (5) 1836 1837 (16) 1838 (6)
1839 1840 1841 1842 (2) 1843 (4) 1844 (9) 1845 (7)
1846 (8) 1847 (14) 1848 (21) 1849 (3) 1850 (7) 1851
(13) 1852 (5) 1853 (15) 1854 (15) 1855 (8) 1856 (8)
1857 (5) UK (24)

Small Cent: 1857 (41) 1858 (39) 1859 (36) 1860 (20) 1861
(4) 1862 (12) 1863 (8) 1864 (2) 1865 (4) 1873 UK (20)

Three Cents (Silver): 1852 1853 (2) UK

Half Dime: 1840 (3) 1842 1853 (3) 1855 1857 (2)

Dime: 1835 1842 1853 (2) 1856 1857 (4) UK

Quarter: 1853 1856 UK

Half Dollar: 1833

Hard Times Token (5)
 Civil War Token (2)
 Austrian Kreuzer: 1816
 Brazilian Eighty Reis: UK
 British Halfpenny: 1862 UK (3)
 British Threepence: 1838
 Canadian Token (3)
 Canadian Large Cent: 1859
 Canadian New Brunswick Cent: 1864
 Canadian Dime: 1858
 French Five Centimes: UK
 French Colonies Ten Centimes: UK
 Nova Scotia Halfpenny Token: 1832
 Singapore Copper Keping: 1247 A.H.
 Sumatra Four Keping: 1804
 With G. E. GILMAN.
 Large Cent: 1847

DR. G. G. WILKINS

Rev: 1876
 Large Cent: 1817 1828 1836 1838 1839 1843 1844 1845
 1850 1854

DR. G. G. WILKINS / PITTSFIELD, N. H.

Large Cent: 1828 1833 1838 1840 1848 1850 1851 1855
 UK
 Small Cent: 1857 (2) 1858 1865
 British Halfpenny: 1859 1862
 Two Reales: 1776

DR. G. G. WILKINS

Rev: PITTSFIELD, N. H.
 British Halfpenny: 1862

PITTSFIELD, N. H. (without the name stamp)

Small Cent: 1858 1865

T. WILKINS**T. WILKINS**

Large Cent: 1830 1832

J. T. WILL**J. T. WILL**

Large Cent: 1849 1851

JAMES WILLARD
 East Windsor, CT

James Willard worked as a silversmith in East Windsor around the year 1815 (Kovel 1989: 404).

WILLARD

Large Cent: UK

H. A. WILLARD**H. A. WILLARD**

Small Cent: 1857 1863

H. WILLIAMS**H. WILLIAMS**

Quarter: 1853
 Canadian Tokens (1)

J. T. WILLIAMSON
 Lowell, MA

The only individual of this name who has been traced in the Lowell directories appeared in the 1886 edition. At that time he was a hostler at 20 Middlesex Street.

**J. T. WILLIAMSON / BLACKSMITH / 300 WENTWORTH AVE. /
 LOWELL, MASS.**

Nickel: UK

C. H. WILLIS**C. H. WILLIS**

Large Cent: 1833 1850

SID A. WILLIS

Glasgow, Montana

Sid A. Willis moved to Montana from Arkansas when he was eighteen, and went to work for the N Bar N Ranch in 1888. In 1894 he became the first elected sheriff of Glasgow County, and held this post until 1896, which probably is the event commemorated by this countermarked coin. He then ran the Shelton Hotel in Havre, but soon moved to Great Falls where he opened the Maverick Bar. In 1908 he became a partner in the Mint Saloon. Willis was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1928, served in both the Montana house and senate. In 1934 he became the 20th US Marshal for the District of Montana, and remained in that office until 1938 (USMarshals.gov).

S. A. WILLIS, / GLASGOW / 18 MONT 96

Half Dollar: 1811

SAMUEL WILMOT
 Connecticut and South Carolina

Samuel Wilmot was born in 1777 and died in 1846. He was a silversmith in New Haven, Connecticut between 1800 and 1808, and worked in Georgetown and Charleston, South Carolina in the 1820s and 1830s (Flynt and Fales 1968: 360, Kovel 1989: 406).

WILMOT

Large Cent: 1795 1837

G. WILSON**G. WILSON**

Small Cent: 1858 1879
 Three Dollars Gold: 1860

J. WILSON**J. WILSON.**

Large Cent: 1856
 Small Cent: 1859 1863
 Two Cents: 1864
 Half Dime: 1839
 Quarter: 1835
 Civil War Token (1)
 Canadian Large Cent: 1859
 Eight Reales: 1808

J. G. WILSON
 New York City, NY

John Wilson was listed as a gas fitter at 55 Vandam Street in the 1850 New York City Directory.

J. G. WILSON / GAS FITTER / 39 CENTRE ST. / N. Y.

Large Cent: 1849 1850 1852

J. K. WILSON

Most specimens also are countermarked "J. C. CLEMENT", which suggests the two of them were partners in some sort of business.

J. K. WILSON

Large Cent: 1837 1856
With J. C. CLEMENT
Large Cent: 1835
Hard Times Token (1)
Canadian Token (1)

ROBERT & WILLIAM WILSON
Philadelphia, PA

This silversmithing partnership was listed in Philadelphia directories from 1825 to 1846, and was located at 5th and Cherry Streets (Belden 1980: 450). Its advertisement in the April 8, 1826, *Poulson's American Daily Advertiser* noted that the quality of its wears was measured according to the purity of foreign silver coins: "'Crowns' the finest silver manufactured in the United States, '5 Francs' the next finest, 'Spanish Dollar,' and 'Standard.'" The January 7, 1829, *United States Gazette* reported that "one hundred dollars will be given to any who will assay their work, so marked, and prove it below its stamp."

R & W. WILSON

Large Cent: 1802 1819

ROBERT WILSON
New York City, NY

Robert Wilson worked as a silversmith in New York City from 1803 to 1810, when he moved to Philadelphia. In 1824 he became the partner of William Wilson, and their firm lasted until Robert's death in 1846 (Belden 1980: 449-450); it issued the above countermarked coin.

ROBERT WILSON, NEW YORK CITY / Lion Hallmark
Half Dollar: 1806**WM. WILSON**
Greenfield, MA

The 1844 *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents* listed this person's name as "Wm Wilson" in noting that he had been given a patent for a flat iron.

WM WILSONS / PATENT / 1844
Dime: 1839**WINDER**
Cincinnati, Ohio

The 1859 *Williams' Cincinnati City Guide and Business Mirror* listed W. Winder in its section on photographic artists at 199 Western Row, while in the alphabetical section J. W. Winder was listed as a "photographicist" at n.w.c. 5th and Row (Michael McAllister). Daniel Winder, apparently a relative, received a number of patents in the 1850s for printing presses.

WINDER / COR. / W. ROW / & COURT / CIN. O.
Two Reales: 1803**WINDSOR**
WINDSOR, VERMONT

These countermarked coins probably are from stamps used by the gunsmith Nicanor Kendall and his associated businesses, but the writer has not seen any examples to match the countermarks on coins with the stamps found on Kendall's guns. Kendall began work in 1807, and the company he founded went through many reorganizations. By 1842 it was called Robbins, Kendall & Lawrence – see that listing – and also used stamps similar to those noted below.

WINDSOR, VT.
Large Cent: 1803**WINDSOR, VT. / PATENT**
Large Cent: 1847
Quarter: 1806**A. J. WING****A. J. WING**
Large Cent: UK
Quarter: 1856
British Guiana Stiver: 1838**C. H. WING**
Charlestown, MA

According to the 1856 *New England Business Directory*, a tinsmith of this name worked in Charlestown, Massachusetts (Hank Thoele).

C. H. WING
Large Cent: 1843 1847 1853 UK**GANCELO J. WING**
Wayne, Maine

The 1898 *New England Business Directory* listed Gancelo J. Wing as a jeweler in Wayne, Maine. He was listed in the 1920 *Maine State Business Directory* as a "Manufacturing Jeweler" (Hank Thoele).

G J WING
Small Cent: 1860 1861 1868 1873 1880 1882 1883 1884
1891 1901 1907
Two Cents: 1864 1865
Canadian Token (1)**J. J. WINGATE**

Wingate's countermarks are partially struck because his stamp was too big for these coins.

J. J. WINGATE
Large Cent: 1831 1854**E. J. WINKLEY****E. J. WINKLEY**
Large Cent: 1817 1853**L. A. WINN****L. A. WINN.**
Large Cent: 1848 1850**W. H. WINN****W. H. WINN.**
Large Cent: 1822 1830 1833 1847 1851
Canadian Token (1)

British Halfpenny: 169X

JAMES WINNER
Philadelphia and Richmond

James Winner began work in 1803 in Richmond, Virginia, forging sword hilts and blades. He worked as a gunsmith at 104 Walnut Street in Philadelphia from 1805 to 1814. James Winner, Abraham Nippes, and John Steinman – working as Winner, Nippes & Co. – in 1808 received a government contract for 9,000 flintlock muskets.

In 1810 Winner received a six month contract for 500 horseman's swords, but did not fulfill it because of "intemperance," and Nippes completed the work. In 1814 Winner returned to Richmond and worked at the Virginia Arms Company as a sword cutler (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 92-93, Carey 1953: 135, Flayderman 1990: 431, Rulau 1994: 50).

J. WINNER.

Half Cent: 1805
Large Cent: 1807 1817 1836
Austrian Twenty Kreuzers: 1772
Canadian Blacksmith Token (1)

G. W. WINSLOW

G. W. WINSLOW.

Large Cent: 1838 1850 1855

W. WISE

W. WISE

Large Cent: 1817 1825 1836

JACOB WISS
Newark, New Jersey

In 1817 Jacob Wiss immigrated from Switzerland. The Jacob Wise Cutlery Co. was founded in 1848, and became J. Wise & Sons in 1885. It remained in operation until 1969, when it was purchased by Boker (*E-Museum of Vintage Saddle Making and Leather Working Tools*, online; M. Springate, *Straight Razor Manufacturers and Dates of Operation*, online).

WISS / NEWARK, N. J. / U.S.A. in Cartouche
Half Dollar: 1912

T. H. WITHERBY
Millbury, MA

There is a great deal of interest among tool collectors about tools stamped "T. H. WITHERBY." A person of that name was a toolmaker from at least the 1850s. He made chisels, shears, hoes, etc. and held a number of patents. Witherby died in 1888, and for some unknown reason his name was adopted as a trademark by the Winstead Edge Tool Works of Winstead, Connecticut. In fact, his name apparently was stamped on some of the company's tools until the firm's demise in 1955. Nevertheless, this countermarked coin seems to have been stamped by T. H. Witherby, himself.

T. H. WITHERBY. / CAST-STEEL / WARRANTED
Large Cent: 1838

WITTINGHAM
New York City, NY

This is a countermark of William Wittingham or perhaps his son Richard, who were New York City coppersmiths (Russell Rulau).

WITTINGHAM
Large Cent: 1807

N. J. WOLCOTT

N. J. WOLCOTT
Half Dollar: 1875
Silver Dollar: 1872
British Shilling: 1817

WOOD'S MINSTRELS
New York City, NY

Wood's Minstrels was the successor of Christy and Woods Minstrels – which also countermarked coins. Wood's original Minstrel Hall was located at 446 and 448 Broadway, and is known from a contemporary notice to have performed *Poor Uncle Tom* in 1852. The troupe advertised in both the August 1853 *New York Times* and *New York Herald*.

The Minstrel Hall burned down in 1854. The show reopened in 1857 on the site of the old Lyceum of Natural History. In 1866 Wood's Minstrels remodeled the Jewish Synagogue at 514 Broadway and turned it into a theater (Werner G. Mayer, "Woods Minstrels and Other Tokens of New York City," *TAMS Journal* 1975: 155).

An interesting 1774 two reales with a Wood's Minstrels countermark is encased in a gold bezel which is engraved "Walter French, May 6, 1853." It appears to be a presentation piece, and may have been given to the composer who wrote the *Carolina* duet.

Wood's Minstrels also used paper labels that were glued on worn coppers as a means of advertising. While not seen very often on old American coins, Scott (1975) notes that paper labels were used in Britain. Wood's paper label reads "Admit to Wood's / Minstrels / Temple of Minstrelsy / (View of the Building) / Erected 1857 / 561 & 563 Bdway N. Y." which is similar to the design of its struck token.

The Wood's Minstrels countermarked coins were an advertising ploy. Since admission probably was a quarter or two bits, any such coin, countermarked or not, was equally good to get you into their show. There may be more coins countermarked with the shorter legend. Until seeing the 1806 quarter, the writer assumed all the pieces had the longer countermark because older auctioneers often abbreviated countermark legends when describing them to save space.

ADMIT / TO / WOOD'S / MINSTRELS
Quarter: 1806

ADMIT / TO / WOOD'S / MINSTRELS / 444 BDWAY / N. Y.
Quarter: 1796
One Real: UK
Two Reales: 1774 (3) 1775 (2) 1776 1778 1781 1782 1785
1788 1789 1790 1793 1794 1795 1796 1798 1806
1815 UK (4)
Mexican Two Reales: 1827
Four Reales: 1813
With **JAS. S. BRADLEY / GILDER & FRAME / MAKER/ 154 WM**
ST N. Y.
Two Reales: 1806

A. WOOD & BROTHER

Conshohocken, PA

A. Wood and Brother was a large foundry, the predecessor of Alan Wood & Co. of Conshohocken.

A. WOOD & BROTHER

Large Cent: 1803 1838

ALFRED WOOD

This probably is the hallmark of Alfred Wood, who worked as a silversmith in New England during the early 1800s (Kovel 1989: 410).

WOOD

Large Cent: 1803

E. WOOD

E. WOOD

Large Cent: 1803 1836

J. E. WOOD

New York City, NY

J. E. Wood was a silversmith in New York during the 1840s (Kovel 1989: 410). Both of these stamps are his hallmarks.

J. WOOD

Large Cent: 1847

J. E. WOOD

Large Cent: 1838 UK

J. J. WOOD

This may be the J. J. Wood who patented a plow with interchangeable parts in 1918.

J. J. WOOD PAT'D

Silver Dollar: 1878

J. L. WOOD

J. L. WOOD

Large Cent: 1840 1851

M. WOOD

M. WOOD

Large Cent: 1847

Canadian Token (1)

Four Reales: 1778

W. WOOD

W. WOOD

Small Cent: 1873 1899

W. H. WOOD

A possible issuer was a general merchant who sold hardware, cutlery, stoves, and tinwear in Livermore Falls, Maine, and was listed in the in the 1868 *Maine State Business Directory* (Hank Thoel).

W. H. WOOD.

Large Cent: 1844

Small Cent: 1881

Nickel: 1867

Quarter: 1853 1856

Half Dollar: 1854

WOOD & FORCE

New York City, NY

These individuals were silversmithing partners from 1839 to 1841 (Kovel 1989: 410). One partner was Jabez W. Force, who probably issued his own "Force" countermark.

WOOD & FORCE / W & F

Large Cent: 1822 1829

WOODBURY

WOODBURY

Large Cent: 1798 1847 UK

AMOS WOODBURY

This may be a stamp of Amos Woodbury (b 1795), who was a clock repairman in Acworth, New Hampshire. The same person(?) was listed as a taxpayer in Groffstown, New Hampshire in 1843.

AMOS WOODBURY (Retrograde)

Half Cent: 1804

ALFRED WOODHAM

New York City, NY

Alfred Woodham was an importer of guns. His first shop was at 160 Fulton Street from circa 1853, and later was located at 424 Broadway until 1870 (Bazelon & McGuinn 1987: 93).

ALFRED WOODHAM / NEW YORK

Large Cent: 1851

W. WOODIS

W. WOODIS

Large Cent: UK (2)

ENOS WOODRUFF

Cincinnati, Ohio

Enos Woodruff was a watch maker and silversmith who came to Cincinnati from New Jersey in 1813 (Rulau 1991: 53). He was listed in the 1825 Cincinnati Directory at 58 Main Street. By 1829 his firm was called Woodruff and White. It firm sold clocks, watches, silverware, jewelry, and military goods, and also had a branch in Louisville, Kentucky (Bazelon and McGuinn 1097: 93, Belden 1980: 455, Kovel 1989: 411).

E. WOODRUFF (Script)

Half Dollar: 1805 1809

WOOD'S MUSEUM

Chicago, Illinois?

There were two major Wood's Museums during the nineteenth century. One was located at NW 9th and Arch Streets in Philadelphia. The other, Colonel Wood's Museum was located on West Randolph Street in Chicago. It too was commonly called Wood's Museum, and was damaged in the Chicago Fire of 1871. The Chicago museum seems to have specialized in Western items, and after the fire its entire contents were purchased by the Niagara Falls Museum.

The piece noted below was described in the Henry Clifford Auction (Bowers and Ruddy March 18, 1982, lot 285) as a die trial that was exhibited at Wood's Museum in Philadelphia, but that explanation does not make sense. Why would a museum mutilate such a rare and important exhibit? Instead, cast or struck copies of an original Oregon Exchange Company gold coin may have been stamped "Wood's Museum" and sold as souvenirs in the sales room of the Chicago Museum.

WOOD'S MUSEUM

Copy of 1849 Oregon Exchange Company Gold Ten Dollars in gold plated white metal

I. F. WOODS

I. F. WOODS

Small Cent: 1865
Dime: 1853

S. R. WOODS

S. R. WOODS. (Very small stamp)

Large Cent: 1803 1844
Hard Times Token (1)

ELI WOODWARD

Hartford, CT and Boston, MA

Eli Woodward was a silversmith who was active from 1812 to 1852. He worked in both Hartford, Connecticut and Boston, Massachusetts (Kovel 1989: 412).

E. WOODWARD

Large Cent: 1814
Russian Two Kopecks: 1812

W. WOOLLEY

Two crude five-petaled rosettes also are stamped on the obverse and one rosette on the reverse of the 1807 large cent.

W. WOOLLEY

Large Cent: 1802 1807

E. WOOLSON

Despite the diverse dates of these counterstamped coins, they were struck from the same stamp.

E. WOOLSON

Small Cent: 1903
Dime: 1836

WILLIAM H. WORDEN

Ypsilanti, Michigan

According to Doris Milliman of the Ypsilanti Historical Society, William Horace Worden was born in 1834. From 1860 to 1870 he was listed in business directories as a gunsmith (Sellers 1983: 339).

W. H. WORDEN

Hard Times Token (1)

W. H. WORDEN / YPSILANTI

Large Cent: 1849
Two Reales: 1785

WORLD'S FAIR

Chicago, Illinois

WORLD'S FAIR AT CHICAGO / 1934

Chinese Cash (2)

WORRALL & CO.

New York City, NY

This large foundry was started by Henry Worrall around 1815, and was in operation into the 1890s (Michael McAllister). It advertised its cast iron furniture in the New York City Directories of 1843 to 1848.

WORRALL & CO

Large Cent: 1837

WORRALL & CO / NEW YORK / EXTRA / WARRANTED

Large Cent: 1852

WORST

WORST

Large Cent: 1837
Small Cent: 1857

H. WRAY

Poughkeepsie and Rochester, NY

H. Wray was a well known locksmith (Kaufmann 1968: 248). He began working in 1844, and the company that he founded was still making locks in the early 1870s.

H WRAY

Large Cent: 1834 1838 UK

H WRAY / ROCHESTER

Large Cent: 1832

A. L. WRIGHT

A. L. WRIGHT

Large Cent: 1804
Two Cents: 1864

HENRY WRIGHT

Douglas, MA

Henry Wright was an axe forger in Douglas according to the 1880 Census. He had been born in England in 1842 (Hank Thoele).

H. WRIGHT

Small Cent: 1865
Half Dollar: 1876

JAMES R. WRIGHT

Lexington, Virginia

James R. Wright worked as a silversmith in Lexington, Virginia from 1847 to 1856 (Kovel 1989: 413). His advertisement appeared in a local newspaper on December 8, 1847. The British penny that has been turned into a gear also is counterstamped "W. WRIGHT" and "G. JACKSON", whose stamps are not known on any other coins.

WRIGHT

Large Cent: 1851
Hard Times Token
Two Reales: UK

J. WRIGHT

Large Cent: 1820 1824 1833 1835
 Canadian Token (1)
 British Penny: UK (George III turned into a gear)

P. C. WRIGHT

P. C. WRIGHT
 Large Cent: 1839
 Small Cent: 1858

P. I. WRIGHT

P. I. WRIGHT
 Large Cent: 1830 1836 1839 1849 UK

R. T. WRIGHT
 Philadelphia, PA

R. T. Wright was a wooden plane maker, who was listed in the Philadelphia Directories from 1793 to 1797 (Pollak 1994: 425).

R. T. WRIGHT PHILA
 Large Cent: 1801

A. WUESTHOFF
 New York City, NY

This apparently is the countermark of an early stamp dealer who sold fakes! An article published by Charles Coster in *Collector's World* (March 1879) over a century ago noted that envelopes with fake cancellations were then being sold by "Wuesthoff, the Canal Street dealer" who represented a "gang of scamps" (Richard Frajola, *Philatelist Frajola*, online).

A. WUESTHOFF / -111- / CANAL ST. / NEW YORK
 Quarter: 1875

ELEAZER WYER, JR.
 Portland, Maine

Eleazer Wyer, Jr. was the son of a Boston silversmith who was born in 1786. By 1806 he advertised in the *Eastern Argus* as a goldsmith and jeweler with a shop opposite Ingraham's Wharf in Portland. By 1821 he had become a partner in Wyer & Noble, which also dealt in brass, copper and iron items. He died in 1848 (Flynt and Fales 1968: 363).

E. WYER
 Large Cent: 1822

WYMAN

The head of the eagle in this countermark faces left, there is an American shield on its breast, and the eagle clutches a branch and three arrows. Rulau (2004: 209) notes a somewhat similar style of stamp appears on an 18 mm German silver disk. The latter has a legend that seems to be "NE(W) YORK / RUHL(E). The countermark of P. Apple also has an eagle, head left. Apparently that was a standard sort of mark for coppersmiths.

WYMAN / Eagle / COPPERSMITH
 Large Cent: 1822

JOHN WYMAN, JR.
 Philadelphia, PA

John Wyman, Jr. was born in Albany in 1816. He became one of the best known magicians of the nineteenth century, and

in 1866 published *Jokes and Anecdotes of Wyman, The Magician and Ventriloquist*. He often performed at the White House for Presidents Martin Van Buren, Millard Fillmore, and Abraham Lincoln. One of his advertising ploys was to give away such expensive items as gold watches and silverware to randomly selected ticket holders. He died in Burlington, New Jersey in 1881 at the age of sixty-five (MUM 1952: 97-99; Milbourne Christopher, *The Illustrated History of Magic*, 1973).

WYMAN / WIZARD / & / VENTRILOQUIST

Large Cent: 1823 1826 UK (3)
 One Real: UK
 Two Reales: 1774 1777 1782 1787 UK (2)

A. WYMAN JR.

A. WYMAN JR.
 Large Cent: 1817 1818 1847 1857

WYOMING ARMORY
 Cheyenne, Wyoming

Frank W. Freund was a gunsmith who held a number of patents. He began work in Nebraska City, Nebraska in 1865-1867; was briefly in Julesburg and Denver, Colorado; spent 1867 to 1885 in Cheyenne, Wyoming; and ended his career in New Jersey (Rulau 1997). From 1867 to 1880 he was a partner with his brother George, and their trademark was the "Wyoming Armory." Either that trademark or just WYOMING appears on the lockplates of their firearms.

WYOMING
 Two Reales: 1780

CROWNED X

This is a pewterer's stamp indicating superior quality goods. See Thomas Wildes.

Y & T

Y & T in Clover Leaf
 Small Cent: 1864
 Half Dollar: 1824

M Y

Star / M Y
 Half Cent: 1811 1833 1835 (2)
 Large Cent: 1835

YALE LOCK CO.
 Stanford, CT

This well known firm was organized by Linus Yale circa 1840 as the Yale Lock Shop. It was called the Yale Lock Manufacturing Company from 1868 to 1881, and Yale and Towne from 1883 to the present day (Arnall 1996: 13). This countermark is its trademark.

YALE (Logo)
 Nickel: 1907
 Quarter: 1909

J. W. YALE

J. W. YALE
 Quarter: UK
 With E. H. PRATT
 Silver Dollar: UK

YANKEE BLADE

This countermark may refer to a Nevada mine that operated from 1863 to 1867. Its name was taken from the New England newspaper *Yankee Blade*. There also was a California sidewheel coastal steamer of this name, which sunk in 1854.

YANKEE / BLADE

Quarter: 1853

C. YENTES**C. YENTES**

Large Cent: 1843 1850

YORK

Rulau (2004: 428) illustrates a J. YOUNG countermark on 1829 large cent, which seems to be by the same die sinker.

YORK in Serrated Rectangle

Half Cent: 1857 (6)

Small Cent: 1861

Large Cent: 1795 UK

N - YORK**N - YORK**

Large Cent: 179X 1797 1800 1818 1832 1834 1852

One Real: 1788

YOUNG**YOUNG**

Large Cent: 1848

Half Dollar: 1827

YOUNG THE MAGICIAN

The Journal of J. Warner Erwin, 1839-1854 mentions that "Young the Magician" performed at the Philadelphia Museum in August of 1840. Young must have been quite good since Erwin attended his performance seven times from August 4th to August 15th. In April of 1842 Young performed at the Theatre Royal, Adelphi in London.

YOUNG / THE / MAGICIAN

Large Cent: 1837 UK

Dime: 1841

Quarter: 1815

Half Dollar: 1842

Two Reales: 1774 1809

B. YOUNG**B. YOUNG**

Large Cent: 1824 1833 1834

D. S. YOUNG**D. S. YOUNG**

Large Cent: 1837 1843 1846

DR. WILLIAM YOUNG

Philadelphia, PA

In 1838 Dr. William Young was operating an "infirmary for diseases of the skin" at 33 South Fourth Street. He was located at 152 North Spruce from 1841 to 1857. Then he moved to No.

416 on the same street. During his career he advertised variously as a physician, chemist and oculist. In 1859 his son William Young, Jr. joined his practice.

DR. WM. YOUNG / NO 152 SPRUCE ST / PHILA.

Quarter: 1802 1805

Two Reales: 1801 UK

YOUNG & PALMER

Brooklyn, NY

This partnership was listed in the 1851 Brooklyn Directory as a hardware store at 236 Fulton Street (Michael McAllister).

YOUNG & PALMER / BROOKLYN

Canadian Token: 1813 Trade and Navigation (Br-965)

JOSHUA YOUS

Greencastle, PA

Joshua Yous was born in 1827, and became a gunsmith specializing in percussion fullstock and patch box rifles. He was in the firearms business from 1854 to 1861, and later worked as a machinist (William Bowers, *Gunsmiths of Pen-Mar-Va*, 1979). Yous died in 1905.

J. YOUS. (Curved)

Large Cent: 1793 1798 1808 1812 1819 1820 1831 1837

1839 1843 1845 1846 1848 1850 1852 US

Small Cent: 1857 1859 1860 1861

J. YOUS. (Straight)

Included Above

J. YOUS. in Serrated Rectangle

Large Cent: 1798

JOSHUA / YOUS

Large Cent: UK

F. Z.**Cross / F. Z.**

Half Cent: 1809 1825 (2) 1828 (2) 1832 1834 (2)

G.Z**G.Z**

Large Cent: 1802 1823 1827 UK (5)

GODFRIED M. ZAHM

Lancaster, PA

Godfried M. Zahm started work as a clock and watch maker in 1838. In 1839 he advertised that the engraving of spoons, etc. would be done on the shortest notice. In 1843 he was selling clocks, watches, spectacles, jewelry and silverware. He was the father of S. H. Zahm, the only Lancaster issuer of Civil War tokens (Charles Rohrer). Godfried Zahm died in 1895.

G. M. ZAHM

Two Reales: 1800

ZANE HOUSE

Zanesville, Ohio

The Zane House was listed in the 1859 *Ohio State Business Directory* and was the only Zane House listed in the 1881 *Zells Directory* (Michael McAllister, Hank Thoele). It was located at Main and Fifth Streets.

ZANE / HOUSE

Half Dollar: 1876

WILLIAM D. ZELL
Lancaster, PA

William Zell was a Lancaster coppersmith (Kauffman 1968: 118).

WM. D. ZELL / LANCASTER, PA.

Nickel: 1884

JOHN ZETTLER
New York City, NY

John Zettler was listed in the 1849 New York City Directory as a gunsmith at 71 Allen Street (Carey 1953: 139). His mark as it appears below is known on a percussion schuetzen rifle.

J. ZETTLER / NEW YORK

Two Cents: 1865

ZIRIAX
Albany, NY

The probable issuer was John M. Ziriaux, who was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany in 1816. He was listed in the Albany Directory of 1859 as a machinist at 311 S. Pearl Street, and in later directories until 1890 as a cutler or cutlery manufacturer at 385 S. Pearl Street. His son also was a cutler (Bruce Mosher).

ZIRIAX

Large Cent: 1853

Nickel: 1867 (2)

COMPLICATED MONOGRAM**Complicated Monogram**

Half Cent: 1810 1825 1828 1829 (2) 1851

DOGS

Given their occurrence as countermarks on coins, dogs must have been popular nineteenth century motifs. A different style of incuse dog also is found with the countermark of "PORK" in a pig, but the writer has only noted a single example of that stamp. Joseph Raub, who was a gunsmith and dealer in fishing tackle in Niantic, Connecticut, used another style of leaping dog as a stamp. Single examples of running and leaping foxes also have been reported.

Dog Leaping Right over Grass

Small Cent: 1859 1860

Dog Standing Right on Ground

Large Cent: 1832 1854

Small Cent: 1860

Hard Times Token (1)

EAGLES

A wide variety of eagle countermarks are found on nineteenth century American coins, especially large cents. Many of these are issues of gunsmiths, locksmiths, and other metal workers. Rulau (2004: 407-409, 867) illustrates many different sorts of eagle countermarks. Readers should consult his book to see if your stamp matches any of the currently believed to be

unique stamps. Only a few types of stamps appear on more than a single coin. They include:

Eagle Facing Right, Head Turned to Left

Large Cent: 1800 1846 1851

Large Eagle with Head Facing Left

Large Cent: 1851 UK

Small Eagle in Oval with Head Right, Wings and Legs Spread

Large Cent: 1824 1838 1840

Miscellaneous Unique Eagles

Counterfeit George III Halfpenny: UK

Half Cent: 1828 (4)

Nova Constellatio: 1783

Large Cent: 1794 1797 1801 1802 1805 1814 (2) 1817
1819 1820 1821 1822 1828 (2) 1830 (2) 1831 1832
1834 1842 1846 1847 UK (8)

Small Cent: 1864 1880 1881 1888

Half Dime: 1854

Nickel: 1868 UK

Quarter: 1853 1877 1892

Half Dollar: 1808

EAGLE & NUMBERS

So far the numbers 26, 43 and 50 have been noted with this eagle countermark. Their purpose is unknown.

Eagle Right, Head Left, on Branch / Number

Half Cent: 1835 (3)

EAGLE & 18 HALLMARK

David Bowers has three examples of coins stamped with this small hallmark in his collection. It consists of an eagle perched on an arc with "18" below.

Eagle Perched on Arch / 18

Large Cent: 1822 1841 1850

HEAD

This is an odd and very distinctive head that is found in a 28 mm oval depression.

Head Right in Oval

Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent: 1794

Uncertain Copper Coin

ROOSTER

One particular rooster countermark is found on coins also stamped with "PORK" in a pig, and the Massachusetts state seal (see those issues). Because of these connections, it is believed that all three stamps were made in Massachusetts. A number of other rooster countermarks also exist, but are unique.

Rooster

Half Cent: 1835

Large Cent: 1847

Nickel: 1882 1888

With Indian Standing

Quarter: 1853

With PORK in Pig-Shaped Depression

Half Dollar: 1876

SCISSORS

Two styles of scissor stamps have been reported. One appears on large cents, the other on small cents.

Open Scissors

Large Cent: 1807 1836 1837

Small Cent: 1858 (4) 1859 (2)

WALKING CANE AND TWO BALLS

Rulau (1999: 980) reported an example of this countermark on a silver dollar, and thought it was from the 1890s. Instead, it is recent Masonic issue. Tu Bal Cain was the name of the tool maker who attended the feast of Solomon (*Genesis* 4: 22). "Tu-bal-cain" also indicates the Masonic handshake and is a Masonic password.

Walking Cain Flanked by Two Balls

Small Cent: 1962 1994 UK

Silver Dollar: 1885

NUMBERS

Perhaps the most often seen countermarked coins only are stamped with a number. This is because countermarked coins, like stamped planchets, were used as cheaply made hat checks, tool checks, etc. The keys for train cars and equipment often were placed on a ring, which had attached a counterstamped coin or planchet that had been holed. On the coin was stamped the number of an engine, caboose, room, etc., and sometimes the initials of a railroad, hotel, or other business.

Some holed planchets or countermarked coins also were attached by a ring or piece of wire to products as a quick way to identify their grade. The well known Phosphor Bronze stamps are an example. The writer has seen a number of hoards of coins and tokens countermarked with numbers. The best known are tokens of the Rome Brass and Copper Co. (Rulau NY-Rm-14).

All of the coins found in a few small hoards are stamped with the same number or from the same set of number stamps. These pieces likely served some mundane accounting task. Two examples of such coins that were found in hoards are listed below.

7

Large Cent: 1818 1835 1838 1840 1842 1844 1845 1847
1850 1851

232

Large Cent: 1826 1827 1828 1829 1831 1847 (3) 1848 (2)

16 IN SHIELD

The 1837 large cent also is countermarked "STEAM" on the reverse.

16 in Shield

Half Cent: 1825 1826 (2) 1832 1835 (2) 1837 1849

1900

These countermarked coins look as though they might have been made in a button stamping machine.

1900 (Retrograde) in Design

Large Cent: 1846 UK (2)

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COINS COUNTERMARKED WITH POLITICAL MESSAGES

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POLITICAL COUNTERMARKS

Until about fifty years ago, numismatists often claimed that most ancient countermarked coins and many medieval and early modern ones had a political purpose. A good example of such ancient countermarks are the "TIB" and "TIB AVG" stamps found in abundance in Roman legion camps on the Germanic frontier. Fifty years ago, Michael Grunwald (1946) argued that these countermarks had a political motivation, and implied that in 6 BC there was a revolt by the Rhine legions in support of Tiberius against the Emperor Augustus. This hypothesis nicely fit the historical evidence since at about that time Augustus and Tiberius had a falling out for some unrecorded reason. As the hoard evidence accumulated, some of these countermarks were discovered on coins of Augustus minted after 6 BC, which eventually discredited the political thesis (Buttrey 1970).

Why were such countermarks as "TIB" issued? By examining large amounts of evidence in a statistical way, numismatists came to understand that during the reign of Augustus the payment of soldiers in German legion camps changed from silver coins to copper coins. In consequence, it became important to keep minor coins in circulation long after they had become worn beyond recognition. This is the reason so many first century minor coins in frontier hoards are countermarked, sometimes a number of times. The abbreviations stamped on the coins sometimes indicate specific coin issued by previous emperors. In other words, they indicate specific weight standards, and use the name or title of an emperor as an economic, rather than a political reference.

A much later, well known example of such a monetary purpose for countermarking political symbolism on coins is the "tattooed" copper coins of seventeenth century Spain. These may have half a dozen countermarks, each representing a different, official value for a coin, which changed many times during its lifetime. The coins remained in circulation because it was cheaper for Spain to countermark copper coins than to re-mint them every time that the silver / copper ratio changed as greater amounts of riches flowed into Spain from its New World colonies.

A multitude of these coins were countermarked in 1658 and 1659 with a crowned monogram of Philip II on one side and a crowned "REX" for "king" on the other. If a researcher was inclined to see all countermarks as political, and did not realize these pieces are part of an extensive series of revaluation countermarks, the researcher would conclude they had a political purpose in affirming the power of Philip, rather than an economic one in allowing worn coins to be circulated without being recoined.

Another example of a series of what might be assumed upon first inspection to be political, rather than economic countermarks, are the armorial stamps of the Grand Masters of the Knights of Malta. The contemporary Order of Malta is a successor of the medieval crusaders Knights Hospitallers, more formally known as the Military Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem. It was organized in Jerusalem in 1099. In 1309 the Knights became rulers of the island of Rhodes, and gained the coinage right. The Knights lost Rhodes to the Ottoman Turks in 1522, and in 1529 permanently settled on the island of Malta to the south of Sicily. Members of the order were mainly aristocrats from Europe's Catholic nations, and since some of the order's records still exist, it is possible to determine the reason they countermarked coins with the arms of their various grand masters.

The first indication that the Knights were counterstamping silver coins comes from a comment made by Grand Master Aloff de Wignacourt (1601-1622) to the Order's Council. Wignacourt was of French ancestry and many consider him to have been the greatest of all the Grand Masters. His counterstamp of three lilies in a beaded shield is known on a number of Dutch "lion dalers." He reported to the Council in 1609 that a number of counterfeit German and Hungarian talers that had been seized from Turkish ships and were stamped with a lily in imitation of his own mark (Denaro 1963).

This documentary information tells us that the Order already had been counterstamping foreign silver coins, and the seized pieces had a counterfeit stamp. On August 20, 1609, the Council ordered that the seized coins be assayed and the counterfeits destroyed. The later Grand Masters Antoine de Paule of Gascony (1623 to 1636) and Jean Paul Lascaris de Castellar (1636 to 1657) also are known to have countermarked their arms on foreign silver coins as an indication of their genuineness.

Because of the great costs of its activities, the Order's treasury became depleted of silver bullion in the mid-sixteenth century. Beginning in 1564 the major coins that it struck were often in copper, but officially retained the value of the silver coins that they represented while in circulation on the island. Their legend *Non Aes Sed Fides* means "Not Copper, but Trust." Forgers quickly went to work, and counterfeits became a major problem. That is why these copper coins were countermarked with detailed arms of the current Grand Master every few years. The most often seen countermarked coins were minted by Jean Paul Lascaris (1637-1657), and remained in circulation for almost 200 years! These pieces usually are countermarked with many stamps, and the earlier stamps often are virtually worn away.

In similar fashion, many countermarks – such as the bundle of arrows that was issued by the Estates General of the Netherlands in 1693 – could be interpreted as having a political meaning if one was so inclined to search for one. What finally has been recognized in the last few decades is *that virtually all the countermarks that once were called "political" actually had an economic purpose*. Their political symbolism only was employed because that was the natural thing to do. Nations and rulers usually employ symbolic devices on their coins, and often use different symbols on different denomination coins to make it easy for people to recognize their value.

It is not a trivial monetary expense to countermark coins, particularly large numbers of them. That is why most countermarks have some sort of economic purpose in modifying the value of a coin or allowing it to remain in circulation with official blessing – rather than a purely political purpose. This is despite the fact that countermarks often employ political symbolism. What such stamps as the Roman "TIB AVG" and the Estates General's bundle of arrows indicated to their contemporaries was that a particular coin had been tarified by the authorities to have a defined value.

TYPES OF POLITICAL COUNTERMARKS

True political countermarks are so uncommon that a general reference to such pieces has not been published before. Most of the information on them is to be found in short

notes in old journals, auction catalog listings, and comments in numismatic newspapers. This list of political comments was compiled by the author over thirty years time by closely searching exactly such material.

The interpretations of early writers then were "tested" to see if the explanation they proposed for a countermark accorded with the date of coins found with the countermark. Often they do not! This either means that the original interpretation was incorrect, or that a countermark is a fantasy made for sale to collectors.

A survey of the extensive literature on countermarked coins (see Brunk 2000) suggests that at least seven of different sort of political countermarks exit:

1. Protest coins stamped with individual letter punches. The best known of these are the late twentieth century issues of Northern Ireland.
2. Protest coins made from prepared punches. A good example is the Confederate Battle Flag that is found on contemporary US Southern state commemorative quarters.
3. Countermarked coins sold by political organizations as a way to raise funds.
4. Political countermarks on coins that were sold as souvenirs. The best known of these are the French "Sedan" countermarks.
5. Souvenir countermarks made many years after an event for sale to collectors. Some Russian political countermarks seem to be of this sort. A few of these pieces probably should be called fantasies, but there often is no good way to distinguish between types four and five so long after they were issued.
6. Total fantasies sold at the time as political issues, but later research revealed to be bogus. The best known example here is the Anguilla Liberty Dollars of the late 1960s.
7. Medal dies with political themes that were used to countermark coins at the time of an event.

RESEARCH DIFFICULTIES

A number of problems were encountered in the process of compiling this catalog:

First, many potential political countermarks are not illustrated in older references. They only are described, and it often is unclear if the same stamp was described by different writers. If many such pieces eventually are examined side-by-side, such commonly encountered symbols as lilies usually are seen to have come quite different stamps. The implication is that they did not have a common purpose, but are mint sports or private mutilations "for the heck of it."

Second, it used to be common for coin dealers and auctioneers to literally invent an identification for any countermarked coin they sold as a way to increase its value! "GW" stamps were said to indicate George Washington. Unidentifiable busts often were claimed to be those of Napoleon, George III, Washington or some other historically important figure.

Another example of this practice is the various sorts of Crowned "N" countermarks that can be seen in old auction catalogs, and found their way into reference books of half a century ago. Inevitably they were assigned to Napoleon. While a few of them are fantasies made only for sale to collectors, others are legitimate merchant countermarks. Such pieces

reflected the common practice of British merchants to employ a trademark that consisted of a crown over the first letter of their last name (Brunk 2003). Such a trademark stamp was applied to all the goods that they sold.

It also was common for merchants to produce their own trade tokens by using the same stamp. Their crowned initials would be applied to old copper coins that had removed from circulation and sold for scrap. These provided ready-made planchets for private tokens of this sort. A letter to the editor of the *Numismatic Circular* (Vol 17: 11079-80) printed early in the twentieth century reported upon the results of searching through "a large and very unpromising lot of poor copper." Many tradesmen's countermarks were discovered, included the crowned letters S, W.H, E, T.S, B C, and two styles of P. Once again, those who would search for a political purpose in such countermarks could "find" one. The crowned "P" would be attributed to King Philip of Spain, for example. As a group, such countermarks are very common, and do not have much value until someone gives them an identification.

Third, fantasy countermarks made for the collector market have been a problem since the early 1700s! A number of Roman numeral in cartouche countermarks were applied to English hammered silver coins *sometime before 1730*. These were sold to early coin collectors as issues of the English Civil War (Sharp 1973). Their specious nature only became obvious a few years ago when two things were noticed. First, the numerals – which were supposed to represent shilling values – appear on coins of different weight. Second, the countermarks showed no wear, and the coins they appear upon had never been put back into circulation after stamping. That is the sort of evidence researchers must employ when trying to determine the real purpose of any countermarked coin.

Large numbers of fantasy West Indies countermarked coins began to be made in the 1880s. Worse still, great quantities of other fantasy countermarks appeared on the market in the 1960s. The best known of the latter pieces are the Arabic language countermarks that are found on a multitude of Maria Theresa talers, which have the date 1780, but were issued until just a few years ago. The problem with such pieces is that a large number of them must be examined before it is possible to determine that a particular countermark is a fantasy because it occasionally appears on the wrong sorts of coins or none of the specimens circulated after being countermarked. Unfortunately, by the time that becomes possible to determine, a lot of collectors have been bilked.

Since the makers of fantasy countermarks almost never tell people what they have done, such pieces can only be branded as bogus by inference. The usual way such pieces are identified as fantasies is if almost all examples are uncirculated, meaning they never circulated, or most of the stamps appear on the wrong sorts of coins. In the case of political countermarks, it seems likely that some Nazi swastikas are of this sort. They probably were made in the 1960s and 1970s for sale to collectors, but their origins are hard to pin down because they are like the fantasy bordello tokens found in Western flea markets. They are everywhere, but no one knows where they came from, although they always come with a story.

Fourth, many "mint sports" have been created over the years. Head, busts, full length figures, and various sorts of political symbols sometimes are found stamped *incuse* on coins. They appear *incuse*, rather than in relief, because they were made from the component stamps that were intended to impress images into production dies. Such countermarks are particularly common in the French series, and may be a result of a large number of these stamps getting into private hands.

MUTILATIONS

Coin dealers always are tempted to provide mutilations and fantasies with a P. T. Barnum sort of identification as a way to turn junk into "something rare and of great value." Most punch marks are just mutilations made by idle hands. In my high shop class we used to mutilate coins for the fun of it, and then tried to melt them together with an acetylene torch to see if it could be done. Nevertheless, some crude mutilations of coins probably did have a political purpose.

Ancient coins occasionally are found with what seem to be a deliberate slash mark through the neck of a ruler. George Boon (1974) illustrated just such a piece of the Roman Emperor Nero, which was found around the end of the 19th century at *Caileva Atrebatum*, now the English town of Silchester. He hypothesized the slash might be a test mark to see if the copper coin actually was a plated lead counterfeit.

Indeed, many ancient gold and silver coins have deep test cuts that were made to determine if they were plated. Such plated coins are called *fourrees*, and sometimes were made by official mints when the supply of bullion ran short. Since not all of these are "counterfeits" in the traditional sense of being made outside the mint and come from the same dies as non-plated coins, many ancient coins were tested by cutting with a chisel or deeply stamping with a punch.

Boon also illustrated a twelve deniers of Louis XVI of France, which not only had its head cut off by a slashing cut, the nose of the monarch had been removed by scraping it off. Such an effort clearly indicates a political purpose. The mutilator of this coin obviously opposed the Old French Regime.

Michael Dolley (1965) was similarly doubtful about the political purpose of mutilated British coins when a visitor to the British Museum told him that a group of such pieces had been

purchased in a public house in County Fermanagh in Ireland. The bust of King George V was cut three or four times with a chisel on each of the pieces. The story that came with these coins was that they had been mutilated by Irish nationalists about the time of the creation of the Irish Free State during the reign of King George V.

Dolley was hesitant in accepting that explanation, but later acquired a similar sort of coin from the till of a merchant in Northern Ireland. He went on to document numerous political countermarks on Irish coins. In fact, Dolley published one of the few series of articles that have appeared on any type of political countermarks (Dolley 1965, 1974a, 1974b, 1977).

In a similar vein, Paul Robinson (1987) reported on finds of halfpennies from Bishops Cannings in Wiltshire in a short article in *Post-Medieval Archaeology*. Among a group of twenty-one pieces – probably representing the contents of a coin purse lost in the 1820s – was a halfpenny of George II whose Britannia reverse had been defaced by numerous cuts. An isolated find from the same parish was an Irish halfpenny of 1805 with the head of George III defaced by being cut fourteen times with a chisel. The pieces seem to be political in nature, but the problem with all pieces of this sort is that it often is impossible to tell which pieces are just mutilations – probably the vast majority – and which pieces really reflect political sentiments. That distinction is not nearly as difficult to determine with political slogans.

In collecting data for this list the author often recalled the phrase that the historian Herodotus used so many times in writing his *History*. "It is said by the inhabitants of the region that..." Then he would recount the story that had been told to him without being certain that it was correct! So long after the fact it is very difficult to determine the reason for many political countermarks, and the information presented here on some of them may be quite wrong!

ANGUILLA

This small, Caribbean island is located east of Puerto Rico, and became an English colony from 1650. The island's population was little more than 6,000 when the British Caribbean Territories was dissolved in 1967. British at first federated Anguilla with Nevis and St. Kitts, with whom the Anguillians did not get along. By an almost unanimous vote on July 11, 1967, the citizens of Anguilla declared independence. In 1969 the British sent troops to the island, and its "revolution" ended without bloodshed.

LIBERTY DOLLARS

The Anguilla Liberty Dollars were highly publicized in the numismatic press of the late 1960s and the early 1970s as the latest West Indies countermarked coins. Jerome Remick (1971: 32) reported that a story published in *Coin World* stated 1,500 coins had been put into circulation on the island, but could not be kept in circulation. "(T)hey soon disappeared as Anguillians kept them as souvenirs. The remaining Liberty Dollars were exported to collectors and souvenir hunters in the Caribbean area and to the United States in order to raise funds for Anguilla." That is why these pieces – if they were legitimate – could be classified as political.

The Anguilla Liberty Dollars illustrate the often encountered problem in dealing with countermarked coins, whose real origins are unknown. Why? *Their issuers did not want people to know their "real story" because the only purpose of some of them was to sell to collectors.* As noted in the introduction, fantasy countermarks have been made since at least the 1730s, and large numbers of fakes and fantasies have been made since the 1880s. That is why it often is difficult to determine the true meaning of a particular countermark – such countermarks did not have a "true meaning" at all!

Like the numerous Arabic language countermarks that are encountered on Maria Theresa Talers dated 1760, but actually were minted in the latter part of the twentieth century, the Anguilla countermarks were bogus. A few people immediately were suspicious, a sentiment that was reflected in a comment of a Coin Galleries lot description shortly after the Liberty Dollars appeared. Unfortunately, that accurate sentiment received little attention in the numismatic community for some time: "Anguilla, one of the Leeward Islands in the British Caribbean Territories created a stir in 1967 by declaring itself independent. Enterprising Americans arranged to have a number of pieces... counterstamped... The dies are now in the Cabinet of the American Numismatic Society" (Coin Galleries March 25, 1969, lot 778).

Only a decade ago did Richard Giedroyc (1998) reveal the details of the real story of these pieces. Rather than coming from the Caribbean, they were made in California by Scott Newhall, who was the editor of *The San Francisco Chronicle* from 1952 to 1970. Rob Haeseler of *Linn's Stamp News* knew Newhall, and revealed to *Coin World* that these coins were countermarked in the basement of the *San Francisco Chronicle*! When Newhall died in 1992, his obituary noted, "Mr. Newhall often said that he had a touch of P. T. Barnum in him, and as executive editor he served as sort of carnival barker, drawing crowds into the newspaper tent with his colorful sales pitch."

One of Newhall's pitches was hyping the revolution of a thirty-five square mile "nation" that lacked roads, electrical

power and an infrastructure of any sort. He reportedly sent a reporter to cover its "revolution," and played up the largely fictitious events in his newspaper. In an article published in the Oct. 30, 1992, *San Francisco Chronicle*, Jon Carroll noted, "It may have been true that we were coining money in the basement... Something about a breakaway Caribbean nation, a war with Britain, an island nation run from Fifth and Mission" (both quotes from Giedroyc 1998: 97).

Newhall's publicity campaign for his fantasy countermarks was highly successful. The writer has traced many articles and short notes about the Anguilla Liberty Dollars that were published in numismatic journals of the late 1960s, and all the articles implicitly indicated that the pieces were legitimate. These were published in *The Canadian Numismatic Journal* (1969: 384-385), *Coin World*, *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* (1967: 1408), *The Numismatist* (1967: 1419), *World Coins* (1967: 810), the British journal *Coins and Medal* (1969: 851-852) and probably elsewhere.

"Richard Stearns" was the source of the original press release about these countermarked coins that was published in *Coin World* on Aug. 30, 1967. Giedroyc thinks "Richard Stearns" was an alias that Newhall used to gin up interest in the pieces. Certainly he could not reveal that the pieces were being made in the basement of his California newspaper, and then hope to sell them to coin collectors as legitimate issues of the Caribbean! According to the *Coin World* article:

Since the first day of Anguilla's de facto independence last June, a volunteer militia patrolled the entire coastline of the island in anticipation of an attempt by the St. Kitts government to invade and reoccupy the area... The Anguilla Island Council therefore authorized the issue of an emergency coinage of silver dollars. This issue was made possible when Anguillians living abroad and their friends made available an assortment of dollar-size coins, most of them coinage of Latin-American countries... The Anguilla government then pledged that the coins would be redeemed at a rate of 10 U.S. dollars for each Anguilla silver dollar, Stearns said.

With a mintage of only 10,000 coins maximum (and probably fewer in actuality) the Anguillan independent patriots were hopeful that the numismatic value of their emergency issue would meanwhile take care of their pledge of redemption. The people of Anguilla accepted the coins and they have been circulating on the island since the first delivery of 1500 Anguilla "dollars" late in July... Among the coins that have been counterstamped... were part of the Phillippine (sic.) peso hoard that was sunk in Manila bay during the period of Japanese occupation of the Philippines in World War II.

In other words, the press release was BS, whose purpose in P. T. Barnum fashion was to hype the sale of these pieces of collectors. Why, for example, would anyone whose intention was to provide a circulating coinage countermark "pieces part of the Philippine peso hoard"? No one would! *Genuine countermarks appear on common coins that will easily be accepted into circulation, not on numismatic oddities!*

The creation of such odd countermarked coins is a typical strategy of the makers of fantasies. Since they literally are being stamped in someone's basement, more "newly discovered" rarities continue to be made so long as there is a demand. Eventually, in Enron-type fashion, people realize that the "books have been cooked" and the value of the pieces crash to nothingness.

As also is typical in such press releases, a specific mintage was stated as a way to convey rarity and increase potential sales. But in this case even the mintage figure was incorrect! Slightly more than 10,000 pieces eventually were issued.

All the contemporary comments in the numismatic press were intended to increase the value of the pieces, which were supposed to have been authorized by the island's council, circulated on the island at a value of \$10 US dollars, and were the main source of funds for the revolutionary government! All of this was hype, but was not sufficient hype to dispose of over 10,000 Liberty Dollars. Newhall had to discount many pieces in wholesale transactions to legitimate – and presumably unsuspecting – dealers.

Sometimes third parties were employed in the transactions to con dealers. One advertisement for these countermarked coins noted that a particular dealer had purchased them from sellers who claimed to be from the West Indies! This is a typical ploy of makers of fantasies, who use surrogates to get legitimate dealers to distribute their fakes to unsuspecting collectors. The writer was similarly conned by purchasing apparently legitimate, Mexican hacienda tokens from two well known dealers who did not realize they were selling fakes. Some of Brunk's pieces are illustrated in Russell Rulau's *Latin American Tokens* (2000), where the details of their production and how they reached the collector's market are discussed.

Despite all his efforts at P. T. Barnumism, it is not clear that Newhall made much money on the Anguilla Liberty Dollars, and certainly they did not finance the so-called revolution! Even after the "revolution" ended in March of 1969 with the arrival of British troops, enterprising makers of fantasies continued to exploit the publicity that Newhall had given the island. Sets of Anguilla "noncirculating legal tender coins" and coin-medals were marketed, each having as much legitimacy as the Liberty Dollars. Since all shipments into the island were embargoed by St. Kitts, none of the coins probably ever reached the island. Nor, for that matter, was there ever any intention to circulate them there.

As is typical of the countermark fantasies of the 1960s and 1970s, some of the Liberty Dollars have black printer's ink rubbed into their recessed areas to make the countermark stand out, and to make it appear that the coins had circulated. We now know why. They were made in the basement of a newspaper!

Richard Long reportedly believed that he had purchased all the remaining, unsold Liberty Dollars in late 1967, but as they were being made with almost wild abandon, it does not appear that he actually purchased all of them. In any event, he soon advertised the pieces he had purchased at \$30.00 to \$100.00 (Remick 1969). A December 1967 *World Coins* advertisement offered for \$275.00 a seven piece group constituting a "complete list of types that were countermarked." Like so much else that was written about the Anguillian Liberty Dollars, even this was not the case.

To quote from the ad, "The first shipment of coins reached the island late in July, and the unusual emergency issue was readily accepted by the populace after the Anguilla independent patriots pledged to redeem each one for 10 U.S. Dollars. Soon,

however, the pieces were withdrawn from circulation as people kept them for souvenirs or numismatic items. Now they have virtually disappeared, and demand for the unusual pieces is so great that collectors in the Caribbean are offering to purchase them at a substantial premium."

As best the writer can determine, the mintages of various pieces were as follows, which is slightly over the "10,000 coins maximum" cited in the press release quoted earlier. Given the population of the island, which was only 6,000 in 1970, this means that more than one coin was struck for every man, women and child!

China Shih Kai Yuan: 10 struck
Ecuador Five Sucres: 21 struck
Great Britain Trade Dollar: 1 struck
Mexico Hidalgo Five Pesos: 5987 struck (c. 4000 melted)
Mexico Hidalgo Birth Bicentennial Five Pesos: 2 struck
Mexico Cuauhtemoc Five Pesos: 1530 struck
Mexico Hidalgo Ten Pesos: 250 struck
Mexico Republic Peso: 15 struck
Panama Balboa: 91 struck
Peru 1920s Sol: 1531 struck
Philippines US Territorial Peso: 340 struck
Yemen Ahmadi Riyal or Rial: 494 struck

None of the pieces circulated after their issue. All the stamps are pristine, but often contain printer's ink to make them appear to have circulated and to make their legends stand out. By 1973 their value had dropped considerably, and countermarked dollars were offered for sale at \$14.75 to 15.75 in a full-page February *World Coins* advertisement. The dealer selling them tried to hype their value by stating, "It is the first and most modern counterstamp in the British Commonwealth and West Indies Series. As a collector or dealer, you are sure to realize the value of this coinage. The retail value of these dollars has been priced in Remick & Elizondo, Jr. from \$29.50 to \$37.50 for each of the six different varieties... These coins are guaranteed to be genuine." Genuine what?

Eventually it was reported that about 4,000 of the Hidalgo five pesos were melted. Apparently they could not be sold on the numismatic market no matter how low the asking price, and it was more profitable to melt them as the value of silver increased. The stamp for making the "genuine" Liberty Dollars is now in the American Numismatic Society collection.

ANGUILLA / JULY / 11 / 1967 / . LIBERTY DOLLAR .

Slightly over 10,000 reportedly were struck on a wide variety of twentieth world silver crowns.

(Photographs: Spink: 56, KM: 89, UWC: 13-14)

COUNTERFEIT LIBERTY DOLLARS

Newhall generated so much interest in his fantasies that someone counterfeited the pieces! David Thompson (1990: 46) reported that by 1984 numerous counterfeits of them had appeared in London. These counterfeits have a different style letters and the words of the legend are in a different sequence, but Thompson did not provide photographs or specific details.

Different Sequence of Words (Exact Reading Unknown)

Noted on three US silver dollars, all dated 1922.

100 Liberty Dollars

The original press releases regarding Anguilla Liberty Dollars do not mention 100 dollar coins. This suggests the 100 dollar

coins are fakes of fantasies. They probably were made in Europe, but as is typical of fakes and fantasies, their origins are unclear since their issuer did not want people to know their true source! In turn, auctioneers often "made up" stories about such pieces as a way to increase their value, which makes researching their true origins exceedingly difficult! *That is why so much that is written about such countermarks is tentative,*

and often must be revised as more information becomes available.

100 / . LIBERTY DOLLARS . (Exact Reading Uncertain)

Two examples noted on Mexican fifty pesos, and reportedly exists on a variety of other gold pieces.

AUSTRIA

NAZI SYMBOLS

Austria outlawed the Nazi Party in 1933, and the Nazi Party issued commemorative medals to mark the event. Sometime later its members countermarked Austria coins with a swastika. In the early 1940s, Hans Holzer (1943: 37) reported that such countermarks were applied to Austrian coins "on a mass production basis," and then returned to circulation.

At about the same time the Nazis also modified some Austrian coins for their propaganda purposes. They did so by scraping off part of the limbs of the crooked cross that was the symbol of the Austrian Republic. Doing so turned the crooked cross into a swastika.

(Photo of Crooked Cross Coin Here)

A number of different varieties of swastika countermarks have been illustrated in articles, ranging from quite small to medium in size. During the 1960s and 1970s many fantasy countermarks appeared on the numismatic market, and it seems likely that some swastika pieces are later fantasies. So how does one tell the difference?

Since the genuine pieces were returned to circulation by the Nazis, they will tend to be beat up and often have discoloration and dirt in the recessed portions of the countermark. Later fakes, on the other hand, may show iridescence in the recessed portions of the swastika and will not have any signs of wear after stamping. These characteristics indicate they were not put back into circulation. In turn, such pieces probably were made only for sale to collectors. This is not a perfect way to determine if a piece is a fake, but without examining dozens of example from the same stamp – which

rarely is possible – this often is as good a criterion as can be devised.

Swastika (Various sizes and designs)

Noted on Austrian groschen and ten groschen.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

The Social Democratic Party was outlawed after staging an unsuccessful revolt in February of 1933. At that time they reportedly countermarked coins with three arrows, which was the symbol of the "Iron Front" coalition of liberal factions in Germany (Holzer 1943).

Three Parallel Arrows

Noted on Austrian ten groschen.

BURNING OF THE GERMAN REICHSTAG

Even though the Nazis did not hold an absolute majority in the Reichstag, Hitler was elected Chancellor by the chamber's members in November of 1932. He set a general election for March 5, 1933, in an attempt to gain an absolute majority in the German parliament. The Reichstag was burned on February 27th, shortly before the election was to be held. The next day Hitler enacted a decree that effectively made him dictator, a decree which was ratified by the new parliament elected shortly afterwards. According to a correspondent, Rettet Torgler was one of the individuals accused of burning the Reichstag.

RETTET / TORGLER

Noted on 1933 Austrian groschen.

BELGIUM

COUNTERMARKS OF THE 1830 REVOLT?

Belgium was reunited with the Netherlands by provisions of the Congress of Vienna of 1815. Fifteen years later it revolted against the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and a number of references (e.g., Duffield-1627) note in passing that two countermarks were applied to coins during the 1830 Revolution. A fancy "L" is supposedly indicates Belgium's first King, Leopold I of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. A fancy "B" is supposed to indicate *Belgique*.

It is uncertain to the writer if this is a real series, or just the product of over-active imaginations. Most references do not list

these countermarks, and merchant trademark stamps of roughly these descriptions occasionally appear on coins. Does any reader know of definitive evidence?

B (Ornate, relatively large, script letter)

Reported on a Netherlands centime

L (Ornate, relatively large script letter)

Reported on an 1827 Netherlands centime

BRAZIL

SAO PAULO REVOLT

Getulio Vargas led a successful rebellion in 1930 and seized political control in Brazil. He quickly implemented a policy of centralization that transferred power from the states to the national government. In 1932 a revolt that was centered in Sao Paulo tried to force the national government to be more democratic, but the revolt was not supported by the other Brazilian states or by the Catholic Church. Within two years the revolt was quelled, and by the late 1930s Vargas had become an unrestrained dictator.

During the siege of Sao Paulo the Brazilian Numismatic Society suggested that coins and bars be stamped and sold to raise funds for the revolt (Gibbs 1944, Prober 1966: 154-155). In this way the *Companha do Ouro da Revolucao* or "Gold Campaign" collected donations for the revolt.

Coins were countermarked with a helmet over "1932 / C. O." in a circle. One hundred silver bars and twelve gold bars also were cast from donated coins that were melted for the purpose. Howard Gibbs (1944: 15), the famous collector of odd and curious monies, reported that the bar he examined was 90 x 19 x 11 mm in size, with a silver fineness of only fifty percent. The low fineness apparently resulted from the fact that mostly lower standard silver coins were melted to make the bars.

The fineness and weight of each bar were stamped on its sides. The face has two square marks, or what would be called countermarks if they appeared on a coin. The left mark is a helmet head, while the right mark is "C. O. / 1932", and between them is a three line inscription that reads:

FUNDIDO PELO DEPART. DE OURO
SANTA CASA DE MISERICORDIA
DE S. PAULO

The inscription means "Department of Gold, Municipal Pawn Shop of Sao Paulo." The bars also came with a certificate in Portuguese, which indicated: "Department of Gold, Municipal Pawnshop of San Paulo. Serial number _____. We certify Senior _____ has bought a silver bar of which 100 have been cast from coins donated to the Gold Campaign and has the following characteristics: Number _____. Fineness _____. Weight _____. San Paulo _____ de _____ de 1934. Issued by the Committee and printed on antique paper." The blank spaces were filled in when a bar was purchased.

Apparently a large number of coins were countermarked. The writer has recorded examples of over seventy pieces. Given the number of known pieces, many more must exist, and they are not exceedingly rare, as sometimes is claimed by auctioneers when one of them appears in an American or European sale. The writer has not seen any obvious counterfeits of the countermark, but comments by others suggest that some counterfeits may exist. That seems likely since there are many fake counterfeits of Brazilian governmental countermarks, particularly on copper coins.

Helmet / 1932 / C. O. in Circle

Noted on over seventy Brazilian coins, including copper ten, forty and eighty reis; aluminum-bronze 2000 reis, and eight different denominations of silver coins, which are dated as early as the 1701 and as late as 1932.

OTHER COUNTERMARKS

Numerous private countermarked coins commemorating various events are found on Brazilian coins, but are not well cataloged. Rulau (2000) illustrated a couple of examples issued by the *Club Filatelica e Numismatica de Santos*, which is known as SANPEX. Most of the other pieces of this sort are listed by Prober (1966: 155-156), but are not illustrated by him.

CANADA

FIRST WORLD WAR

These pieces are made from individual letter punches. They appear to protest the First World War, which also was unpopular with German-Americans.

TO HELL WITH THE KING *

Noted on 1914 Canadian ten cents.

GOD SAVE THE GOOD KAISER

Noted on 1911 Canadian large cent.

CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION

This political party was founded in Calgary in 1932 by socialist, farm, and labour groups with the goal of mediating the effects of the Great Depression through policy "co-operation." In

1932 the CCF adopted the Regina Manifesto, which called for nationalization of industries and a welfare state. "No CCF Government will rest content until it has eradicated capitalism and put into operation the full programme of socialized planning which will lead to the establishment in Canada of the Co-operative Commonwealth." The party's election song was popularized in the movie *Prairie Giant: The Tommy Douglas Story*:

Come on farmer, soldier, labourer,
From the mine and the factory,
And side by side help swell the tide –
C.C.F. to Victory...

The party's first leader was J. S. Woodsworth, who had been an Independent Labour MP since the early 1920s. The CCF elected seven and then eight MPs to Commons in the elections of 1935 and 1940, respectively, but the Second World War split the party as Woodsworth was an avowed pacifist. Only after his

death in 1942 did the party put its support fully behind the war. In 1944 the CCF won control of Saskatchewan and Tommy Douglas became its premier. Universal health care was instituted under his administration, a policy soon adopted nationally under the direction of the Liberal Party. During the Cold War the CCF was attacked for its alleged communist tendencies, and in 1961 the party was dissolved. In that year the CCF and the Canadian Labour Congress united to create the New Democratic Party (*Wikipedia*, online).

Warren Baker reported this interesting countermarked coin, which obviously refers to the political party, but its intent is unclear. Does it support or oppose the CCF? "PIG" might indicate the goal of "lazy" socialists to take wealth from hard working people. It also might refer to the pig-headedness of Woodsworth in being such an adamant pacifist. For that matter, "PIG" could be an acronym for a CFF program. In any event, the exact purpose of this countermark and its date of issue probably can be ascertained by searching old newspaper records.

C. C. F. / PIG

One example noted on 1937 quarter

CANADIAN ARABS

It was reported in the early 1970s that these pieces were issued by the Arab community of Vancouver, British Columbia. They commemorate Gamal Abdel Nasser, who became

President of Egypt in 1956, and later became President of the United Arab Republic when that federation was formed in 1958. The countermark appears under the chin of Queen Elizabeth II on Manitoba commemorative dollars. The most extensive comment about these pieces that the writer could locate was a short note that appeared in the *IANS Newsletter* (1971: 25).

"1970 Counterstamped Nassar DOLLAR", the counterstamp was an oval encircling "G.A.N. 1918-70" apparently the initials of Gamal Abdul Nasser, past president of the UAR. The "story" surrounding this tale is that the counterstamping was the product of a nationalistic Arab community on the west coast of Canada. My question is why was the counterstamp not in Arabic legends??? The writeup was very vague until it came to the mintage figure: Approx. 500 pcs.

The pieces also were mentioned in Stephen Dushnick's *Silver and Nickel Dollars of Canada* (1978), which noted "The Arab community in Vancouver, B.C. counterstamped 1,000 Manitoba commemorative dollars when President Nasser of Egypt died in 1970." In 1999 a Quebec coin dealer was offering them for sale for \$100.00 each.

G. A. N. / 1918-70 in Oval

Between 500 and 1000 dollars were countermarked. All the pieces may be 1970 Manitoba commemorative dollars, but that also is uncertain.

CHINA

MILITARY MEDALS?

Hankow

Tom Michael (1996) stated that this piece was listed in one of the publications of Eduard Kann, the famous numismatist whose specialization was Chinese coins. Michael proposed this countermarked coin was used as a military medal for the Hankow Volunteers of 1938. That group apparently is unknown to history, but he suggested it was a military unit of Europeans who volunteered to defend China against the occupying Japanese. Since the piece is holed for wearing as a medal, the interpretation seems plausible, but has not been verified.

HANKOW / 1938

Known on a 1914 Shih Kai yuan.

Limchow

Michael also noted a similar sort of countermarked yuan, and suggested it might also be a medal of another group of military volunteers.

LIMCHOW / APRIL 1931

Known on a 1914 Shih Kai yuan.

CYPRUS

Cyprus came under British control in 1878, and formally was made a British colony in 1925. After the Second World War the Greeks on the island pressed for union with Greece, a policy which was opposed by the Turkish minority. In 1950 Cyprus was granted independence on the conditions that it would not unify with Greece, minority rights would be respected, and the island would not be partitioned. Sectarian riots occurred during the 1950s, and the level of animosity between ethnic groups increased.

Attempts were made to modify the country's constitution, and eventually a coup of military officers favoring unification with Greece deposed the government on July 15, 1974. Five days later the Turks invaded the island. When peace negotiations failed, the Turks permanently occupied the northern forty percent of the island, and proclaimed the area

the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. In the late 1970s about 200,000 Greeks were expelled from the North, and many Turks fled north from the Greek South. In 1983 the North declared itself the independent nation of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, but was recognized by only a few countries and has stagnated economically.

Paul Robinson noted in passing in paper published in *Post-Medieval Archeology* that "Defacement of the currency for political reasons has been seen in recent years in Cyprus" (1987: 263). Unfortunately, he did not provide any details, but noted that his source for that information was a person in the Department of Coins and Medals of the British Museum. Presumably such political pieces would be in either Greek or Turkish, and reflect the continued animosities of the island.

DENMARK

COMMUNIST HAMMERS AND SICKLES

In 1951 Victor Hermansen noted the existence of two types of communist countermarks on Danish coins. One of them was a very large hammer and sickle, almost as large as the krone on which it was found. The other was only a hammer, which was stamped across the "5" of a five ore coin so that if the coin was turned outside down the result was a hammer and sickle. In 1975 Peter Flensburg illustrated another five ore with a larger hammer, which seems to have been stamped from two

separate stamps so that it does not overstamp the "5" on the coin.

Hammer

Two varieties noted on two 1941 five ore

Hammer and Sickle

Noted on a 1943 krone

FRANCE

Much of the political history of nineteenth century France involved disputes among the Republicans, Royalists and Bonapartists, who respectively favored democracy, monarchy and a Napoleonic style of political system. Because of their acrimonious political battles the French have a long tradition of issuing satirical coins. An entire series of pretender issues from ten centimes to five francs was struck for Henry V, who was the grandson of Charles X and Pretender to the Throne of France. He became the leader of the Legitimist Party in 1836, and died in 1883.

So many satirical pieces were struck during the Revolution of 1848 that Louis Felicien de Saulcy published *Souvenirs Numismatiques de la Revolution de 1848* about them in 1850. A similar book was to be written on pieces of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871 by August Brichaut – of the Brussels Mint in Belgium where part of the pieces were struck – and the numismatic publisher Ch. van Peteghem. Only the first two sections of the book were printed before the project was abandoned for lack of sales. As Peteghem noted, "In 1872 a grand effort was made to publish the medals struck during the years 1870 and 1871, as a kind of history of the founding of the Third Republic. Since feelings were still running too high at the time, the authors received no encouragement and abandoned publication" (translated in Dickerson and Schulze 1975: 2408). As a result, numismatists do not have much contemporary information about the numerous countermarked coins and the tokens and medals that were issued during the Franco-Prussian War.

ROYALISTS

A number of countermarks have been attributed to the Wars of the Vendee. These counter-revolutionary revolts were centered in the strongly religious and economically backward Vendee region of Western France. The first and largest of the revolts began as a peasant uprising in 1793, but quickly was supported by prominent nobles. Later Vendee rebellions occurred in 1799, 1815 and 1832. In the latter year the royalists supported the young Pretender Henry V (1820-1883) in opposition to the constitutional monarchy of Louis-Philippe, who ruled from 1830 until he abdicated as a result of the Revolution of 1848.

DOG'S HEAD

The Hans Schulman auction of Dec. 8, 1971 (lot 202) illustrated a Napoleon 20 Francs countermarked with what the auctioneer called a "dog's head." It was identified as an anti-Napoleon countermark, which seems plausible, but no other examples have been traced.

Dog's Head

Noted on a Napoleon 20 Francs dated L'an 13 of the revolutionary era

OWL'S HEAD

The Chouans, which is Breton for "screech owls," were members of the bands of peasant smugglers and dealers in contraband salt who aligned themselves with the Vendee royalists in 1793 against the revolutionary government. They are immortalized in Honore de Balzac's novel *Les Chouans*. Their leader was Jean "Chouan" Cottureau (1757-1794).

Louis XVIII, the brother of Louis XVI, had become King of France in 1814, but Napoleon made a final attempt at control the next year. Because the latest known date of countermarked coin is 1813, a number of writers have speculated that they were issued by royalists during the 100 days that Napoleon returned to power in 1815. Napoleon's eye usually is gouged out on these countermarked coins, which has been interpreted to mean that Napoleon was "as blind as an owl in the daylight."

The obvious question to ask about such spiffy pieces is whether they are fantasies. On the one hand, although some of the countermarked coins are well worn, most the stamps are pristine and there is no wear on the reverse of the coin across from the countermark. In other words, those pieces did not circulate after stamping and apparently went directly into a collector's cabinet. On the other hand, a note in *Coin World* (April 30, 1969: 20) indicated that these countermarked coins were known to the famous American numismatist Howland Wood, who supported the 100 day thesis, and a few of the countermarked coins do seem to show some wear to the stamp. The reasoned conclusion is that the pieces have existed for a long time, and if their original intention was only for sale to collectors, then they were made a very long time ago.

Owl's Head Facing and Eye of Napoleon Usually Gouged Out

Two dozen examples noted, mostly on five francs dated 1811 to 1813, and occasionally on one, two and three francs.

CROWNED V

An example of this countermark on a Belgium five centimes was illustrated by Prosper Mailliet in his classic work, *Catalogue descriptif des monnaies obsidionales et de necessite* (1870, Plate 118, No 13). While it is certain that this is a genuine issue, its origins are unclear. The stamp is not aligned in any specific way. Nor is it found on any particular place on coins. Both these countermarked coins and their countermarks often are well worn. In fact, some specimens are really beat up. They have been collected for a long time, and often bring high prices when put up for sale.

Three hypotheses have been proposed: First, this type of Crowned V countermark is an issue of the 1832 Vendee Revolt. The revolt was started by the Duchess of Berry in the name of her son, Henry V, Count de Chambord, grandson of Charles X, and Pretender to the Throne of France (Mailliet 1870). Accordingly, "V" either represents "Henry V" or "Vendee."

Second, a series of liberal revolts called the Revolutions of 1830 occurred against conservative European monarchies from 1830 to 1832. This countermark may have been issued in the Low Countries to commemorate the revolts. That would explain why some Low Countries coins are found countermarked, but does not explain why French coins are stamped, nor why the countermark has been reported on coins dated a decade later.

The third explanation also is connected to the Vendee hypothesis. While Mailliet assigned the countermarks to 1832, he cannot have been correct because coins with this countermark are now known dated as late as 1842. On the other hand, pretender coins with the title "Henri V Roi de France" were minted in various years from 1831 to 1873, some apparently struck in Belgium, probably by August Brichaut of the

Brussels Mint. Therefore "V" might indicate Henry V (Pridmore 1954). As such, the pieces could have served as royalist pocket pieces and are similar to Masonic mark pennies in indicating membership in a royalist organization.

Complicating matters further, another Crowned V stamp in a small oval also is found on coins. This type of countermark has conclusively been identified as the viewmark of the London Gunsmith's Company (Pridmore 1954). It is listed in Brunk (2003: 58-59) as a merchant countermark. By sheer chance an example of this countermark appears on a Spanish-American eight reales that was turned into a holey dollar by Price Edward Island in 1813! Because of that strange happenstance, for many years it was believed that the Crowned V in small oval was a Canadian governmental countermark! To quote a *Numismatist* article written by Howard Gibbs – the famous collector of odd and curious and countermarked coins whose collection was sold by Hans Schulman in 1966 – "we believe these coins can safely be attributed to British Columbia" (1952: 459).

(Crowned V in Oval Stamp goes here)

Because of the false belief that the Crowned V was a Canadian issue, fantasies were created that copied the smaller Crowned V stamp and they found their way into the classic books on Canadian coins! By now the reader should be beginning to understand why it can be so difficult to determine the true origins of many political countermarks! They often are riddles wrapped in enigmas. Discovering their origins also may be complicated by later fantasies and counterfeits!

Crown / V in Oval Depression

Noted on a variety of French copper and silver coins from half francs to five francs, Belgium five and twenty-five centimes, and a Netherlands two centimes and twenty-five centimes.

CROWNED LILY AND DOLPHIN

A three decade old note in *World Coins* (1965: 996) suggested these countermarked pieces were issued by royalists in Dauphine Province, circa 1782-1793. The Crowned Lily and Dolphin supposedly were common royalist symbols, and these countermarks appear both signally and as a pair. An example of the crowned lily countermark may have owned by the Egyptian King Farouk (Sotheby's Auction of the "Palace Collections of Egypt," March 3-6, 1954 lot 2130), but that is uncertain. Like so many other countermarks that were called "political" by past auctioneers, it was not illustrated in the auction, and so it could have been from an entirely different stamp.

The earliest photographed examples that the writer has traced appeared in numismatic journals in the 1960s (e.g., a letter to the editor of *The Numismatist* 1964: 902). The implication of this fact is that *there pieces may be fantasies*. Why? A great number of fantasy countermarks appeared on the numismatic market at that time.

Crown / Lily

Dolphin and Crown / Lily

Four examples of one variety or the other have been reported on French ecus, but the date of only one of the pieces was noted, and it was 1792.

LOUIS XVIII

The Bourbons were restored to the throne in 1814 with the coronation of Louis XVIII, who ruled until 1824. Three examples

of a stamp described as the head of Louis XVIII have been noted in old references, but none of the pieces was illustrated.

Head of Louis XVIII

Noted on a five francs (1811) and two eight reales (1794 and 1815).

HENRY V

Henry V was the grandson of Charles X and pretender to the French throne. Three examples of the bust countermark appeared in the 1954 Farouk Sale (2133, 2136, 2169), but were not illustrated. Henry was born in 1820, and lived most of his later life in London, which probably explains the countermark on an English coin. He died in 1883.

Henry V Bust Left in Shaped Depression

This countermark has been noted on three French five francs dated from 1831 to 1852.

VIVE LE DUC D'ORLEANS

Noted on an 1876 English halfpenny

BONAPARTISTS

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF NAPOLEON

These pieces seem to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the rule of Napoleon. Apparently nothing has been written about them, although three examples have been noted by the writer in old auctions. They were made from a prepared stamp, and may have been issued in 1814.

NAPOLEON / 10 ANS

Noted on French decime, five decimes, and sou, whose only legible date in 1793.

GEORGES BOULANGER

Boulanger was a French general and military hero, who was appointed Minister of War in 1886, but was not included in the late government of May 1887. Instead, he became commander of the XIII Corps, and a Boulangist political movement quickly formed to support him for Emperor. In 1888 he was stripped of his command by the French government for coming to Paris without leave and for meeting in disguise with Prince Napoleon in Switzerland. Upon removal from the Army Boulanger was elected a deputy to the national assembly, and in January 1889 was reelected from Paris by a landslide.

The only Boulanger countermarked coin the writer has seen is badly double stuck, and its precise reading is uncertain. The countermark appears to have turned the coin into an election token, and a correspondent reports that such pieces are "common" in France. Richard Dickerson (1974) illustrated two engraved ten centimes of Napoleon III where the bust has been changed to that of the general, and the legend was changed to read "Boulanger Emperor." Dickerson further notes that the two pieces are similar enough in style to believe they were done in the same workshop.

When Boulanger was reelected to the national assembly in January of 1889 a crowd of supporters encouraged him to immediately seize control of the government, but instead he spent the night with his mistress. The newly formed government soon decided to try him for treason. The Chamber of Deputies

waved his parliamentary immunity, and Boulanger fled the country. He was convicted in absentia, went into exile on the Channel Island of Jersey, and in 1891 committed suicide in Brussels over the grave of his mistress.

BOULANGER / 1889

Only noted by the writer on a five centimes, but reportedly is common.

NAPOLEON III

The eagle was a common Bonapartist symbol, and quite a few French coins are listed in old auctions as countermarked with an eagle. Unfortunately, such pieces rarely were illustrated, and it is uncertain if most of them are from the same stamp. This particular eagle countermark, however, is distinctive in the eagle is crowned and is in Napoleon style within a circle. It has been verified as appearing on a number of different coins. Given the known dates of countermarked coins, they seem to have been issued by Bonapartists during the Second Republic when Louis Napoleon was the French President.

Louis Napoleon was the nephew of Napoleon, and had tried to stage a coup in 1840 upon arriving at Boulogne in an English Channel steamer with fifty supporters. Instead of giving him their support, the local garrison arrested him and his entourage. He was sentenced to life imprisonment, but escaped six years later. In 1850 he became President of the Second Republic, and in 1852 staged a successful coup. He then declared himself emperor, taking the title Napoleon III (Dickerson and Schulze, 1975: 2407).

As a way to invoke the imperial majesty of his uncle, Louis Napoleon purchased a well worn eagle in England in 1840 before setting sail for Boulogne. His eagle lacked any imperial majesty and was captured along with his supporters when they disembarked the boat that had brought them from England. The eagle was seen to be such a tattered bird that it became the subject of countless cartoons and eventually appeared on the satirical medals and engraved coins that were issued after Napoleon III's abdication thirty years later. The joke was that the bird was not an eagle at all, but a vulture that the future emperor tried to convince people was really an eagle. The emperor also was a chain smoker, and often is depicted with a cigarette in his mouth in cartoons and on satirical tokens and medals.

These eagle countermarked coins would seem to have supported his eventual ascension to the imperial throne. He became Emperor in 1852 after staging a successful coup, and then took the title Napoleon III.

Eagle, Crowned, Standing on Ground, Wings Spread, Head Right, all in Circle

Half a dozen examples noted on five francs dated 1822 to 1851.

ANTI-NAPOLEON III

The best known French political countermarks are various "SEDAN" stamps. Most of them were made from prepared punches in the early 1870s after the French military disaster at the battle of Sedan. By that time Napoleon III had been emperor for eighteen years, and had ruled rather well.

The immediate source of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871 was a dispute over who should become the Spanish ruler

after that throne had been vacated by the abdication of Isabel II in 1868. Prussia supported the candidacy of Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, but the French viewed a German being placed on the throne of Spain as a threat to French security. Both the French and the Germans believed that they would triumph in any war between them. In recent years Prussia had made notable military and diplomatic gains, while the French had not been particularly successful, but thought their weapons technology to be superior, particularly their new chassepot rifle.

The French pressured the Prussians to ensure that Leopold would never again be a candidate for the Spanish throne, but Leopold, who was then in Ems, refused to agree. A member of the diplomatic corps sent a telegram to the Prussian Chancellor, Otto von Bismarck, detailing the incident. Bismarck published an edited version of the Ems Telegram, which was designed to goad France into declaring war. That attempt was successful, and on July 19, 1870, Napoleon III declared war on Prussia, believing that victory would be swift and come without great cost.

In fact, the Prussians and their secret allies among the other German states had a much superior organizational structure. Within three weeks the Germans had transported almost 400,000 troops to the front. In contrast, confusion reigned in the French Army. The French were unable to mobilize in quick order even a single corps.

While the first battles favored the French, many of the French troops retreated to Metz and were confined there, which represented a strategic defeat. When it appeared these troops were going to break out of Metz, Marshall MacMahon – who later became President of France – ordered his own troops to assist them. By August 31st MacMahon's army was surrounded by the Germans at Sedan, a small town near the Belgium border. The battle began on September 1st and by the 4th over 80,000 French troops had surrendered, including MacMahon and the Emperor Napoleon III, who had wanted to gain grandeur for himself by being present at the front.

After the French defeat, the emperor stated, "Having failed to die at the head of my army, nothing remains for me to do except surrender my sword" to King William of Prussia." Napoleon III then went into exile in Germany to the jeers of his troops. A Government of National Defense assumed power in Paris on the day of his surrender, officially deposed the emperor, and proclaimed the creation of the Third Republic.

Another 173,000 French troops under the command of Achille Bazaine surrendered at the battle of Metz on October 27, but even that did not end the war, which took on a guerrilla character. One of the chief problems the Germans now faced was how to care for such a great number of French prisoners who kept surrendering! Leon Gambetta and his irregular patriots conducted a guerrilla campaign against the Germans, and temporarily routed them in some areas.

The last hope of the French was a force commanded by Charles Bourbaki, which was interred when it was forced to retreat into Switzerland. By then The French army essentially was gone, but a peace treaty was not signed until May. The treaty transferred French territories to the Germans, and required the French to pay the costs of the occupation in the northeast until a high war indemnity had been paid. The German armies eventually held a triumphal march through the streets of Paris, and King William of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor in the French Royal Palace at Versailles.

The French needed a scapegoat for its humiliating defeat, and the obvious person to blame was the deposed Napoleon III. "Sedan" became a rallying cry. The French hatred for their former emperor was commemorated by countermarked coins, engraved coins, and satirical tokens that usually parodied ten centimes. On the latter pieces Napoleon III often wears a Prussian helmet, and the French eagle becomes a vampire bat or a really bedraggled eagle (Dickerson and Schulz 1975, Holzman 1948). Quite a few such pieces are hand engraved, and it is assumed most of these were done by imprisoned French soldiers or equally bored German soldiers. Both of them had plenty of time on their hands until the French prisoners finally were released and the occupation was over (Depeyrot 2000, Dickerson 1974).

(Photos of engraved pieces here from Jess Peters Auction 92)

Little contemporary evidence exists about these countermarked coins, although one commentary mentioned that none of the satirically, engraved pieces were known in Paris until after the fall of the city on Jan. 28, 1871. It was further noted that, "Several of these pieces have come to us from Lorraine and Alsace, and we ourselves have seen a great number among the merchants of Strasbourg" (Brichaut and Van Peteghem, 1872, translated in Dickerson 1974: 2521).

(Sedan Print Here)

Where were the "SEDAN" countermarked pieces made? Jean-Marie Cannoo (1974) and Richard Dickinson (1974) examined the distribution of French mintmarks on these countermarked and defaced coins as a way to establish their origin. Although seven French mints were operating at this time, most of the satirical pieces were minted at Paris, Strasbourg and Lille, which were the closest mints to the war zone in northeastern France. That is why Dickinson (1974: 2523) concluded the coins were countermarked in German occupied Alsace, and likely sold there as souvenirs, particularly in the city of Strasbourg. Furthermore, the countermarked coins probably were not sold for much of a premium since many pieces seem to have been put back into circulation, and today such pieces have considerable wear.

Prepared Sedan Stamps

Most of the Sedan countermarks – which appear only on coins of Napoleon III – are made from prepared punches. Upon close inspection, many of the countermarks are seen to be of slightly different size, which suggests a number of different issuers. The stamps also vary in whether there is an accent mark over the letter E in Sédan.

SEDAN

Over 100 examples have been noted. The stamps are found on all sorts of French coins of Napoleon III, including copper five and ten centimes, all sizes of silver coins from fifty centimes to five francs, and even gold ten and twenty francs.

INDIVIDUAL LETTER PUNCHES

A variety of words and phrases are found stamped on the coins of Napoleon III and mock his legacy. These include:

CON

Means "idiot." One example noted.

GREDIN

Means "scoundrel." Two examples noted on five francs.

LACHE

Means "coward." Noted on a ten centimes and a five francs.

LASSA CHE

Means "tiresome" or perhaps "enough is enough." Noted on a ten centimes.

SALOP

Means "whore." Example noted on five francs.

SEDAN

One example noted on a five francs.

SEDAN / 1870

Two examples noted on five francs.

SEDAN LA HONTE 1870

Means "Sedan, the shame of 1870." Example noted on five centimes.

TRAITRE

Means "traitor." Four examples noted on five francs, and one example on five centimes.

2. XBRE – 1870

Refers to the date of the battle. Example noted on five francs.

1852 / 1870

These are the years of Napoleon III's rule as emperor. One example noted.

1870

Examples noted on two centimes and ten centimes.

OTHER FRENCH COUNTERMARKS

LEAGUE OF PATRIOTS

This countermark often is found lightly stamped from individual letter punches on League of Patriots medals. The obverse of such medals reads "Que Vive? France" around a radiant French flag, with a small date "Mai 1882." The reverse is "Ligve des Patriotes" around a statue of two soldiers and a legend in small letters "1870 IX... Qvand Meme."

LDP

Common on League of Patriots medals of various sizes.

JOSEPH JOFFRE

General Joffre was the French Commander in Chief who was responsible for the disastrous French campaigns at the beginning of the First World War that allowed the Germans to march toward Paris. He commanded the allied counter-attack at the battle of Marne, but was relieved of command after the casualties at Verdun and the Somme were unacceptably high. He then was made a Marshal of France, appointed head of the French military mission to the United States, and was received in New York City on May 10, 1917.

VIVE / JOFFRE

Noted on 1861 French ten centimes.

FREE FRENCH

The cross of Lorraine was the symbol of the French resistance to the Nazis. It consists of a cross of two bars, the top bar somewhat smaller than the bottom bar.

Cross of Lorraine

Noted on a 1941 French franc.

MINT SPORTS

Medal collecting was very popular in France during the nineteenth century, and medals were issued for all sorts of occasions. Rather than engraving each medal anew, a common practice was to make individual punches of common symbols, the busts of important people, etc. These punches might be used for decades to make the dies for various medals whenever they were needed.

Some of the punches eventually fell into private hands, and were used to stamp coins for the collector market. Larger countermarks of this sort often are not well struck since they usually were made by hitting the back of a punch with a hammer. Undoubtedly many more pieces of this general type exist, but have not been noted by the writer.

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE around fasces, topped with liberty cap, surrounded by wreath, all in roped circle.

This seems to be from a medal die that was used after the fact to stamp a few coins. Noted on 1791 French copper sou and 1790 silver Ecu.

Henry IV Bust Left

Noted on 1811 five francs.

Lily

Quite a few lily countermarks have been reported, particularly on crowns. Except for the type noted earlier that is found with a dolphin, the rest of them appear to be unique strikes.

Republic Head

Noted on a 1765 French Ecu in the Farouk collection (2129).

Busts of Napoleon and Marie Louise

This piece obviously was struck from a medal die, and has been noted on a 1811 Five Francs

(Photo Bachtell CS-141)

GERMANY

Inflation Countermarks

In 1923 a Germany coin dealer decided to satirize his country's hyper-inflation problem by countermarking genuine German silver coins and silver plated brass copies of old talers with their new value in inflated paper marks (Keller 1952). The series consists of two separate, rectangular stamps. One stamp reads "MARK", while the other indicates the value in inflated marks. Economic history textbooks sometimes note that the German inflation of the early twenties was so great that many people were paid twice a day, and if their spouses did not spend the paper marks that had been earned in the morning that they would have no value by 5:00.

These countermarks sometimes appear on high quality *copies of coins* that were struck by the Laurer diesinking firm of Nuremberg. The Laurer copies are so well made and often struck to appear worn that they only can be distinguished from originals by a microscopic "Laurer Nurbg" signature that appears somewhere on the obverse and reverse field. In fact, the copies are so good that they often were listed in old auctions as original coins! It may be that Laurer also was the source of the countermarks, but that is not clear in the literature.

100 000 in Depressed Rectangle and MARK in Depressed Rectangle.

500 000 in Depressed Rectangle and MARK in Depressed Rectangle.

1 000 000 in Depressed Rectangle and MARK in Depressed Rectangle.

BILLION in Depressed Rectangle and MARK in Depressed Rectangle.

TRILLION in Depressed Rectangle and MARK in Depressed Rectangle.

The countermarks have been noted on apparently genuine Bavarian, Danzig, Hesse-Darmstadt, Prussian and Saxon two marks, three marks, five marks, talers, two talers, and gulden from the 1830s onward, a 1923 Danzig five gulden, and an 1894 German New Guinea five marks. The countermarks also have been noted on various, exceedingly well executed silver plated brass copies of early coins, including a 1545 Brandenburg taler, a 1621 Julich thirty-sols siege coin, and a Transylvanian taler of Moises Zekel.

(Additional photos: Schulman Nov. 18, 1965: 1554; May 20, 1966: 290, 291, 2895; Dec. 1, 1971: 1698, 2015)

GREAT BRITAIN

Countermarked copper coins were commonly seen in circulation in the late eighteenth and nineteenth century in Britain. Many more political countermarks probably exist besides those noted here. Readers are encouraged to write the author at PO Box 125, Hudson, Iowa, USA 50463-0125 to report other specimens and to provide additional historical information.

JACOBITES

During the sixteenth and seventeen centuries the British Isles were embroiled in a series of dynastic and religious conflicts, partially the result of Henry VIII's creation of the Anglican Church and disassociation with Roman Catholicism in the first half of the sixteenth century. Eventually the Scottish and English kingdoms were united in 1603 under King James VI (1567-1625) of Scotland, who became James I of England in 1603. Nevertheless, overt religious / dynastic struggles continued to be waged for over a century.

A Civil War ensued. Charles I, the son of James I, was beheaded in 1649. Until 1658 England was controlled by the Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell, who was succeeded for a short time by his son. Their supporters were religious fanatics. Their Commonwealth government tried to suppress Catholicism in Ireland and stripped Catholics of their civil rights. Within three years of Cromwell's death the Stuart dynasty had regained the throne of England and Charles I was king. When he died in 1685, his son James II became king of England. James II was a convert to Catholicism, and it was feared that he would attempt to impose on England and Scotland the religion that many of his subjects had repudiated a century and a half earlier.

James II was forced to abdicate in 1688. Then Mary II, his Protestant daughter, and her Protestant husband, William of Orange became joint rulers. The latter assumed the title William III. James II tried to make a comeback, and formed an army in Ireland to depose William and Mary. The forces of the two English kings met at the battle of the Boyne in Ireland in 1690. The Catholics were defeated and James II fled to France, where he died in 1701.

James Edward – known as the "Old Pretender" or "James III" – was the son of James II. This pretender to the British crown had been born in London in 1688. When his father died in 1701, James III became the Stuart or "Jacobite" claimant to the throne. The Jacobites refused to acknowledge William and Mary as legitimate rulers, and when the Hanoverian dynasty of the Georges came from the German state of Hanover to become rulers of Great Britain in 1714, the Jacobites refused to acknowledge them as well. Eventually James III died in Rome.

James II's eldest son, Charles Edward was born in Rome in 1720. He was known to Jacobites as Charles III or the "Young Pretender." Charles III came to Scotland in 1745, and mobilized an army that invaded England. His forces eventually were defeated at Culloden in 1746, which was the last battle fought on British soil. This conflict sometimes is called the "Battle of the Clans" since many Highland Scots supported the Jacobite cause, while many Lowland Scots fought with the English. The Young Pretender's life was saved by his supporters, who helped him escape to France. He died in 1788, but the Jacobite cause and its associated clubs continued to have considerable support into the nineteenth century.

Fred Pridmore, the famous English numismatist and expert on countermarked coins, attributed this odd countermark to the Jacobites. It consists of three separate stamps, all of which are incuse. "IR" indicates *Jacobvs Rex*. The cross patee and inverted heart is the Stuart emblem, which is reversed in the countermark to mourn the defeat of the Jacobites and the demise of Roman Catholicism. Pridmore commented that the piece, "probably was used as a passport to secret meetings of the adherents of the king over the water." The "King over the Water" was in exile on the Continent, and that was how the pretender was referred to in Jacobite toasts.

Less dramatically, this countermarked piece might be classified as the equivalent of a Masonic mark penny. Nevertheless, the English and the Scottish clans that fought with them had taken draconian action against the Jacobites. They massacred many fleeing supporters of James III at the battle of Culloden, which was such a dishonorable act that no British regiment claimed the battle in its list of victories. For a long time the Jacobites feared the authorities, and Pridmore's speculation that this is a secret society medal may have some validity.

Cross Patee / Inverted Heart / IR

Noted on 1696 English shilling of William III.

CHARLES JAMES FOX

This countermark refers to a Whig politician who was foreign minister at the time of his death in 1806. During his long career Charles James Fox conducted a vendetta against King George III, and opposed him on most almost every issue. That seems to be the motivation for this countermarked coin.

NO TRAITORS / NO FOX

Noted on 1799 halfpenny

EARL GREY

Charles Grey, the second Earl Grey, was the Whig Prime Minister (1830-1834) under whose leadership the Great Reform Bill of 1832 modernized the British electoral system. Before that time such large cities as Manchester and Leeds had no representatives in the House of Common, while other members of Parliament were elected from districts with only a handful of voters. An early nineteenth century politician literally could buy a seat in Parliament by purchasing a handful of votes in one of these "rotten boroughs." Grey also was responsible for the 1833 act that abolished slavery in the Empire. The maker of this countermark from single letter punches sounded-out the Prime Minister's name as "Gray," and did not employ the correct spelling.

EARL GRAY / 1832

Rev: REFORMER

Known on 1797 cartwheel penny

SUFFRAGETTES

The Women's Social and Political Union was formed in 1903 to gain equal rights. Their members frequently were imprisoned for inciting riots over the next two decades, and it

was not until 1928 that Britain granted equal voting rights to women. These pieces are struck from single letter punches.

VOTES / FOR / WOMEN

Noted on 1893 and 1907 British pennies.

NAZIS

Shortly before the outbreak of the Second World War, *The Numismatist* (1938: 775) noted that, "Spink's Numismatic

Circular reports that a number of British shillings have been found with a crude countermark of a swastika above the head of George V. They are believed to have been so stamped when Germany annexed Austria. Most of them were taken from slot machines and found their way to banks before being noticed."

Swastika

Noted on British shillings

SPENCE'S PLAN

Thomas Spence was born in Newcastle in 1750 into a family that belonged to the Presbyterian chapel of J. Murray, an egalitarian congregation whose members often shared their goods. Despite little formal training, Spence became a schoolteacher. In the 1770s he presented a paper at the Newcastle Philosophical Society that advocated the public ownership of land, which could be administered at the parish level. In fact, many parts of his plan are not greatly different from the way that modern societies are organized. Spence proposed that hospitals, libraries and schools would be public institutions run by the state.

What really annoyed the establishment of his day was that Spence's Plan would do away with the privileges of royalty and landlords (Bell 1965). Spence printed his Newcastle paper, and sold it for a halfpenny. Doing so offended members of the Society, and he was expelled.

Spence moved to London in 1792, where he continued his career as a radical political activist and advocate of land reform. In London he published books, pamphlets and a penny weekly journal called *Pigs Meat or Lessons for the Swinish Multitude*. Its name was taken from Edmund Burke's comment in *Reflections on the Revolution in France* that "learning will be cast into the mire and trodden down under the hoofs of a swinish multitude," a phrase that became a radical battle cry.

In 1794 Spence was arrested for his political activism. He was held for seven months in Newgate Prison for treason, but released without trial by the end of the year. Upon release he discovered that his book shop on Chancery Lane was gone. So he established a new business at 8 Little Turnstile, Holborn, also in London. For the next three years he sold books and issued over one hundred different varieties of tokens. Most of his tokens had a political theme, and on one of them Spence called himself a "Bookseller, Dealer in Prints and Coins." Another of his tokens has his bust with the legend "7 Months Imprison'd for High Treason" in commemoration of his time spent in Newgate Prison.

Spence's halfpenny size tokens were intended as political medals, rather than as circulating tokens. In 1795 he published a catalog of English tokens, and his own pieces caught the attention of some contemporary collectors. One of them visited Spence's shop in 1796, and was not impressed by his tokens. He called them among "the clumsy and paltry productions which are hourly issuing from every dirty alley in London or Birmingham, for the purposes of imposition; in some instances for the purposes of a more serious and premeditated ill-tendency." Another collector argued in response that such great indignation should not be wasted upon "the trifling political jetons of Spence and others... such can produce no effect more important than that of licentious caricatures, which excite laughter, or incur contempt. The less serious attention to this rude species of wit, so much the better" (both quotes from Thompson 1969: 154).

In 1797 Spence went bankrupt, and sold his token dies to Peter Skidmore of Holborn. The latter was a coin dealer who is still known to collectors for his well engraved series of "Skidmore's Churches in the City of London." Skidmore muled Spence's dies with his own, creating a number of odd combinations.

Spence also countermarked a multitude of coins circa 1797, which were meant to publicize his political philosophy that he called "Spence's Plan." A comment written on the back of an envelope addressed to T. J. Evans – one of Spence's correspondents – noted that Spence "was zealously employed in disseminating a knowledge of his Plan. with this view, he stamped the current coin with the word's 'Spence's Plan,' and his disciples chalked... (his slogans) on every wall in London" (Thompson 1969: 154-155). Apparently Spence did not stamp any coins after 1798, having been imprisoned in April of that year.

Unlike his struck tokens, Spence's countermarked coins were not explicitly noticed by contemporary collectors. In fact, it took almost three-fourths of a century before they were mentioned in the numismatic literature. His various countermarked slogans are found on English, Irish, and Scottish coppers issued from the time of Charles II to the reign of George III. At least five examples are found on the very large 1797 "cartwheel" pennies, which are the latest date coins known to have been countermarked.

Spence also had crude blank planchets specially made of the same size as the Tower halfpence of 1770-1775. He stamped his slogans on them as well. Therefore, if a collector encounters what seems to be a coin worn smooth with one of Spence's countermarks, it probably is one of these blank planchets.

Spence's countermarks are reasonably common, being found mostly on halfpenny size coins and tokens. At one time A. W. Waters had about 300 different pieces in his collection (Thompson 1971: 138). What is unusual about these countermarks is that they were punched from a wide variety of separate stamps. By examining a multitude of Spence's countermarked coins, other numismatists were able to determine that he used the following twenty-seven incuse stamps to mark his political opinions on the copper coins and tokens that circulated in London during the late eighteenth century:

AND
&
BLESSING
EVERY
FAT
BAIRNS
FOREVER
FULL
BELLIES
IN
IS
LAND
LANDLORDS
LIBERTY
NO
OR
OURS
PAROCHIAL
PARTNERSHIP
PEACE
PLAN
PLENTY
READ
SMALL FARMS

SPENCE'S
STARVATION
THE WAR
YOU FOOLS
YOU ROUGES

Since many of Spence's slogans do not contain his name, they often are dismissed by unsophisticated collectors as idle mutilations. At first they are hard to recognize as systematic issues, but all his countermarks are composed of various combinations of the stamps listed above, which have a particular style. It is easy to recognize Spence's pieces once you have seen a few specimens. The following is a random sample of his countermarked slogans, but where the line breaks occur often is just an educated guess by the author since previously writers usually did not record that information.

FAT BAIRNS / FOREVER / NO STARVATION
FAT BAIRNS / FULL BELLIES
FULL BELLIES / FAT BAIRNS / NO / LANDLORDS
NO LANDLORDS / YOU FOOLS / S
FULL BELLIES / YOU FOOLS / OR / STARVATION
IN / LAND / IS / LIBERTY
IN / LAND / IS / PEACE
LAND / AND / LIBERTY
LAND / AND / NO / LANDLORDS
LAND / IN / PARTNERSHIP / OR / FOREVER / WAR
LANDLORDS / AND / STARVATION
LIBERTY
NO / LANDLORDS
NO / LANDLORDS / YOU FOOLS / SPENCE'S PLAN / FOREVER
NO LANDLORDS / YOU FOOLS / SPENCE'S PLAN / YOU
ROUGES
NO / LANDLORDS / OR / WAR
NO / LANDLORDS / YOU ROGUES
NO / PAROCHIAL / STARVATION
NO / STARVATION / IN PEACE
NO / WAR / PEACE / AND / PLENTY
PARTNERSHIP / IN LAND / AND / EVERY BLESSING
PARTNERSHIP / IN LAND / THE LAND / IS OURS
PEACE / AND / LIBERTY / FOR EVER
PEACE / AND / PLENTY
PEACE / FOR / EVER
PEACE / LIBERTY
PLENTY / FOR / EVER / IN / SMALL FARMS
SMALL FARMS / FAT BAIRNES
SMALL FARMS / SPENCE'S PLAN
READ / SPENCE'S PLAN / YOU FOOLS
SPENCE'S PLAN
SPENCE'S PLAN / AND / FULL BELLIES / YOU ROUGES
SPENCE'S PLAN / IS / SMALL FARMS / & / EVERY BLESSING
SPENCE'S PLAN / NO LANDLORDS
SPENCE'S PLAN / OR / WAR / FOREVER
SPENCE'S PLAN / YOU FOOLS
SPENCE'S PLAN / YOU ROUGES
SPENCE'S PLAN / & / LIBERTY
WAR / IS / STARVATION
WAR / OR / LAND
WAR / OR / SPENCE'S PLAN
YOU FOOLS / SPENCE'S PLAN / PARTNERSHIP IN LAND
Rev: AND EVERY BLESSING

Upon publishing *The Restorer of Society to Its Natural State* in 1798, Spence was arrested, tried for sedition and sent to prison. After being released in 1801 he was so poor that he published only a few propaganda pamphlets during the rest of his life, although his followers continued to scrawl his slogans on London walls and doorways late at night. The 1814 Luddite

riots against mechanization finally gave Spence an opportunity to publish a new journal, which he called *The Giant-Killer or Anti-Landlord*. Although he died in September after only a few issues had appeared, his followers kept his ideas alive through the Society of Spencean Philanthropists.

Spence used his various stamps according to the available space on a particular coin, and on his countermarked coins the slogans of "Spence's Plan" seem to be almost random combinations of his available stamps. Having more room to engrave a coherent inscription on his struck tokens, their messages are easier to understand. One of his halfpenny size tokens has the legend "Spence's Glorious Plan is Parochial Partnership in Land without Private Landlordism" around a rising sun. Its reverse has the legend "This Just Plan Will Produce Everlasting Peace and Happiness or in Fact the Millenium" around a scales, olive branch and cornucopia symbolizing justice, peace and plenty.

One example of a coin with a Spence countermark is holed so that it could be worn as a badge. An unidentified silver coin whose faces first were smoothed off also is found engraved "SPENCE'S PLAN: YOU ROUGES THE LAND IS OURS." Two copper pieces that are countermarked "SPENCE'S PLAN" also have cottages engraved on the other side. These dwellings would be consistent with Spence's policy of distributing wealth more equally.

A number of other symbolic countermarks also appear with the Spence stamps. These include a horse, a star and various initials. It seems likely, however, that these countermarks are the work of other issuers who used the same copper coins for different purposes. Brunk (2003) notes that old English and Irish copper coins often were countermarked for use as trade tokens. All that was necessary to utilize them as such was to stamp a few initials on them. It made no difference that someone else – such as Spence – already had used the same coin some time before.

SPENCEAN SYSTEM

Although lots of countermarks are found on British copper coins, countermarks on British silver coins are uncommon. Two decades ago Paul Robinson published a short note titled "Some Politically Defaced 19th Century Coins from Wiltshire" in the journal *Post-Medieval Archaeology*. This book's writer once spent part of his summer vacations scanning potentially relevant journals in Midwestern university libraries, and by chance happened upon Robinson's article. A particularly interesting piece of information was found in one of Robinson's footnotes (1987: 266).

Robinson mentioned that the *Devizes Gazette* of Dec. 26, 1816, reported that pennies and shillings counterstamped "SPENCEAN SYSTEM" recently had started to circulate in Exeter. These otherwise unknown countermarked coins may have been issued shortly before Spence's death when the Luddite riots against mechanization provided him with a justification for his new journal called *The Giant-Killer or Anti-Landlord*. Spence died in September of 1814 after only a few issues had been published. Therefore, it is more likely that these countermarked coins were issued by members of the Society of Spencean Philanthropists, which was formed by his followers to keep Spence's socialist ideas alive.

SPENCEAN SYSTEM

This reportedly exists on English pennies and shillings, but none have been noted in the modern literature.

HUNGARY

COMMUNISTS

A 1975 *Coin World* article reported that examples of one pengo and two pengo aluminum coins dating 1941 and 1943 with hammer and sickle countermarks could then be found in Hungarian museum collections. As is typical of so many past writings on countermarked coins, the article went on to speculate wildly, and suggested without any evidence that the pieces were identification tokens of the People's Partisan Army, which opposed the German occupation. *This sort of unsubstantiated, "secret society" explanation for political symbols is very common, particularly in auction listings. Why?* The "invention" of a story is a means that seller's use to try to increase the value of such coins.

While some hammer and sickle pieces may be contemporary, anti-Nazi issues, they certainly were not identification tokens! Given the number of fakes and fantasies that appeared on the market during the 1960s and 1970s, it seems more likely that some of these hammer and sickle countermarked coins are fantasies made for coin collectors. Or they were sold in the Hungarian equivalent of "tourist traps." The condition of the few countermarked pieces that have been illustrated is mint state. In other words, they were neither put back into circulation, nor used as identification tokens that were carried in a partisan's pocket!

Hammer and Sickle

Noted on two aluminum one 1941 pengo coins and on a two pengo coin.

INDIA

AZAH HIND

Paljraj Surana (1981) suggested this countermark indicates the Provincial Government of Azah Hind. Also known as the INA, its leader was Subhas Chandra Bose. It was allied

with the Axis powers against the Allies in World War II, had its own bank, and issued its own currency.

P. G. A. H.

Noted on 1942 Indian rupee

ITALY

NAPLES AND SICILY

This kingdom consisted of southern Italy and Sicily, and also was known as the Two Sicilies. In 1848 a series of pro-democracy revolts rocked the monarchies of Europe. At that time Ferdinand II (1830-1859) faced a revolt in Palermo, and ordered this Sicilian city bombarded by his navy. After the rebellion had been suppressed the Sicilians nicknamed him "Bomba," and stamped it on his coins as a protest. Such coins usually are countermarked twice, once above the head of Ferdinand II and once on his neck. A smaller number have only a single countermark. Marmor (1970: 60) reports that the countermark "OLIM BOMBA" also exists, but the writer has not been able to confirm its existence.

BOMBA

Nine examples stamped either once or twice have been noted on 120 grana Naples and Sicily dated 1834 to 1848.

PAPAL STATES

In the middle eighteenth century the lands controlled by the Pope stretched from the edge of the Venetian Republic to south of Rome. This enigmatic counterstamp appears on Papal States half baiocco that have been converted into medals (CNI-112). All of them are carefully holed at the top of the wreath on the coin's reverse, and "CERVARO" is stamped so that it is in parallel alignment with the coin's legend MEZZO / BAICCO / Date. Although a number of examples have appeared in the literature, their purpose has never been explained. One possibility is that they were intended as medals issued by Pope Gregory XVI, and indicate the town of Cervaro, which was located at the southern border of the Papal States.

CERVARO in Depressed Rectangle

Four examples traced on half baiocco dated 1841 to 1845

MEXICO

PROCLAMATION OF 1850

The purpose of this countermark is unknown. Three examples have been noted, all on two reales.

JURA DE 1850

Three examples known on Mexican two reales, but only one apparently has a legible date, which is 1832.

CURRENCY DEVALUATION

Rulau (2000: 99) indicates the stamp means "This Country Sucks," and was applied after the drastic devaluations of the Mexican peso in the 1970s and 1980s.

ESTE PAIS CHUPA

Noted on a 1970 peso.

NETHERLANDS

NAZI RESISTANCE

According to Hans Schulman, whose cousin ran the famous numismatic auction house in Amsterdam and was killed by the Nazis, "O Z O" means *Oranje zal overwinner* ("Netherlands Will

Win"). The countermarks are from individual letter punches (Oct. 21, 1966, lot 134).

OZO

Noted on 1941 Netherlands centime and 1942 two centimes.

NORTHERN IRELAND

The predominantly Protestant region of Ireland called Ulster remained part of the United Kingdom when the Irish Free State was created as a dominion in 1921, and there has been continued conflict between Catholics and Protestants there ever since. According to Oliver Cresswell (1977), about a third of the coins that circulated in Northern Ireland (Ulster) during the 1970s were from Eire (Ireland). While these coins provided Protestant groups with a means to advocate their goals, other coins apparently were countermarked for political purposes in Ireland before it became a separate nation.

Michael Dolley (1965) noted that a visitor to the British Museum in the early 1960s told him that he had purchased a number of mutilated, early twentieth century English copper coins in a public house in County Fermanagh. Such pieces reportedly were not uncommon there, and supposedly had been done by Shinners, i.e., nationalists and members of Sinn Fein during the time of the creation of the Irish Free State. Such pieces have the bust of the British king, usually George V, mutilated three or four times by cutting using a chisel or a similar tool. Dolley went on to report that he acquired a similar sort of mutilated coin that was given in change by a candy shop in County Louth in 1965.

In the same article Dolley noted that a countermarked Eire halfcrown and sixpence were acquired in change in Belfast in 1964. Both were stamped "1690," the date of the battle of the Boyne, which is celebrated each year by Ulster Orangemen during the Marching Season. Dolley's report is important because it indicates that countermarked coins were circulating in Ulster before the 1970s, which seems to have been the peak of their production.

In a later article, Dolley (1974a) noted that during the early 1970s the two major centers of countermarking activity were reputed to be a major engineering complex in West Belfast and the shipbuilding yards of East Belfast. Over a two and one-half month period a cashier at a grocery store near Queen's University in Belfast picked out fourteen countermarked coins from her till, and saved them for Dolley's wife. Twelve of the fourteen coins were florins or their decimal successors, which Dolley noted was different from the pattern of coins countermarked in the 1950s when bronze pennies were most frequently found countermarked. Dolley also speculated that a number of pieces had been stamped or defaced in 1966 on the fiftieth anniversary of the Easter Uprising of 1916.

Since about 1970 the various Ulster Protestant groups have countermarked a large number of slogans and abbreviations on mostly small denomination Eire coins. These were put back into circulation through vending machines, bus collection slots etc. Numerous Eire coins also were defaced with a chisel, hammer or other sort of tool. Martin Baddeley (1973) indicated the Protestants did so because they objected to Eire coins circulating in Northern Ireland. While the countermarked coins would continue to circulate in the North, they would be removed by Irish banks if returned to Eire. Such coins would be destroyed, presumably inflicting on Eire the cost of reminting them. A few pieces also have Catholic countermarks, such as "IRA" for the Irish Revolutionary Army.

By far the most commonly encountered is countermark is "UVF" for the Ulster Volunteer Force. It was formed in 1913 as a Protestant paramilitary group to oppose the Catholic IRA and resist the English intent to give home rule to Ireland. During the

First World War the UVF formed the Ulster Division in the British Army. The UVF was revived during the 1970s in response to IRA activity, and was superseded by the UDA (Ulster Defense Association) when the former was banned by the British.

The various Ulster countermarks often occur in combination with each other on the obverse and reverse of coins. The following list represents the countermarks that the writer has noted in the literature and in auction sales, but many more types probably exist. Most of the countermarks are from individual letter punches, and all of them are incuse.

ANTI-CATHOLIC SLOGANS

As Dolley (1974a: 60) noted about FTP, this is a "rude exhortation to the reader to inflict on His Holiness an activity that could be thought particularly inappropriate in the case of a professed celibate." KAI does not appear to be the initials of any particular organization, and apparently means "Kill all Irish," i.e., Catholics.

FREE IRELAND / FROM ROME

One example noted on an Eire coin.

FTP

Means "F**k the Pope." Two examples noted on Eire coins.

KAI

Apparently means "Kill all Irish." Four examples noted on Eire coins.

NO POPE

One example noted on Eire coin.

TAIGS OUT

"Taig" or "taigue" is slang for Catholic. One example noted on Eire coin.

IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

The IRA is a Catholic, paramilitary group whose goal is to achieve the reunification of Ireland. The IRA's political wing is Sinn Fein. The only reported example of a "SINN FEIN" appears on an early twentieth century British penny, and may have been stamped much earlier than the other pieces noted in this list. One possibility is that it was stamped during the IRA violence of the 1940s.

IRA

One example noted on Eire coin.

SINN FEIN

Noted on a British penny.

LOYALIST ASSOCIATION OF WORKERS

The LAW was a loose confederation of many Protestant paramilitary and associated organizations (Cresswell 1977).

LAW

Two examples noted on Eire coins.

PROTESTANT BATTLE CRY

"No Surrender" was the rallying cry of the successful defenders of Londonderry during the siege of 1689, while "1690" refers to the battle of the Boyne between the forces of James II and William III. James had become King of England in 1685, but was a convert to Catholicism and tried to impose it on the English. He was forced to abdicate in 1688. Then his daughter Mary II, and her Protestant husband William of Orange became joint rulers. The latter took the title William III.

The armies of the two kings met in Ireland at the battle of the Boyne in 1690. There William defeated the Catholics, which ended James hopes to regain the throne, and he died in France in 1701. The date 1690 also appears on the regalia of the Protestant Orange societies, who commemorate the battle by marching on July 12th of each year.

NO SURRENDER

One example noted on Eire coin.

1690

Eight examples noted on Eire coins.

REM 1690

One example noted on Eire coin.

REFERENCES TO INDIVIDUALS

Cardinal William Conway was the first priest from Belfast to head the Catholic Church in Ireland. John Lynch was the Prime Minister of Eire from 1966 to 1973 and again from 1977 to 1979. Ian Paisley was a radical Protestant leader.

CONWAY IS EVIL

One example noted on an Eire coin.

KEEP LYNCH OUT

One example noted on Eire coin.

PAISLEY

One example noted on Eire coin.

ULSTER DEFENSE ASSOCIATION

According to Cresswell (1977), this was a loose association of vigilante groups that was formed to protect Protestant areas when it was believed that the British security forces were not up to the task. The UDA operated openly, and its social clubs and headquarters were clearly labeled as such.

UDA

Four examples noted on Eire coins.

ULSTER VOLUNTEERS**UV**

Three examples noted on Eire coins.

ULSTER FREEDOM FIGHTERS

This loyalist organization was banned on November 12, 1973. Dolley (1974a) notes that the "U" of some of the "UFF" countermarks is from the same "U" punch that was used to make some of the "UDA" countermarks. Therefore, they must be from the same issuer.

UFF

Two examples noted on Eire coins.

ULSTER VOLUNTEER FORCE

The original UVF was a paramilitary organization formed before the First World War to forcefully oppose any British attempt to impose home rule on Northern Ireland. Commonly called "Carson's Army," it volunteered to serve in the British Army in August of 1914 and formed the Ulster Division. When the IRA returned to violence after the war, a new UVF was formed to fight the IRA, reportedly from veterans of the older organization. It subsequently was banned by the British, re-legalized, and banned again during the early 1970s (Dolley 1974a, Cresswell 1977).

UVF

Forty-nine examples noted on Eire coins.

ULSTER WORKERS COUNCIL

This was a loose confederation of many Protestant paramilitary and other organizations (Cresswell 1977).

UWC

One example noted on an Eire coin.

VANGUARD PARTY

The Vanguard Party's symbol is the Ulster flag with "V" superimposed upon it. "VUPP" means Vanguard Unionist People's Party, a splinter group of the Unionist Party. "V Ulster" means Ulster Vanguard Party.

V

Eight examples noted on Eire coins.

VANGUARD

Three examples noted on Eire coins.

VUPP

One example noted on an Eire coin.

V ULSTER

One example noted on an Eire coin.

YOUNG CITIZEN'S VOLUNTEERS

Some of the battalions of the Ulster Division are named the Young Citizen's Volunteers.

YCV

Three examples noted on Eire Coins.

MISCELLANEOUS PROPAGANDA SLOGANS

"Bog" is slang for Eire. The only example of "PDV" is found on an Eire ten pence countermarked "UVF / PDV / REM 1690." The writer has no idea what "PDV" indicates.

BAN BOG BUTTER

One example noted on Eire coin.

BAN EIRE BUTTER

One example noted on an Eire coin.

IRA BLOOD MONEY

One example noted on an Eire coin.

PDV

One example noted on Eire coin.

ULSTER

Two examples noted on Eire coins.

ULSTER IS BRITISH

One example noted on Eire coin.

SYMBOLS

Quite a few Eire coins are found mutilated by chisels, punches, etc. So far the only identified symbolic countermark is the broad arrow. It was the mark used by British military stores (Brunk 2003), and also was printed on the uniforms of convicts.

Broad Arrow

One example noted on Eire coin.

PHILIPPINES

KATIPUNAN

This Tagalog organization that was founded in Manila in 1892. Its full name was *Kataastaasan Kagalanggalang Katipunan nang mga anak ng bayan* (Supreme and Venerable Association of the Sons of the Village). It was a Masonic type organization, whose goal was to end Spanish domination in the Philippines and supported the uprising against Spain in 1896. Its initiation rites included a blood pact whereby new members

cut themselves and signed an oath in their own blood. Moreno y Casanova and Forrest (2000: 41) illustrate a Philippine banknote that shows such a ceremony conducted in front of a banner on which are the initials KKK, as appear on this coin.

KKK

Known on 1870 Spanish ten centimos

PORTUGAL

REVOLT OF 1891

In January of 1891 a republican revolt against Carlos I (1889-1908) occurred in Oporto, and was not suppressed until 1892. The Phrygian cap – which is a symbol of liberty – reportedly was stamped on various coins at the time as a protest against the monarchy.

Liberty Cap

Noted on three examples of Portuguese ten reis dated from 1884 to 1892 and on a twenty reis dated 1891.

PUERTO RICO

PROHIBITION PARTY

This countermark was applied to coins by the Puerto Rican Prohibition Party.

VIVA / EL / COCO

Noted on 1901 US Half Dollar

ROMANIA

ROMANIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY

A short note in the *Numismatic Circular* by N. du Quesne-Bird (1971: 321) noted a countermark that is either a political issue or more likely is a mutilation without significance. He reported that a Bristol coin dealer had a brass 10,000 lei of King Mihai I dated 1947. "On the king's head, just below the jaw, there was a minute countermark. This consisted of a

capital R, about 0.75 mm tall, in an incuse square measuring about 1.25 mm." A number of anti-monarchy group were active in Romania at the time of Mihai's abdication on Dec. 31, 1947. He speculated that this countermark "R" indicated *Republica*, and perhaps other countermarks exist, such as "RPR" for *Republica Populara Romana* (Romanian Peoples Party). No further information about such stamps has been noted, and "R" may just have been a random mutilation.

RUSSIA

ABDICATION OF THE CZAR

Nicholas II, the last of the Romanovs, renounced the Russian crown in March of 1917. He and his entire family were murdered by the communists in 1918. According to Spasski (1967: 227-229), the first type of countermark commemorating the overthrow of the Romanov dynasty has been known since at least 1930. He thought that it had been made somewhere in the South of the USSR.

This type of octagonal countermark also was reported by O. H. Dodson in the 1948 *Numismatist*. At that time Dodson – later a well known numismatist – was a captain in the US Navy. He reported his multiply struck ruble had been purchased "while traveling in a nation now behind the Iron Curtain. The former owner related that he and his family had escaped death by fleeing across the border with the few possessions they could quickly throw into the only transportation available – an ox cart. Some precious stones, a few heirlooms, a samovar, and a cherished collection of Russian coins, these with one refugee family the ox carted to safety" (1948: 150).

Many years later, Dodson's example appeared at auction, and its original source was then revealed. It had been in the collection of M. Tillander, President of the Finnish Numismatic Society. "Tillander with his father escaped from Russia in

November, 1917, when the Bolsheviks seized power. Their valuable collection of Russian coins was carried to Finland in an ox cart. M. Tillander believed that the counterstamp was by the Petrograd Soviet" (Kagan's ANA Convention Auction, May 25, 1977, lot 3265). If that information is correct, then this crude countermark may actually have been issued in 1917.

Spasski also noted that in the 1960s two or three other countermarks commemorating the overthrow of the Czar were made for sale to collectors. While all of the countermarks seem to be "souvenirs," the octagonal countermark seems to be the earliest of them.

Legend around March / 1917 (Russian) in Beaded Octagon

Translated as "Dethronement of the Romanov Dynasty, March, 1917." Known on rubles and three rubles of Nicholas II

Legend around 2 / March / 1917 (Russian) in Beaded Circle

Known on rubles and three rubles of Nicholas II. One or two other types apparently exist, but have not been detailed in the literature.

SPAIN

Other Spanish political countermarks apparently exist, but the series is not well documented.

AMANDEAUS I

Isabel II abdicated the Spanish throne in 1868, leaving no obvious successor. Prussia supported the candidacy of Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, but the French viewed a German on the throne of Spain as a threat to French security, and that dispute was the proximate cause of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871. After a period of regency under Francisco Serrano, the Constitutional Cortes elected Amadeus I as King of Spain in November 1870. He was the son of Victor Emanuele II of Italy, and abdicated in February of 1873. *Memo* means "foolish," and was stamped on this coin with individual letter punches.

MEMO

Noted on an 1871 Spanish five pesetas.

CARLISTS

The Spanish civil wars of 1833-1840, 1846-1849, and 1859-1876 are known as the Carlist Wars. They were dynastic struggles that pitted the liberal supporters of Isabel II (1833-1868) against Dan Carlos' conservatives. The strength of their guerrilla forces was in Northern Spain.

The Carlist candidate for the throne just before the Spanish Civil War of 1936-1939 was Alfonso Carlos, who died in 1936. The Carlist slogan was *Dios, Patria, Fueros, Rey* meaning "God, Country, Laws and King." The slogan was abbreviated on this coin as "D.P.F.R." and was struck from a prepared stamp.

Moreno y Casanova and Forrest also note that "Various Carlist countermarks are known, like the fleur-de-lis," but do not provide further details (2000: 39). In fact, a great number of lily countermarks are found on coins, and most of the pieces the writer has seen are just mutilations from merchant stamps. That is why the fleur-de-lis has not been given a separate listing.

D. P. F. R.

Known on an 1877 Spanish ten centimos.

AMNESTY APPEALS

"J.S" indicates *Juventud Socialismo*, the Spanish socialist youth movement, and *Amnistia* calls for amnesty for its members who had been convicted of participating in the 1934 revolt (Rulau 2003: 159). *Justicia para victimas represion* means "Justice for victims of repression."

IAMNISTIAI / J. * S.

Noted on four ten centimos dated 1870 or 1878.

JUSTICIA . PARA . VICTIMAS . REPRESION

Noted on an 1878 ten centimos.

COMMUNISTS

The POUM or *Partido Obrero de Unificacion Marxista* (Workers Party of Marxist Unity) was an anti-Stalinist splinter

group that was founded in 1935. It represented the union of the *Bloque Obrero y Campesino* (Workers and Peasants Party) of Joaquin Maurin, and the *Izquierda Comunista de Espana* (Communist Left of Spain) of Andreu Nin. The POUM was part of the Popular Front which triumphed in the election of February 1936. Its support was centered in Valencia and Barcelona. This countermarked coin seems to have been made from a prepared punch, and probably was produced in one of those two cities.

By the late 1930s Joseph Stalin had consolidated his grip on power in Russia. The mainstream Spanish communists and the Soviet Secret Police – which was active in Spain – turned against the POUM. The POUM was accused of conspiring with Francisco Franco and the Fascists on the basis of a series of forged letters. A number of POUM members were shot in late 1937 and Nin was murdered. The party was outlawed, and in October 1938 the remaining leaders of the POUM were charged with espionage, but never convicted (Moreno y Casanova and Forrest 2000).

P. O. U. M.

Noted on an 1870 five centimos.

ANARCHIST AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

CNT indicates the *Confederacion Nacional de Trabajo* (National Confederation of Labor), which was formed in 1910. As Moreno y Casanova and Forrest (2000: 39) summarized the CNT's objectives, it was "the great anarchist syndicate... (whose goal) was to maintain the purity of the collectivist principle in the face of moderate and communist tendencies."

FAI indicates *Federacion Anarquista Iberica* (Iberian Anarchist Federation). It was founded in Valencia in 1927, and one of its aims was to control the CNT. The FAI opposed the Republic before the Civil War, and participated in the rebellions in Bajo Llobregat in 1931 and Casas Viejas in 1933. The CNT later sided with the Republicans against the Fascists during the Spanish Civil War, was part of the Republican government, organized militia groups, and assassinated opponents of the Republican regime.

The CNT / FAI countermark reads *Oberos No Votar!* This means "Workers, don't vote!" It was a call to boycott the ballot box in the election of 1933 (Moreno y Casanova 1994). The countermark was produced from a specially made stamp, just large enough to cover the entire face of a ten centimos.

CNT

Noted on 1870 Spanish five and ten centimos,

C. N. T. / OBREROS / NO VOTAR. / F. A. I.

Noted on 1870 ten centimos,

F. A. I.

Noted on 1870 and five and ten centimos.

"UP SPAIN"

The Spanish political organizations that competed for power during the 1930s used different versions of "Up Spain"

as their rallying cries. The Falangist slogan was "*Arriba Espana*," while the Loyalists used "*Viva la Republica*," and the Nationalists "*Viva Espana*" (Rulau 2003: 159, 164-165). Such countermarks have been reported to exist on various Spanish coins minted from the 1870s to the late 1930s, but the specifics of only a couple of pieces have been reported in the literature.

Nationalists

The letters of the countermark listed below were made using some sort of tool, perhaps a screwdriver or chisel, to impress the various parts of each letter. The initials "M.D" are countermarked on the reverse in the same style. Moreno y Casanova and Forrest (2000: 40) note that "*Viva Espana*" is a traditional military salute, and the countermark probably was issued during the Civil War in the Nationalist part of the country.

VIVA / ESPANA

Rev: M.D

Noted on 1870 ten centimos

Falangists

The Falangist "Up Spain" salute was "*Arriba Espana*." Vallis Font (1985: 41) noted this countermark on a 1937 Republican peseta, and argued it was an economic issue. Accordingly, it would have been used in 1938 by General Gozanlo Queipo del Llano in Andalucia to validate Republican coins for use in Nationalist territory. The only example the writer has seen appears to be from individual letter punches, and so the issue seems to be a private political countermark, rather than a governmental countermark with an economic purpose.

! ARRIBA / ESPANA !

Noted on 1937 peseta

DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT

Spanish supporters of democracy met in Paris in 1974 to organize opposition to Francisco Franco's regime, and in March of 1975 their various groups merged to become the *Junta Democratica*. Its activities included radio broadcasts to Spain from London and Paris (Valls Font 1987). Franco died in that year, and Juan Carlos became King of Spain. Political parties soon were legalized and the first elections since 1936 were then held.

VIVA LA JUNTA DEMOCRATICA

Noted on five pesetas

J D 1975

Noted on 1957 five pesetas

MISCELLANEOUS COUNTERMARKS

Forrest (1994: 280) reported a large swastika countermark on a 1945 Spanish five centimos that was in the collection of Juan Jose Moreno y Casanova. Given the date of the coin, the countermark must have been applied shortly before or after the Nazis were defeated in the Second World War. So the purpose of the countermark is not at all clear.

Swastika

Noted on 1945 five centimos

UNITED STATES

Some American political countermarks are economic, and deal with issues that pitted the rich against the poor. Many others seem to deal in one way or another with slavery and racism, but not all of their origins are as yet well understood.

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE VISIT

Until a few years ago, the sources of these countermarked coins remained shrouded in the mists of time. Frank Duffield, who was then the editor of *The Numismatist*, offered his readers all the information then known about the pieces in an article series entitled "A Trial List of the Countermarked Modern of the World," which ran from 1919 to 1922. As is typical with so much that has been written about political countermarks because they were little documented at the time of their issue, much of Duffield's comments were incorrect speculation.

One of the most interesting stamps found on United States coins is that of the bust of Washington on one side and the bust of Lafayette on the other side. These pieces are not numerous, and bring good prices when offered for sale. The occasion for the stamping was Lafayette's visit to this country in 1824, but where and when the stamping was done has not been satisfactorily determined. The version most generally accepted is contained in a letter received some time ago from one of our correspondents, as follows:

"When you come to the United States section of your article on countermarked coins, play up with a good story regarding the Washington and Lafayette heads countermarked on various coins. There are different stories regarding this stamp, all of which have been questioned as to correctness. The story most generally told is that while Lafayette was being entertained at the mint during his visit to the United States about 1824, in compliment to Lafayette, each of his party was privileged to offer a coin on which the stamp was made from punches that had been prepared especially for the purpose. I have a United States half dollar with a very good stamp of Lafayette's head."

Another story is to the effect that during a procession in honor of Lafayette, coins bearing the stamps were thrown from one of the carriages to the crowds lining the streets through which the procession passed.

General Lafayette fought with the Americans during the Revolution, and later was a candidate for the position of supreme political leader of France. He returned to the US on August 15, 1824, for an extended visit that continued into 1825. (See Bowers 1999 for some contemporary American accounts of his visit).

These countermarked coins are stamped using medal dies, which W. S. Baker (*Medallic Portraits of Washington* 1885) thought had been cut by Charles Cushing Wright. In fact, two years later in 1826 Wright made the very well executed dies for the Erie Canal medal, and during the 1850s made the first dies for the \$50 California gold pieces that were issued by Augustus Humbert.

Only recently was it discovered that the Lafayette and Washington medals actually had been issued by someone else. Joseph Lewis advertised them in the September 20, 1824, *Philadelphia National Gazette*. In his advertisement he noted that he already had sold 2,000 of the medals in gold and silver (Bowers 2001).

Most of the countermarked coins are made from the pair of Lewis medal dies. A smaller number of pieces only are stamped with the die of Lafayette. Examination of a number of examples indicates that there is a tendency for the Washington die to be on the obverse and positioned so that it roughly in the same alignment as the head of liberty on a coin, but this is not a universal characteristic.

Coin dies are aligned so that if a coin is flipped vertically the reverse will be upright. Medal dies are aligned so that if a medal is displayed vertically that both sides will be aligned correctly (i.e., you have to flip a medal horizontally). Most of these countermarks have a medal die alignment, and so the reverse die (usually Lafayette) is upside down relative to the coin.

In turn, the pieces could be worn as badges if a hole was put in the countermarked coin. Doing so would result in both Washington and Lafayette's bust being upright. In fact, at least one of these countermarked coins is holed above the heads of Lafayette and Washington, and seems to have been used as a ceremonial badge (Brunk 2003).

GENERAL LAFAYETTE / Bust of Lafayette Right / 1824

Noted on 1823 dime, 1818 quarter, and 1807 British penny

GENERAL LAFAYETTE / Bust of Lafayette Right / 1824

Rev: GEORGE WASHINGTON / Bust of Washington

Noted on a dozen US large cents, four dimes, three half dollars, a one real and a two reales. One example appears on an apparently planed off large cent.

ANDREW JACKSON

Andrew Jackson was the first American president elected from the West, and was a controversial figure. His claim to fame was the defeat the British at the Battle of New Orleans after a peace treaty ending the War of 1812 had been signed, but word of the peace did not reach the United States for some time. Jackson's inauguration degenerated into a drunken brawl, and he believed in the "spoils system" whereby those in power rewarded their followers with jobs and contracts.

REX AND JACKASS / THE HERO OF NEW ORLEANS

Noted on US Large Cent

One of his Jackson's major political battles regarded the Second Bank of the United States. It was run by Nicholas Biddle, but when a bill renewing its charter reached President Jackson, he vetoed it in July of 1832. The Bank became a major issue in the 1832 presidential election campaign, with Jackson being supported by the Democrats, while Biddle and the Bank were supported by Henry Clay and the Whig Party. Jackson won, but Biddle found a means to keep the Bank open after its

federal charter had expired by getting a state charter. This countermark appears to refer to the controversy as Jackson's nickname was "Old Hickory."

OLD HICKORY / SPECIE WANTED

Noted on a large cent.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA

The Feb. 2, 1848, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ceded California and the Southwest to the United States at the end of the Mexican-American War. It was only by this happenstance that the United States, rather than Mexico, benefited from the discovery of gold in California. On Jan. 24, 1848, James Marshall had made an historical discovery while working as the partner of John Sutter in building a sawmill on the American River branch of the Sacramento River near Coloma. He found a great deal of gold there.

The commander of the Tenth US Military Department at Monterey, Colonel Richard Barnes Mason eventually realized the importance of the discovery at Sutter's Mill. At the end of August he toured the gold fields on the encouragement of a young Lieutenant William Tecumseh Sherman. Soon afterwards he had one of his other junior officers use discretionary money from the civil fund to purchase 230 ounces of California gold at the price of \$10 per ounce.

Mason then instructed Lieutenant Lucien Loesser, who was entitled to leave because of his recent promotion, to take the gold to the Office of the Adjutant General in Washington, along with a letter from Mason describing the strike in California. In fact, the report that was sent to Washington had been written by Lt. Sherman, and only slight changes were made by Mason. This young lieutenant later became the famous Union general who burned Atlanta and marched to the sea, and later was instrumental in the Indian Wars. The report also mentioned that when the two of them had visited San Francisco on June 20th that "all, or nearly all, of its male inhabitants had gone to the mines. The town, which a few months before was so busy and thriving was then almost deserted" (quoted in Gibbs 1998).

Many years later, Sherman recalled in his *Memoirs* that, "One day, in the spring of 1848... two men, Americans, came into the office and inquired for the Governor... I asked their business and one answered that they had just come down from Captain Sutter on special business, and they wanted to see Governor Mason in person." They were allowed in, and some time later the governor called Sherman into his office and asked him if what the men had left in crumpled papers was gold. Indeed it was! It was "the very first discovered in the Sierra Nevada, which soon revolutionized the whole country, and actually moved the whole civilized world" (quoted in Gibbs 1998). At the time they realized that great amounts of gold had been discovered in California, Mason and Sherman did not yet know that California was a US territory because news of the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo had not yet reached them.

Sherman also wrote in his *Memoirs* that, "As the spring and summer of 1848 advanced, the reports came faster and faster from the gold-mines at Sutter's sawmill... Stories reached us of fabulous discoveries, and spread through the land... I of course could not escape the infection, and convinced Colonel Mason that it was our duty to go up and see with our own eyes, that we might report the truth to our Government." Mason, Sherman, and a few soldiers trekked to Sutter's Mill and arrived there on July 4, 1848. Only upon returning to Monterey did they realize that the Mexican War probably was over, although they were not

officially notified of the fact until September, by which time many American troops had deserted and gone prospecting.

Lt. Loesser's began his trip to Washington in late August, but his route was circuitous and it took him three months to reach the capital. He first chartered the schooner *La Lambayecana* from Monterey to Payta, Peru. There he boarded a British steamer and went to Panama, where he crossed the Isthmus by mule train. Then he went to Jamaica, and eventually to New Orleans! By the time he reached New Orleans, information about the discovery of gold already had reached Washington, and a telegraph from Losser only confirmed what already was known by the War Department.

A duplicate copy of Mason's letter reached Washington two days before James Polk's annual presidential message to Congress, and Polk mentioned the discovery of gold in his speech. Polk noted that "mineral deposits of precious metal existed to a considerable extent in California at the time of its acquisition. Recent discoveries render it probable that these mines are more extensive and valuable than anticipated. The accounts of the abundance of gold in that territory are of such an extraordinary character as would scarcely command belief..." (quoted in Bower 1975: 12).

Loesser and the gold finally reached Washington a few days later. Upon the gold's arrival the *Washington Union* commented in this way upon the rumors then flying about the discovery of gold in California (Bowers and Merena, Auction of the Henry Clifford Collection, March 18-20, 1982, lot 176).

We readily admit that the account so nearly approached the miraculous that we were relieved by the evidence of our own senses on the subject. The specimens have all the appearance of the native gold we had seen from the mines of North Carolina and Virginia; and we are informed that the Secretary will send the small chest of gold to the Mint, to be melted into coin and bars, and most of it to be subsequently fashioned into medals commemorative of the heroism and valor of our officers. Several of the other specimens he will retain for the present in the War Office as found in California in the form of lumps, scales, and sand; the last named being of different hues, from bright yellow to black, without much appearance of gold. However skeptical any man may have been, we defy him to doubt that if the quantity of such specimens as these be as great as has been represented, the value of gold in California must be greater than has been hitherto discovered in the old or new continent; and great as may be the immigration to this new El Dorado, the frugal and industrious will be amply repaid for their enterprise and toil.

President Polk portrayed the discovery of gold in California as a validation of his policy in pursuing the unpopular war with Mexico. As Mason had noted in his report, "I have no hesitation now in saying, that there is more gold in the country drained by the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers than will pay the cost of the present war with Mexico for a hundred times over" (quoted in Gibbs 1999). The gold was put on display in the War Office, and on December 8th the Secretary of War, William L. Marcy wrote the Director of the Mint requesting that most of it be turned into coins. (See Hurlburt 1968: 1146-1147 for a reproduction of the actual letter).

If the metal is found to be Pure Gold, as I doubt not that it will be, I request you reserve enough of it for two medals ordered by Congress and not yet completed, and the remainder, with the exception of one or two small bars, I wish to have coined and sent with the bars

to this Department, as many may wish to procure specimens of coin made from California gold, by exchanging other coins for it, I would suggest that it be made into Quarter Eagles with a distinguish mark on each.

A Joint Congressional Resolution of March 9, 1848, requested that a gold medal be presented to General Winfield Scott for his conduct of the 1847 Mexican campaign. On May 9 another resolution called for a gold medal to be presented to Major General Zachary Taylor for his defeat of the Mexican army at the battle of Buena Vista.

In 1848 the quarter eagle was the smallest denomination US gold coin, which is why it was chosen for minting as a way to maximize publicity. Each quarter eagle was hand stamped "CAL." while resting on the obverse die. The coins were successful as part of the advertising campaign to publicize the discovery of California gold. Soon 80,000 Forty-Niners flooded into the territory. California became a state in 1850, which cemented US control over the Southwest. It is estimated that 1,389 quarter eagles stamped CAL. were minted, roughly fifteen percent of the output of quarter eagles from the Philadelphia Mint that year.

The fact that there was "gold in them thaw hills" had been known for over a decade, but the extent of the Western wealth was not realized until late 1848. Philadelphia Mint records show that in 1838 some 820 ounces of California gold had been deposited with the Mint by the firm of George F. Hussey and George MacKay. They were New York City brokers located at 62 South Street, and the gold probably had been paid to them for goods purchased by someone in California (Hurlbutt 1968: 1148). Ironically, the day before the military shipment of gold was delivered to the Philadelphia Mint, a much larger deposit of California gold consisting of 1,804 ounces was received by the Mint from David Carter, who also had brought it from California by the Isthmus route (Hurlbutt 1968: 1148).

Modern counterfeits exist, including a fake stamp on genuine 1848 quarter eagles. Bowers (1975) reported on such a piece, which was distorted on the opposite side of the coin opposite from the countermark. That deformation indicated the coin had not been stamped when on the die, but had been stamped after the piece left the Mint. The recesses of the letters were bright and shiny, also indicating a recent strike, whereas the rest of the coin was very well worn. *That is a common characteristic of many fantasy and counterfeit countermarks.*

CAL.

Roughly 1,389 issued on 1848 quarter eagles, or fifteen percent of the Philadelphia output of such coins in that year.

SEE DEUTERONOMY

This *Biblical* verse reads, "No one who has been emasculated by crushing or cutting may enter the assembly of the Lord. No one born of a forbidden marriage nor any of his descendants may enter the assembly of the Lord, even down to the tenth generation." This is a genuinely enigmatic countermark, and an hypothesis is in order. It could, of course, refer to some sort of denomination dispute, and is an attack on the heritage of a religious leader, or the permissiveness of tolerating sexual relationships out of wedlock.

The religious reference, however, is similar to the sort of rhetoric that was used by John Brown and other abolitionists. If slavery is what is referred to, then the "forbidden marriage" is

the US Constitution, and the United States will be damned by God until slavery is eliminated. Since the latest known date of coin with this countermark is 1851, the reference more specifically may be to the series of bills that were part of the Compromise of 1850.

According to the Missouri Compromise of 1820, new states were to be admitted into the Union as pairs of slave and free states so that the South could maintain its veto power in Congress. Accordingly, California should have been *cut in half*, the northern part being admitted as a free state, and the southern half admitted as a slave state. Henry Clay came out of retirement to forge the Compromise of 1850 whereby California was admitted as a free state. At the same time, an associated series of other laws, including the Fugitive Slave Act, restricted Northern Blacks and required Northern Whites to arrest fugitive slaves and return them to the South. In fact, the next verse in Deuteronomy states that: "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from the master..."

The Compromise of 1850 caused even more Northerners to realize the South was so morally evil that the only solution to slavery would require the destruction of the Southern social system. By the end of the decade a mini Civil War had broken out in Kansas, and John Brown's forces had attacked Harper's Ferry in an attempt to incite a slave uprising. In any event, since a dozen of these countermarked coins are known, this *Biblical* verse must be mentioned in some contemporary account. *The person who discovers such an account will finally solve this old numismatic mystery.*

SEE DEUTERO- / NOMY 23: 1, 2!

Noted on a one real, two reales, a half cent, large cents, and half dollars dated as late as 1851.

SLAVERY

"Hit Him Again" refers to Representative Preston Brooks, who severely beat Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts with a walking stick on the floor of the US Senate in 1856. Brooks did so in response to Sumner's denouncement of Brook's uncle, Senator Andrew P. Butler of South Carolina. Sumner said of him that Butler "had chosen a mistress. the Harlot, Slavery" (Rulau 2004: 867). The motto "Hit Him Again" became a rallying cry. It was engraved on many walking canes to commemorate the beating of an honorable man by an evil one in defense of "Southern honor." (Parenthetically, many of the writer's ancestors immigrated to the Southern colonies, but were so morally offended by the Southern socio-political system that they moved West. Some of them ended up in Kansas just before the Civil War and were active abolitionists. One rode with John Brown and another was a Free Soil Party representative in the Kansas Territorial Legislature).

HIT HIM AGAIN

Noted on 1858 small cent

NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION

Land Limitation

David Bowers and Robert Merchant independently discovered historical evidence indicating this is a political countermark. Bowers (2001) convincingly argues that these countermarked coins were issued by the National Reform Association, which was formed in 1844 in New York City by members of the Locofocos, National Trades Union, and Workingmen's Party. Its platform included three major objectives: free federal homesteads, exemption of farms from

seizure for failure to pay debts, and "land limitation" to restrict the amount of land that could be owned by the wealthy. Therefore this countermark is a direct quote of one of the organization's basic principles.

LAND / LIMITATION

Noted on 1844 large cent and 1787 and 1812 two reales.

Vote the Land Free

Ever since a short note appeared in the 1919 *Numismatist* regarding this countermark (reproduced in Brunk 1976: 169), it was assumed that the countermark was an abolitionist issue of the Free Soil Party.

Before the Civil War the United States had before it a problem... (regarding) the extension of slavery into the new States and Territories. The slogan "Vote the Land Free" was the campaign cry of the anti-slavery extension or Free Soil party in the election of 1848, in which General Taylor was successful, and as a campaign medallet the supporters of the party had the slogan stamped upon a number of large copper cents, some of which were holed and worn as buttonhole badges. Most of them, however, were not holed, and as they passed from hand to hand they served a two-fold purpose – a medium of exchange and as anti-slavery extension propaganda.

Frank Duffield repeated the explanation that these pieces were issued for the 1848 presidential campaign in "A Trial List of the Countermarked Modern of the World," which ran in *The Numismatist* from 1919 to 1922 (reprinted in Brunk 1976). That explanation was repeated again by John DeWitt in his 1948 *Numismatist* article, "Election Medals of the Campaign of 1848," and later included in his classic reference, *A Century of Campaign Buttons* (1959). Dewitt also noted in regard to Spanish-American two reales with this countermark that they are "unique" in being "American political propaganda counterstamped on a foreign coin" (1948: 751).

The Free Soil Party explanation seemed perfectly reasonable, and was accepted for next eighty years, but was quite wrong. Bowers (2001) noted that while the Free Soil Party's slogan was "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men," no one has discovered a Free Soil Party advertisement or political ribbon with the slogan "Vote the Land Free." He also noted that except for reports of two large cents dated 1846 and 1848 – whose dates seem to be typos – and a counterfeit countermark made from individual letter punches on an 1846 large cent, all coins with this countermark were minted in 1844 or earlier. This suggests they were used during the 1844 election or had a more general political purpose not tied to a particular election. "VOTE THE LAND FREE" would have been a thoroughly appropriate slogan for the National Reform Association, and much more appropriate for its use than by abolitionists.

VOTE THE LAND / FREE

Noted on sixty large cents, four Spanish-American two reales, a British halfpenny, and a US quarter.

Vote the Land Free Counterfeits

The genuine "Vote the Land Free" countermark is made from a prepared stamp! Two types of modern counterfeits are known, both of which are made from different sets of individual letter punches (see Brunk 2003: 339-343).

TIMBUCTO FANTASIES

These pieces were unknown until the early 1980s when it was claimed that they had been issued by John Brown's Adirondack anti-slavery commune in Essex County, New York. It also was claimed as a way to support their authenticity that this identification had come from David Bowers, who emphatically reports that it did not! The writer has not seen an example, but Russell Rulau examined two specimens in 1999, and reported that they were made from the same individual letter stamps that were used to make various Western fantasy countermarks.

TIMBUCTO / ESSEX CO. / N. – Y.

Noted on three Canadian tokens

THE CIVIL WAR AND ITS LEGACY

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

A number of coins and tokens stamped with individual letter punches are related to Lincoln's presidency and his assassination. The pieces that so far have been illustrated – often very poorly – in auction catalogs seem to be genuine, but such things are easy to fake. So *caveat emptor!* (See Brunk 2003: 339-343 for examples of a number of series of fake countermarks made from single letter punches).

ABE / 64

Noted on a patriotic Civil War token.

DAM. / J. W. BOOTH

Noted on 1864 two cents.

A. LINCOLN / APRIL / 15 / 1865

Noted on 1864 two cents.

A. LINCOLN / DIED / APR. 14 / 1865

Noted on 185X half dollar.

LINCOLN & HAMLIN

Hannibal Hamlin was a Senator from Maine known for his opposition to the expansion of slavery, and was Lincoln's running mate in the 1860 election. He urged Lincoln to enact the Emancipation Proclamation and to arm Blacks to fight against the Confederacy. Because of his association with the Radical Republicans who wanted to punish Southerners for the mortal sin of slavery, Lincoln replaced Hamlin as his Vice Presidential candidate in 1864 with Andrew Johnson, a Democrat and a Southerner.

LINCOLN / & / HAMLIN

Noted on 1850 large cent

CONFEDERATE HALF DOLLARS

The Confederacy struck a pattern half dollar in 1861, which was unknown to numismatists until 1879. In that year the New Orleans Mint reopened, having been closed in May of 1861 because the nitric acid that was employed in the coinage process was needed more pressingly by the Confederacy to make gunpowder than to mint silver coins. It only was then that Benjamin F. Taylor, the former chief Confederate Coiner, revealed the existence of the CSA half dollar patterns to the editors of the New Orleans *Picayune*. Taylor had kept one

example of the coin and had kept the die from which they had been struck.

The Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, Christopher G. Memminger had created an independent paper money system and had hoped to create an independent coinage as well. In pursuant to this goal he had the New Orleans Mint create a pattern half dollar. Its reverse was engraved by August H. M. Petersen, while its obverse utilized a US half dollar die that was left over from Union control of the Mint before Louisiana seceded in late January of 1861 and joined the Confederacy on February 4th.

New Orleans was taken by the Federal forces of Admiral Farragut a little over a year later on May 1, 1862, which ended all Confederate hopes of employing its mint to produce coins. Only four examples of the half dollar were struck. One was kept by Taylor, and another was sent to Confederate President Jefferson Davis for his approval. All of them are now accounted for, and in 2003 one of the four original examples sold at auction for over \$630,000.00.

Ebenezer Mason, Jr., was a Philadelphia coin dealer who read Taylor's account about the CSA half dollar in 1879, and purchased his example and the die that had been used to mint it. Eventually the die was sold to J. W. Scott, a New York City coin dealer (Bowers 2001). Scott then purchased 500 half dollars that had been minted in New Orleans in 1861, many minted after Louisiana had withdrawn from the Union.

It seems that at first Scott countermarked each unprepared coin using a screw coinage press, but this method was unsuccessful in producing decent impressions of the Confederate die. Instead, the original US reverse showed through. Scott then milled off the reverse of the remaining specimens before stamping them. Consequently, these milled off pieces are lighter in weight. They also have somewhat flattened obverses, which resulted from the coins resting on a piece of soft brass during the stamping process.

These half dollar restrikes were sold to collectors of the day. Most of them still exist, but Gibbs (1997: 75) notes the die has "disappeared." Today the restruck half dollars are worth about \$7,500 in uncirculated condition.

Scott also used this same die to produce white metal tokens that advertised his coin business. He muled the original, Confederate die with a specially cut die that reads, "4 Originals Struck by Order of C.S.A. in New Orleans 1861 Rev. Same as U.S. (From Original Die: Scott)." As it was being used, the token die developed a semi-circular die crack in its lower right quadrant before all 500 pieces could be struck. Even these tokens are quite valuable today, with the *Red Book* pricing them at over \$3000 in uncirculated.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA / Confederate Arms/ HALF DOL.

1861-0 Half Dollar: 500 Struck

READ THE MENACE

The identification of this countermark was serendipitous. It was purchased at auction two decades ago as a merchant stamp that advertised *The Menace*, which was said to have been a newspaper. In re-reading an issue of *TAMS Journal* (1984: 191), the writer noticed that the same motto appears above a school house on some of the celluloids of the Ku Klan Klan. On the school's roof of those celluloids also is the slogan "Stand By It." So I concluded that this countermarked coin is an anti-school desegregation piece (Brunk 1987). In fact, the piece is anti-Catholic, rather than anti-Black; the KKK was prejudiced against Catholics and foreigners in general, as well as Blacks. The piece was issued for the 1912 election campaign.

The Menace was published in Aurora, Missouri by The Menace Publishing Company, and its editor was Wilbur Franklin Phelps. Its readers consisted of Klan members, anti-Catholics and similar sorts of bigots. During the election of 1912, Phelps urged his readers to support the continued "separation of church and state," which had become a code phrase for anti-Catholicism. Phelps did so by popularizing the ditty:

Read the Menace
Get the Dope
Go to the Polls
And Defeat the Pope

Until the early twentieth century it was common for public schools to teach from the *Bible*. The Protestant majority saw no problem in teaching religion until Catholics wanted to do likewise. Then the Protestants revived Thomas Jefferson's old doctrine of the "separation of church and state" as a way to suppress Catholic beliefs and to keep Catholics out of the political office. Catholics were said to not be "real Americans," were agents of a foreign power, and were "controlled by Rome."

The rhetoric of *The Menace* and the other publications of the Menace Publishing Co. was so vile that its partners, Wilbur F. Phelps, Bruce M. Phelps, Theodore C. Walker, and Marvin Brown were indicted by the US district attorney of Western Missouri. They were charged with "obscenity" in *US vs. Menace Publishing Co.* (1913) for publishing *The Menace* and an anti-Catholic book called *The Pope, Chief of White Slavers, High Priest of Intrigue*. All four of the partners were acquitted by a Missouri jury, most of whose members probably had as bigoted a set of beliefs as did the publishers!

READ / THE / MENACE

Noted on 1907 quarter.

STONE MOUNTAIN

An association was created in 1915 to construct a massive monument to the Confederacy on Stone Mountain in Georgia, east of Atlanta. Gutzon Borglum, who later created Mount Rushmore, was hired as its sculptor. Construction was delayed until 1923, and by then it had become obvious to the Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial Association that the cost of the endeavor would be huge.

As a potential way to raise money, the association decided to take advantage of the current fad of minting commemorative half dollars, and appealed to Congress to issue one for Stone Mountain (Douglass 2000). From the beginning of the project Borglum had been worried that the Southerners involved in raising funds for the Monument would steal everything they touched, and repeatedly pressed for an accounting of Association funds. As it turned out, Borglum's fears were totally justified, but an audit was not conducted until most of the money had disappeared!

When legislation was drafted in 1923 for a Stone Mountain commemorative half dollar, the project was highly controversial. Northerners viewed the half dollar as honoring people without honor, people who had caused the North to spill its precious blood to eliminate the Southern evil of slavery. As a way to win more support for the proposal, the bill was modified so that the Stone Mountain half dollar would also commemorate President Warren B. Harding. The revised bill passed in March of 1924, and up to five million coins were authorized.

The Association now asked Borglum to design the half dollar as well as continue his work on the monument. Borglum's initial designs for the coin were rejected by the US Mint as awkward and too cluttered. The design finally approved by the Mint dropped all reference to President Harding, and only memorialized "The Valor of the Soldier of the South."

As it turned out, Borglum's innovative carving techniques for the monument were a failure. Eventually he was fired by the Association, which by then was having grave financial problems. In retaliation, Borglum destroyed his models for the monument, and the Association had him arrested.

The project had been plagued by bad publicity from the beginning by honoring what Northerners saw as a dishonorable cause. A political cartoon of the day (Hyder and Colbert 1985: 472) showed Uncle Sam offering his hand in friendship to a Southern gentleman in hopes of reciprocation, but part of the caption read, "Will the South accept his offer or pass it by?" Borglum's dismissal and subsequent arrest were perhaps the final blows to the fund raising project. Those acts greatly angered even the Atlanta chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the national UDC did not officially offer its continued support for the project.

Roughly 2.3 million coins were struck in 1925, and were to be sold for \$1.00 each. As William Hyder and R. W. Colbert noted (1985: 466), "The shenanigans associated with the issuance of half dollars are legendary in numismatics, but none is more mysterious than the variety of schemes devised to sell the Stone Mountain half dollar."

The New York publicist Harvey Hill was hired to promote the coins, and organized the "Harvest Campaign" among Southern governors. Each of the Confederate states, the District of Columbia, and the state of Oklahoma, which had been a

Confederate territory during the Civil War and whose southeastern section is still called "Little Dixie," was allocated a quota of coins based on "white population and bank deposits."

As is obvious from this overtly racist criterion, Northern concerns about honoring an unrepentant moral evil were totally justified. Lynchings were then common in the South, the Ku Klux Klan was a feared political force, and only twenty-five years earlier the US Army had worried about the potential problem of Southern terrorism! The Army was afraid that Southerners would conduct terrorist attacks against its troop trains as the United States mobilized soldiers in Florida in preparation to invade Cuba during the Spanish-American War. In fact, a train carrying Rough Riders was detailed in Tupelo, Mississippi, killing several of them and injuring their commander, but that derailment may have been accidental.

In any event, the Association needed a great deal of money to continue its operations, and even assuming it sold all the half dollars and made 50 cents each on their sale, that would be only a fraction of the amount needed to finish the memorial. So the Association countermarked some of the coins with letters and numbers indicating specific locations in Southern states, and had the coins auctioned locally. A letter from the executive secretary in charge of auctioning such coins in South Carolina reported that their price at auction varied from \$10.00 to \$110.00, with \$23.00 being the average. He also noted that one coin had sold for \$1,330.00 in Bradenton, Florida, and suggested that fact be mentioned as part of the sales pitch before each auction (Stearns 1977: 2245-2246).

In the early 1930s, C. H. Orr wrote a letter to the editor of *The Numismatist* (1932: 455) in which he commented on the countermarked Stone Mountain half dollars, which only recently had come to the attention of numismatists.

I was local chairman selling the coins in Honey Grove, Texas, and I had the coin stamped "No. 143," the number of my district, and "Texas" also stamped. These special coins were sold to the highest bidders, and brought as much as \$262 each in one town. There was only one of each particular stamp and I suppose Tennessee did the same thing as the Texas State Committee.

Apparently few coin collectors knew about the existence of the countermarked half dollars until well after they had been issued. An example of the certificate that came with these half dollars was illustrated by Adna Wilde (1965: 1635). Another was noted in a Bowers and Merena auction (Jan. 6, 1994, lot 2550). It reads:

Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental Association
This Is To Certify That
MRS. E. R. G. GINN
is the registered owner of Stone Mountain Memorial
Half Dollar
SOUTH CAROLINA NUMBER 113
In Testimony Whereof, this certificate is issued by the
Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental Association
This FIRST day of OCTOBER 1926.

Hyder and Colbert (1985) cite a 1926 Harvest Campaign brochure that notes four classes of half dollars could be purchased. The first and most commonly seen are pieces dedicated to municipalities. Most of these have state abbreviations and locality numbers. An example is the "S. C. 113" half dollar whose certificate is noted above. The best educated guess is that a group of dollars would be countermarked for each state by the national distribution authority. They were stamped with successive numbers, and what town got what number was just a matter of chance.

Adna Wilde's grandfather was the son of a Confederate general, and was appointed by the Governor of Mississippi to distribute Stone Mountain half dollars in Warren County (Wilde 1987: 1635). His diary entry for June 6, 1925, noted that,

We auctioned off to the highest bidder at Opera House tonight, a numbered Stone Mountain Coin (No. 609) and Mr. R. Weil becomes purchaser (for) \$30.00. These coins – a tribute to the valor of the Confederate Soldier – & turned over to Memorial Assn. at face value & allowed to be sold at \$1.00 each, the profit to be used by the Assn. in completing the gigantic work on Stone Mountain.

The second class consists of United Daughters of Confederacy pieces. These are stamped "U.D.C.", a chapter number and a state abbreviation. That is sufficient information to allow such pieces to be identified precisely to their locality by searching upon the chapter number. Third are Sons of Confederate Veteran pieces. So far none of these pieces has been identified, probably because they are not countermarked coins, but were special in another other way.

Finally there are pieces that honor student excellence. The "G.L." and "S.L." countermarked half dollars apparently are of this sort. An educated guess is that these abbreviations indicate "gold laureate" (valedictorian) and "silver laureate" (second in class). All known pieces of this sort have relatively low numbers, with 1 and 2 being the most common. What does this suggest? Perhaps the coins were only used in a single year (1926 or 1927), and were intended to be presented to the top two graduates of a state's major universities. Both the "G.L. 27" and "S.L. 27" pieces of Oklahoma are known, which may mean they were not awarded, and most of the "G.L." and "S.L." pieces may be equivalent of salesman's samples for series that were not adopted by most states. (All this, of course, is only speculation as is true of so much about political countermarks).

Adna Wilde (1987) reports such coins often have loops or bezels, and one of the "G.L." coins came with a gold bezel. An auction listing for "VA. U.D.C. 1482" noted that it had been forcefully removed from a "frame," apparently a bezel, which left gouges in the reeding at 12:00. That piece probably had been mounted to be worn as a brooch or on a neck chain.

Whitehead and Hoag minted a number of varieties of brass 32 mm Stone Mountain Children's Founders Roll medals. Their obverse shows the original design for Stone Mountain, consisting of Stonewall Jackson, Robert E. Lee, and Jefferson Davis on horseback, while the reverse has a perpetual flame burning in front of the entrance to the Memorial Hall. Many of them are holed at the top for wearing as badges, and part of them are suspended from a brass bar reading "U.C.V" for the United Confederate Veterans. One of these also is countermarked "1927" at the bottom of the reverse and "N.C." in the right field of the reverse. Another piece was similarly countermarked by "GA." but now lacks its bar. Nevertheless, it seems reasonable to conclude that such pieces were used as reunion badges or souvenir medals by UCV members.

State abbreviation and UDC countermarks were all made from similar style punches. This seemingly indicates they came from the same source, presumably the Association's coin distributor, and were countermarked before being delivered to local authorities. The A, T, and N series apparently have different sources. Since two "A 167" pieces are known, it has been speculated these may be recent fakes, but that is not certain, and it might just indicate that two pieces were sold at the same auction.

Engraved pieces imitating genuine types of countermarks also are known. It is possible that these pieces are fakes, which were made in the 1980s for sale to collectors after a number of articles had appeared about countermarked Stone Mountain half dollars, and their values had increased greatly. No one has offered a guess about the source of the "T" series. The "N" series has been assigned to Nashville since one example came from the estate of a cashier who had worked at the Nashville Federal Reserve Bank (Stearns 1977).

Eventually the Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial Association had to return a million coins to the Mint for melting as they could not be sold, no matter how much the hype. As still is typical of so many public projects in the Deep South – whose states are legendary for their political corruption as witnessed by recent events involving New Orleans flood relief – most of the money from selling the Stone Mountain half dollars just disappeared! Financial accounts were not so much "cooked" as simply not kept.

A generous interpretation is that there was a 66 percent overhead cost in selling the half dollars, but as a 1928 audit reported, "The records of the Association have not been maintained in such a manner as to permit of accurate ascertainment..." (quoted in Hyder and Colbert 1985: 481). In other words, Borglum, who had been afraid that Southerners would steal even the monies meant for a monument to "Southern honor," had been absolutely correct! The evil of the Old South was so great that sixty years after the Civil War the Southerners who were involved in the Stone Mountain half dollar scam had no idea what the word "honor" really meant.

After Borglum was fired, another sculptor, Augustus Lukeman, was hired. Lukeman redesigned the monument, but could not get much work done by March 20, 1928, which was the date originally set for the monument's completion. According to the agreement with the owners of Stone Mountain, the failure of the Association to complete the project by that time resulted in ownership of the land being returned to the Venable family, which had donated it for construction. The mountain had considerable value for mining granite and the Venables reclaimed the land in 1928.

In 1958 the state of Georgia authorized the purchase of the mountain as a state park. Work on the monument was not resumed until 1963. Then its completion was funded by the state of Georgia. The result that was completed in 1970 is quite different from Borglum's original vision, but is nevertheless a monumental edifice to the Old South.

It has been assumed that most of the countermarked coins were issued by the Association before being delivered to local authorities, particularly since examples are known with "TEXAS" stamped over both "FLA" and "VA". These pieces may indicate mistakes by the stamper. Or the Virginia pieces may have not gotten any bids, and were returned unsold and then reissued.

What is odd about these pieces is that the countermarks are not placed in systematic fashion on the coins. Such a sloppy production routine seems unusual for a series stamped at a central location. Most of the stamps appear in one of four

places: 1. In the upper field to the left of the eagle. 2. In the lower field to the left of the eagle. 2. On the rock on which the eagle stands. 4. At the edge of the coin between the eagle's left wing and the bottom legend.

The countermarks are not always aligned at the same angle, and some countermarks appear on both sides of the same coin! In other words, the stamping was poorly done, and reflected the lack of professionalism of the issuers, who seem to have been mostly interested in looting as much money as possible from the Memorial Association.

A – ORIGIN NOT KNOWN

A 167

Noted on two Stone Mountain half dollars.

ALABAMA

ALA. / Number

Noted on eleven Stone Mountain half dollars. The highest number so far noted is 302.

ALA. / Number / U. D. C.

Noted on ten Stone Mountain half dollars, including UDC 291.

ALA. / Number / S. L.

Noted on two Stone Mountain half dollars. The highest number so far noted is 11.

ARKANSAS

ARK. / Number

Noted on nine Stone Mountain half dollars. The highest number so far noted is 286.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

D. C. / Number

Noted on one Stone Mountain half dollar. The highest number so far noted is 1.

D. C. / Number / G. L.

Noted on one Stone Mountain half dollar. The highest number so far noted is 2.

FLORIDA

FLA. / Number

Noted on two Stone Mountain half dollars. The highest number so far noted is 65.

FLA. / Number / G. L.

Noted on three Stone Mountain half dollars. The highest number so far noted is 50.

G. L. FLA. / No 2

This has been noted *engraved* in an odd style on a Stone Mountain half dollar. Its status is uncertain.

FLA. / Number / S. L.

Noted on three Stone Mountain half dollars. The highest number so far noted is 25.

GEORGIA

GA. / Number

Noted on seventeen Stone Mountain half dollars. The highest number so far noted is 457.

GA. / Number / S. L.

Noted on two Stone Mountain half dollars. The highest number so far noted is 43.

GA. / 1927

Noted on a Stone Mountain Children's Founders Roll medal.

K – ORIGIN NOT KNOWN

K Number

Noted on two Stone Mountain half dollars. The highest number so far noted is 24.

KENTUCKY

KY / Number

Noted on three Stone Mountain half dollars. The highest number so far noted is 256.

LOUISIANA

LA. / Number

Noted on three Stone Mountain half dollars. The highest number so far noted is 247.

LA. / Number G. L.

Noted on two Stone Mountain half dollars. The highest number so far noted is 36.

LA. / Number S. L.

Noted on two Stone Mountain half dollars. The highest number so far noted is 48.

MISSISSIPPI

MISS / Number

Noted on four Stone Mountain half dollars. The highest number so far noted is 609.

MISS / Number S. L.

Noted on one Stone Mountain half dollar. The highest number so far noted is 4.

NASHVILLE

N – Number

Noted on three Stone Mountain half dollars. The highest number so far noted is 6.

NORTH CAROLINA

N. CAR. / Number

Noted on sixteen Stone Mountain half dollars. The highest number so far noted is 374.

N. CAR. / Number / S. L.

Noted on one Stone Mountain half dollar. The highest number so far noted is 4.

N. CAR. / U. D. C. / Number

Noted on two Stone Mountain half dollars. The numbers noted so far are 536 (Red Springs) and 1767 (Fairmont), which represent UDC chapter numbers.

N.C. / 1927

Noted on a Stone Mountain Children's Founders Roll medal.

OKLAHOMA**OKLA / Number**

Noted on eleven Stone Mountain half dollars. The highest number so far noted is 389.

OKLA / Number / G. L.

Noted on one Stone Mountain half dollar. The highest number so far noted is 27.

OKLA / Number / S. L.

Noted on two Stone Mountain half dollars. The highest number so far noted is 27.

SOUTH CAROLINA**S. C. / Number**

Noted on five Stone Mountain half dollars. The highest number so far noted is 216.

S. C. / Number / G. L.

Noted on four Stone Mountain half dollars. The highest number so far noted is 24.

S. C. / Number / S. L.

Noted on three Stone Mountain half dollars. The highest number so far noted is 41.

T – ORIGIN NOT KNOWN**T / Number**

Noted on two Stone Mountain half dollars. The highest number so far noted is 34.

TENNESSEE**TENN. / Number**

Noted on ten Stone Mountain half dollars. The highest number so far noted is 197.

TENN. / Number / G. L.

Noted on one Stone Mountain half dollar. The highest number so far noted is 11.

TENN. / Number / S. L.

Noted on one Stone Mountain half dollar. The highest number so far noted is 22.

TENN. / U. D. C. / Number

Noted on four Stone Mountain half dollars. The numbers noted so far are 245 (Nashville), 745 (Johnson City), 1396 (Harriman), and 1582 (Dover), which represent UDC chapter numbers.

TEXAS**TEXAS / Number**

Noted on seven Stone Mountain half dollars. The highest number so far noted is 242. Two examples have "TEXAS" stamped over "FLA" Three examples have "TEXAS" stamped over "VA"

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY**U. D. C. / Number**

Noted on two Stone Mountain half dollars. The highest number so far noted is 2.

VIRGINIA**VA. / Number**

Noted on twelve Stone Mountain half dollars. The highest number so far noted is 338.

VA. / U. D. C. / Number

Noted on four Stone Mountain half dollars. The highest number so far noted is 1167. The numbers 154 (Charlottesville), 174 (Blacksburg), 1167, and 1482 represent UDC chapter numbers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

Quite a few countermarks of President Washington are known, but many of them seem to be fantasies. The most notable exception is the 1824 series for the visit of Lafayette. As mentioned earlier, most of those pieces have a Washington reverse, although no examples are known with just the Washington die. It may be that the Washington die shattered, which is why some pieces only employ the Lafayette die.

BUTTON DIES

Large suit buttons commemorating important events were used on military uniforms during the nineteenth century, and also were sold to the general public. Almost thirty varieties of such buttons regarding President Washington exist. They were issued from 1789 to 1793 to commemorate his inauguration or his first term in office (Rulau-Fuld 1999: 243-245).

A number of what at first seem to be countermarks made from these button dies also are found on coins. Upon close inspection, most of them seem to be made from fantasy dies produced later to imitate Washington buttons, which are highly valued by button collectors. Other types of countermarks from button dies besides those listed below may exist, but that is uncertain because few pieces of this sort have been illustrated.

Die Trial?

This counterfeit coin appears to have been struck from a genuine button die Rulau-Fuld (1999: 244), but when it was made is not certain.

LONG LIVE THE PRESIDENT * in circular ring

An example is known on a 1792 silver plated copper, counterfeit four reales.

G W SCRIPT IN RING COUNTERMARKS

These appear to be fantasies made from stamps intended to produce fantasy Washington inaugural buttons. Most of the pieces only have been described and were not illustrated. The only piece that has been plated in references is the 1794 eight reales. George Fuld illustrated it in the November 1962 issue of *TAMS Journal*. It probably is a fantasy made for sale to collectors since the countermark is uncirculated, but since none of the other pieces of this sort has been examined, that conclusion is not certain. Presumably the "GW" portion of the countermarks was made using a separate stamp, and "GW" is the same on both series, but that also cannot be verified until other examples are examined.

LONG LIVE THE PRESIDENT * in circular ring around a separate, incuse countermark G W (in script)

Reportedly exists on Connecticut, New Jersey, and Vermont cents, but only verified on a 1794 eight reales.

Thirteen Stars and Three Floral Springs in circular ring around a separate, incuse countermark G W (in script)

Reportedly exists on Connecticut and Vermont cents, a 1790 British shilling, and a planchet, but no example has been illustrated.

G W FANTASIES

Many examples of a fantasy "GW" in rectangle counterstamp appeared on the numismatic market during the 1950s, when it was claimed they had been issued for the visit of General Lafayette in 1824. The writer has examined photographs of about a dozen of these countermarks, and while they sometimes appear on well worn coins, the countermarks themselves are uncirculated. This is a clear indication that they are fantasies. By way of contrast, while some of the 1824 Lafayette/Washington countermarks are in XF-AU condition, many are worn, and some are really beat up. Rulau and Fuld (1985: 241) note this "GW" fantasy sometimes is found with a small bust of Lafayette, which also is a fantasy.

GW in Rectangle

Noted on a wide variety of coins, including a Washington cent, large cents, dimes, quarters, half reales, reales, two reales, 1679 English shilling and an 1802 silver dollar.

Very Small Washington Bust and Legend

This Washington countermark is a very small, 5 mm. It has been known for a long time, and certainly is not a recent fantasy. An example on a shilling appeared in the Garrett Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, March 25, 1981, lot 1906) with the note that:

T. Harrison Garrett bought this unusual counterstamp, which shows a small head of Washington, in the Chapman brothers' sale of the Charles I. Bushnell Collection in 1882. The piece was earlier acquired by Bushnell from Joseph J. Mickley. It was earlier stated that Mr. Mickley had purchased the coin for the cost of one guinea sometime prior to 1867 (at the time a guinea was equal to about \$5). Woodward in 1867 in his description of the Mickley coins noted that this piece is "Fine, unique and I have never seen another impression from this particular die."

Rulau and Fuld (1999: 96) appear to have assumed these countermarked coins were struck from a very small die of about the same size that was used to make very small medals (Garrett-1813). The miniature medal that they mention, however, has the bust of Washington left, while the countermark has bust right. A close examination of photographs indicates that the countermark also has a different style than the miniature medal. They believed the miniature model was issued circa 1876; at that time American die sinkers were making various miniature medals, such as "Lord's Prayer" pieces, to advertise their skills. But since the countermarked pieces have been known since shortly after the Civil War, they must have had a different source.

So what was the purpose of the stamp that was used to countermark these coins? It seems highly unlikely that its intent was to countermark coins because the countermarks are so small that they are impossible to read without a glass. A reasonable guess is that their initial intention was to be part of a pseudo-hallmark.

Besides using their own name or initials to stamp silverware, some American silversmiths also used pseudo-hallmarks. These imitated British stamps, and were designed to convince people that their wares were of high quality. Hallenbeck (1964: 43) illustrated a large cent with three small, pseudo-hallmarks. One of them he called a "king's head," but it

just as easily could have been called the head of George Washington or Martha Washington.

(Pseudo-hallmark coin here)

Such small stamps occasionally were used to indicate the quality of US goods, with a different symbol appearing on regular, superior, and highest quality goods. Stamps of this sort also were used by other sorts of smiths, such as sword makers and gunsmiths. Therefore, a reasonable, educated guess is that this countermark's original intent was to be applied to the goods of some sort of skilled metalsmith. Someone used the stamp to countermark coins 150 years ago, which were sold to the collectors of the age for a small premium or perhaps just presented to friends as souvenirs.

GEORGE WASHINGTON around Tiny Bust of Washington Right

Noted on three dimes (1820 1821 1829) an 1818 quarter, 1807 half real, 1799 and 1794 two reales, 1818 British shilling, and a 1766 counterfeit Irish halfpenny

OTHER SMALL "WASHINGTON" STAMPS

Dealers like to identify uncertain countermarks as being the busts of Washington, Lafayette, Napoleon or someone else of historical importance as a way to increase their value. American

auctioneers are tempted to call any small bust with a wig or a fancy hairdo the bust of Washington. So far, all the other pieces of this sort of been single specimens, and it is unlikely they really are Washington busts. Examples of such unique pieces have been reported on an 1818 quarter and an 1811 English three shilling bank token.

BASHLOW'S FANTASIES

Another commonly encountered fantasy countermark was made by Robert Bashlow in the 1950s. Many examples are found on 1797 English cartwheel pennies, which were then inexpensive, and probably could have been bought in bulk for much less than a dollar each. The stamp that was used to countermark these coins has considerable artistic merit, which suggests that the die initially had been meant for striking medals. Bashlow also was responsible for the often seen copies of Confederate cents, which he made for the Centennial of the Civil War.

GEORGE WASHINGTON / Washington's Bust Right

Noted on various coins, most often seen on 1797 English cartwheel pennies or less often twopence, one example noted on an 1811 English penny token, and one example on a 1790-NR gold eight escudos.

MISCELLANEOUS US COUNTERMARKS

ANTI-FDR

During the 1960s numerous Roosevelt silver dimes were found in circulation stamped "SOB" (son of a bitch) from individual letter punches. The pieces were so commonly encountered that they occasionally were illustrated – very poorly – in the letters to the editor section of numismatic journals. They appear on coins dated as late as 1965, and reflected the intense dislike that many people still had for FDR, the New Deal, and the 1960s liberalism of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. The countermark "JEW" also has been noted on a Roosevelt dime, but its reason is not obvious.

SOB

Half a dozen examples noted on Roosevelt dimes.

JEW

Noted on 1948 Roosevelt dime.

CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG

The Confederacy employed a number of potential national flags on a trial basis, but none of them proved satisfactory. That was particularly the case on the battlefield because some of the Confederate flags were largely white, and easily could be mistaken as flags of surrender. The flag that people think of today as the Confederate flag is the "Stars and Bars," which eventually became a common battle flag used by most Confederate forces.

Almost a century after the war was over, the Battle Flag was incorporated into some Southern state flags and seals during the Civil Rights era as a symbol of the "pride" so many Southerners had for the evil of slavery and the lack of morality that was the Old South. By the 1990s there was a movement among reasonable Southerners to remove the Battle Flag from government buildings.

Nevertheless, many Southerners remained racists, and saw the removal of the Battle Flag as an insult to their "cultural heritage." The writer taught for three years in the Deep South, and vividly remembers some of their protests, the more benign of which included putting racist bumper stickers on cars. Such people also countermarked Southern state commemorative quarters with the Battle Flag, and desecrated the bust of Abraham Lincoln on five dollar bills by stamping a larger version of the Battle Flag in red ink so as to cover his face.

Confederate Battle Flag

Noted on various Southern state commemorative quarters.

GOLD STANDARD

One of the major political controversies of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century concerned whether US obligations should be backed by gold or silver. Gold provided a more stable monetary system since the amount of gold was fixed, but adopting that sort of system was seen as detrimental to farmers, working men and other debtors.

IN GOLD WE TRUST

Noted on 1867 nickel

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION 1892

Noted on 1849 US gold dollar

FREE SILVER MOVEMENT

William Jennings Bryan was the Democratic and Populist Parties candidate for President in 1896. He advocated the free coinage of silver, and in a speech at the Democratic National Convention made the often quoted, but now little understood comment, "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

The free silver issue boiled down to this: If the US relied on a gold standard there would be little inflation since the world gold supply was highly limited. Then such debtors as farmers and "the working man" would have difficulty paying off their loans during a recession. But America had vast reserves of Western silver, and if the government authorized the unlimited or "free coinage" of silver dollars the result would be inflation. That policy would allow debtors to retire their loans with dollars that were worth less than what had been borrowed.

Bryan's political campaign deeply divided the nation, and it was just a matter of chance that in 1896 the American political system did not take the path of creating a socialist and a conservative party as occurred in most European nations. The election was so divisive that almost everyone became involved in campaigning. That was reflected in the record percentage of people who voted in 1896, being over ninety percent of registered voters in some areas.

While all of the Bryan political countermarks can be tied to the free silver debate, not all of them were issued during the 1896 presidential campaign. There was a short lived silver speculation during 1933 when the Pedley-Ryan so-called dollars were minted, and the Bryan pieces not struck in 1896 seem to have been issued in the 1930s. The slogan "16 to 1" refers to the value ratio of silver to gold bullion. Two "BRYAN" countermarks also are known on early large cents, and these probably are merchant, rather than political issues (Brunk 2003).

BRYAN

Noted on an 1893 US quarter, 1896 *proof* silver dollar, two examples on eight reales, and also seen on a bullion medal.

BRYAN / I / 1933

Noted on two eight reales and an 1896 piece of "Bryan Money" struck by the Gorham Manufacturing Co.

BRYAN / GWC / MONEY

Rev: GWC / 16 TO 1 / 1900 / GWC

Noted on 1803 large cent

IN GOD WE TRUST

In the 1860s there was a popular movement to have the motto "In God We Trust" put on US coins. The movement was

successful, and beginning in 1866 the motto appeared on a banner above the eagle on liberty seated quarters, half dollars and dollars, and also appears on gold eagle and gold double eagle coins. This unusual countermark in which "GOD" is stamped in ornate letters probably is associated with the campaign. The countermark appears on this 1860 silver dollar in the same place that it appears on later dollars.

IN GOD WE TRUST

Known on 1860 silver dollar

PORNOGRAPHIC BICENTENNIAL

Contemporary reports from the centennial year indicate that 56,000 Lincoln cents were countermarked in California with a penis by "The People's Committee for the Independent and Creative Redecoration of Currencies," presumably a group of hippies left over from the sixties. "Committee members have recently spread these coins randomly throughout the Bay Area, strewing them in playgrounds, feeding them into parking meters, leaving them 'like jelly beans' in Golden Gate Park" (*Oui* 1976: 13).

The countermark was so poorly designed and struck that the symbolism is not self-obvious. Instead, the stamp looks like a weakly struck letter "T" and almost everyone ignored it as a random mutilation. When one of the countermarked coins was shown to a coin dealer in 1976 he commented that, "I wouldn't give you a goddamn thing for two dozen of them."

Penis

56,000 Lincoln cents reportedly were countermarked.

VIETNAM WAR VETERANS

The initials in this countermark represent the Prisoner of War and Missing in Action organization.

P. O. W. / - / M. I. A.

Noted on various US coins.

SOUVENIRS OF PRESIDENTIAL FUNERALS

As a kid, the writer remembers putting pennies on railroad tracks so they would be flattened by an oncoming train. These pieces seem to be of the same sort and are souvenirs.

PRES. GARFIELD'S FUNERAL TRAIN PASSED OVER THIS SEPT 23, 1881

Noted on flattened Indian head small cent

W G HARDING FUNERAL TRAIN 8/9/23

Noted on flattened nickel

MCKINLEY FUNERAL TRAIN 9.18.01

Noted on 1896 small cent.

UNCERTAIN LOCAL ISSUE

This countermarked coin obviously refers to the politics of some big city, but Ulrick has not been identified.

BLACKEST / REPUBLICAN / 28TH WARD / M. ULRICK / SUPERVISOR

Noted on 1870 silver dollar

MEL WACKS COMMEMORATIVES

Mel Wacks is a well known California numismatist who issued many coins countermarked with well executed dies of the sort that usually are engraved to produce medals. His countermarked coins commemorate a variety of late twentieth century events. Some of these pieces are of a sufficient political nature to merit listing them here. There probably are others of this sort that have not come to the writer's attention since the pieces recorded below were taken from press releases and advertisements that appeared in numismatic journals.

Camp David Summit

This countermark commemorates the summit that resulted in a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. It was made for the Judah L. Magnes Museum as a fund raising device. The stamp was cut by Ed McChung and the countermarked coins sold for \$27.50 (*Coin World*, Oct. 4, 1978). A maximum of 978 were to be issued on US peace dollars.

CAMP DAVID PEACE SUMMIT / Peace Symbol in Circle with BEGIN and Star of David, SADDAT and Crescent, and CARTER and Star in Its Angles / SEPT. 5-17, 1978.

Sandra Day O'Connor

Judge Sandra Day O'Connor became the first female US Supreme Court Justice in 1981. The stamp has Wack's initials "MRW." While the number of countermarked coins is not known, the countermark has been noted on a proof 1971-S silver dollar.

SANDRA DAY / O'CONNOR EQUITY JUSTICE / UNDER LAW in two lines around Justice Holding Scales and Sword / 1981.

Ronald Reagan

This die was cut by Adam J. Cool for Wacks, who advertised that he would strike a maximum of 500 of these on 40 percent silver Eisenhower Bicentennial Dollars, and a maximum of 1,000 on clad Dollars. They sold for \$29.50 and \$17.50, respectively (*Coin World*, January 21, 1981).

RONALD W. REAGAN / White House / INAUGURATED / 40TH PRESIDENT / JANUARY 20, / 1981, all in Depressed Circle.

RESTRIKES AND MINT SPORTS

Many thousands of token and medal dies came onto the numismatic market during the 1960s as the holdings of private mints were liquidated. Large lots of token dies could then be purchased for just a few dollars. The writer once had a number of them on his shelves, and used them as book ends. They were well made, heavy dies of the sort that are used to mint coins.

Many of the dies that came onto the market in the 1960s are larger than those generally used to countermark coins. A screw press or an hydraulic press was needed to get a good impression from them, but this was not at first apparent to their new owners. Dozens of such dies were used to stamp a few coins in an amateur way *by hand* using a hammer or by using low pressure presses. The result was a bad, partial impression, and the stampers quickly gave up. Consequently, only one or two examples usually exist. The general pattern for this sort of restrike is the larger the die, the worse the stamp. The writer has seen enough pieces of this sort to develop a general rule. If a large die is found badly stamped on a coin, it probably is a relatively recent restrike.

(Three Washington Pieces Here)

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

A Civil War token die (Fuld-153) was used to countermark coins long after the war had ended. Most of the pieces are well struck and the stamps are in uncirculated condition. This indicates they were produced using a die press, rather than by hammering the butt of the token die, which is how other restrikes of this sort often were made. The earliest example the writer has traced appeared in 1942. In their article "Medallic Memorials to Franklin" (*Numismatist* 1956: 1423), Melvin and George Fuld indicated they had seen the countermark on various date large cents, and two pieces were in their own collection.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN around Franklin's Bust

Roughly two dozen examples have been noted on large cents, half dollars and planchets.

Miscellaneous Mint Sports

A number of countermarked coins were struck from dies meant to strike campaign medals and other sorts of medals. Some of these pieces are souvenirs made by press operators, while others probably were struck much later for sale to collectors after the dies had gotten into private hands. Examples from campaign medal dies include:

GROVER CLEVELAND. PEOPLE MUST RULE

Noted on an 1866 nickel.

WASHINGTON / LINCOLN / & / GARFIELD

This legend appears on some Garfield campaign medals, and is known on an 1877 trade dollar.

DARE / TO DO / RIGHT

This was the slogan of the Prohibition Party in the 1886 presidential campaign. It appears on its campaign medals, and is known on a nickel 1870 three cents.

HUB DIES

Various medium size busts of famous people occasionally appear countermarked on coins. Many of these countermarks probably were made using the hub dies that diesinkers employed when making new tokens and medals for other commissions. If countermarked coins are made directly by using a hub die, the result is intaglio in being incuse rather than relief. If the hub die first is used to make a small production stamp, the result is relief as with a normal coin.

ENGRAVED ISSUES

Coins often were engraved as souvenirs during the eighteen and nineteenth centuries. They sometimes were used as presentation pieces as well, but only rarely do such pieces seem to have had a political connection.

Andrew Jackson

Over the last sixty years a few specimens have appeared on the numismatic market that seem to be presentation items of President Andrew Jackson, who died in 1845. Their engraving is in roughly the same style as the 1864 presentation pieces of

the Boston Masonic Temple (Brunk 2003: 221), and they appear to be legitimate. An example that was given to Jackson's namesake in Connecticut reads:

ANDREW JACKSON ELLIS OF NEW HAVEN, CONN. / FEB. 22D, 1837

Rev: FROM ANDREW JACKSON PRES. / IDENT OF THE U. STATES TO

Noted on an 1836 half dollar.

CONCLUSION

Many more political countermarks certainly exist, but as the reader now understands, they can be incredibly difficult to identify! Given the confusion about so many of them that exists in the literature, the writer suspects that some errors exist in this preliminary cataloging.. He has relied on previous reports, but the comments of old collectors and auctioneers about such matters are notoriously unreliable.

Readers are encouraged to write the author to report corrections to the historical information and to report other political countermarks. The author also is working on a general catalog of medieval and modern countermarked coins, and would be delighted to correspond with other numismatists about such matters. His mailing address is PO Box 125, Hudson, Iowa, USA 50603-0125.

A final warning is in order. A number of fake merchant and US Civil War era countermarks recently have appeared on the market (see Brunk 2003: 339-343). Such pieces often are stamped from individual letter punches just like many, legitimate political countermarks. Therefore, *one should be cautious in dealing with all countermarks that are made from individual letter punches*. In particular, one should be suspicious of pieces that are iridescent in the countermark and never circulated after being stamped. Whether a coin circulated after countermarking often can be determined by examining the opposite side of the coin from the countermark. A coin that was not put back into circulation will show few of the expected age characteristics, such as dirt in the countermark or nicks to the countermark.

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